INDICATIONS.

GENERALLY FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; COOLER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SUGGESTION.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LOOK UP OLD LAWS

BRITAIN IN STRAITS TO GET CONSCRIPTS.

FORCED BY WAR IN AFRICA

CANNOT KEEP HOME FORCES TO ADEQUATE STRENGTH.

STORM OF PROTEST LIKELY

NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

London, Nov. 9.—During the lengthy cabinet conference this week, a representative of the Associated Press learns, the question of reinforcing the old ballot laws came up for discussion. Many of the cabinet ministers were strongly in favor of putting in practice this form of conscription, for which certain obsolete laws already provide. Thus new legislation would be obviated. The war secretary, Mr. Broderick, has already caused guarded feelers on this matter to be circulated in the press, for it appears to be almost impossible to keep the home forces up to adequate strength and supply the necessary reinforcements for South Africa on the volunteer system of enlistment alone. Such a strenuous measure, however, doubtless will cause a storm of disapproval in Great Britain and it will not be enacted unless the war situation becomes graver. What changes have come over the state of the country in two years can be judged from the fact that the war office has closely examined the old ballot laws and has prepared an elaborate plan by which they can be sprung upon the public at a moment's notice.

A HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

The Daily News today exhaustively surveys the concentration camps in South Africa, with the following conclusion:

"The truth is that the death rate in the camps is incomparably worse than anything Africa or Asia can show. There is nothing to match it even in the mortality figures of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with."

Statistics are produced in proof of this assertion.

The government's advertisement for teachers for the camp children, setting forth that "the term of employment will be one year certain," is prominently displayed as evidence that the authorities have no intention of ending the "wholesale destruction of human life."

The Daily News urges all humane men not to wait for official reports, but to insist "on the camps being broken up and the people distributed among their friends or removed to districts where a fresh attempt can be made, under competent organization and with some regard for the preservation of life—that or extermination and an eternal stain on the name of England."

KILLED IN COLLISION.

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 9.—In a rear-end collision on the Pittsburg and Western at Lowellville, eight miles east of here, last mignight, one man was killed and two were injured. The dead man is J. L. Shennel, brakeman, Pittsburg; the injured, Engineer Gates and Brakeman Conerty. The first section of a freight train was delayed by a broken coupling and the second section ran into it, wrecking the engines and trains.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Brescia, Italy, Nov. 9.—Several underground tremblings culminated this morning in a severe earthquake shock. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and fled to the streets. A number of buildings were damaged, but no fatalities have been reported.

PLAGUE IS STAMPED OUT.

Glasgow, Nov. 9.—The authorities are satisfied that the bubonic plague has been stamped out. The last case of the disease reported was placed in a hospital November 1 and the period of incubation expires today.

PRETTY CHURCH WEDDING.

A church wedding which attracted much interest among the many friends of the young couple was that of Miss Clara Miller and Jonas Gerich, which was solemnized at the Mission church, three miles west of Maysville, Thursday morning, at 9:30. Rev. J. E. Ramseyer, of Bluffton, Ohio, was the officiating clergyman, assisted by Rev. Schultz, of Bellevue, Pa. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Miller, and was attired in a beautiful gown of light gray cloth and toque to match. At the close of the ceremony the wedding party went to the home of the bride, where an elaborate dinner was served. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gerich are widely and favorably known and are prominent in the Mission church. Guests present from a distance were Rev. H. Zehr and father, of Berne, Ind., and B. P. Lugibihl and daughter, of Bluffton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gerich will begin housekeeping in the near future.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

London, Nov. 9.—The lord mayor's show took place today and was more than usually interesting, as there were a number of new features. Special attention was paid to the colonies, which were represented by attractive cars. The decorations of the streets were of the customary character. Big crowds lined the whole route of the procession. After the usual reception at the law courts the procession completed its tour of the city and returned to the guild hall.

IN SPITE OF ALL HARDSHIPS

MISS STONE AND COMPANION ARE STILL WELL.

Consul Dickinson Receives Another Letter From Her—Bulgarid Playing Queer Game.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Consul General Dickinson, from Sofia, reports to the state department by cable the receipt by him of another letter from Miss Stone, as already noted in the press dispatches of last night. He quotes Miss Stone as saying:

"We are still well, in spite of all our hardships."

There are other matters treated in the letter which it is not deemed wise to publish. Mr. Dickinson complains constantly of attempts to interfere with the line of communication he is seeking to establish with the brigands. Although no explanation is offered hy him as to the reasons for this interference, it is believed here that the Bulgarian authorities are seeking to pave the way for a denial of responsibility for an indemnity by exhibiting unnecessary activity in the pursuit of any persons who might be supposed to be able to inform them of the whereabouts of Miss Stone.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which are daily encountered by the state department in its efforts to reach Miss Stone, the belief is strong among the officials that in the near future they will succeed in securing her release. It is true, as reported from Constantinople, that the principal issue is one of the amount of ransom to be paid, and this delays the negotiations, for the brigands, fully aware of the exact amount of money at the disposal of the United States agents in Turkey, are holding back, evidently in the hope of having that amount increased by further subscriptions.

INSTALLING NEW LINES.

The Home Telephone company today placed in service new lines connecting up the office of the Hicks Gold and Silver Extraction company, the Newspaper Union, the Singer Manufacturing company's office, the Haberkorn-Haley Manufacturing company, the office of H. C. Berghoff and the House Furnishers' company. A new line has also been erected reaching the office of J. B. Bueter, trustee of Adams township, three miles east of the city.

WERE INTERRED TODAY.

In accordance with instructions received from relatives, the remains of May Fosbinder, who came to her death Wednesday from an overdose of morphine taken with suicidal intent, were interred this afternoon in the Catholic cemetery. The remains were removed Friday evening from the home of Superintendent Study to the undertaking parlors of Schone & Veith.

Mrs. Dr. A. J. Rauch, her daughter, Miss Clara, and granddaughter, Miss Elsie Pierce, have returned from Tennessee, where they spent the summer for the benefit of Miss Elsie's health. It is much improved and they will now remain in Fort Wayne.

Mrs. B. W. Vesey and Mrs. A. J. Vesey have gone to Chicago for a visit of several days.

EVE OF A BREAKUP

TURKISH EMPIRE MENACED BY MANY PERILS.

A REIGN OF CHAOS NOW ON

OTTOMAN DOMINION ON VERGE THE FINISH.

SETTLEMENT WITH FRANCE

DRAFTS FOR ALL CLAIMS ARE HANDED OVER.

New York, Nov. 9.—The sultan's yielding to the French demands brings out the full gravity of the possibilities of the effect of the seizure of Mitylene upon the crumbling edifice of Turkish despotism, says the Turkish correspondent of the World. The whole of European Turkey is seething with disorder. In Armenia the annual butcheries have been in full swing for the past three months and in the remainder of the empire there is the perennial violence, corruption, waste and lawlessness. From the army down to the magistracy every part of the machine of government is in a hopeless condition. In the opinion of the diplomatic body at Constantinople any attempt at patching things up will be merely futile effort. The news of the French intervention was suppressed at Constantinople for three days, but the sultan's cabinet being in constant session showed that a serious crisis had arisen. The sultan has been in a condition of epileptic fury and his ministers, who live in perpetual terror of their lives at his hands, were helpless and afraid to do or suggest anything. It is believed in Constantinople that Russia is behind France in this business and it is felt that the present trouble is inevitably destined to lead to developments in the eastern question in which England will be powerless to make her influence felt.

TURKEY GIVES DRAFTS.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Admiral Caillard has telegraphed particulars of the seizure of the customs at the principal port of the island of Mitylene. He says that in consequence of the sympathetic welcome extended to his squadron he landed only a single company of marines, who were received with marked confidence by all the inhabitants.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Mitylene is now restored. The latest dispatch from M. Bapst, councillor of the French legation at Constantinople, notifies the French government that the porte has handed him the drafts on the customs covering the entire Lorando claim, and payable monthly from February 1, 1902, to May 1, 1903.

The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, has not yet received the announcement that the sultan has signed the irade executing his engagements. So soon as it arrives a cable dispatch will be sent to Admiral Caillard instructing him to leave the island of Mitylene.

TURKISH RAND VIZIER DIES.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—Halil Rifat Pasha, the grand vizier, died today and Abdurrahman Pasha, the minister of justice, has been appointed to succeed him ad interim.

INJURED IN A COLLISION.

John L. Gronau, residing at the corner of Lombard and Pittsburg streets, was painfully injured by being thrown from his buggy this morning at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets. Mr. Gronau attempted to cross in front of a City Trucking company team, driven by John Ellison, but the tongue of the heavily loaded wagon caught the buggy between the wheels and upset it. Mr. Gronau and his wife were thrown beneath the rig and were rescued with difficulty by spectators. Mr. Gronau was assisted to Dr. C. E. Barnett's office near by, where his injuries were dressed. He suffered a badly contused shoulder and the bone of the right arm was exposed at the elbow and it was necessary to take several stitches in the cut. Mrs. Gronau was badly shaken up, but not injured.

LORD BERESFORD'S PLANS.

London, Nov. 9.—The government's naval policy is soon likely to be brought prominently and perhaps unpleasantly to public notice, as Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will shortly be relieved of his post as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet and is coming home to enter parliament at the earliest opportunity. Lord Beresford intends to devote his energies to a political career until it comes his turn to command the channel squadron, which has always been the height of his ambition. While on duty in the Mediterranean Lord Beresford has won every sham battle in which he was engaged.

QUICK TRANSIT OF MAILS.

New York, Nov. 9.—A consignment of mail which left Sydney, Australia, October 15 for London, Eng., by the American route, arrived in this city at 10:40 this morning and was dispatched on the steamship Umbria, which left for London this afternoon. The mail arrived on the steamer Ventura at San Francisco November 4 and was carried across the continent by regular mail trains. The time consumed in the transmitting of the mail from Sydney to London will be about thirty-one days, a saving of four days over the Suez canal route.

MERIT TO BE HIS CRITERION

PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Will Be Guided By the Record in the Promotions to Brigadier Generalships.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The president declared today to Senator Cullom, of Illinois, that in making the promotions to the brigadier generalships soon to become vacant he would be governed entirely by the record; that it was his intention to promote those whose records showed them to be most deserving of promotion; and that neither personal considerations nor influence would count. Senator Cullom had called on behalf of Major Ballance, who went into the army from Peoria, and Major McClernand, a son of General McClernand. The latter was General Shafter's adjutant during the Santiago campaign.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, talked with the president today about financial legislation. Senator Burrows is a member of the finance committee of the senate and is strongly opposed at this time to any further reduction of the government's income. "I do not believe," said he, "that it would be wise to tinker with the revenues until we know exactly what money will be needed. If we are to build the Nicaraguan canal and provide liberal amounts for the improvement of rivers and harbors it would be the height of folly at this time to slash the revenues."

MISTAKEN FOR A DEER.

Greenville Junction, Maine, Nov. 9.—Word has been received here from the Moosehead lake region that W. C. Tuckey, of Collingwood, Ohio, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday by J. G. Hostaller, of Toledo. The men were hunting near Lilly Bay, twenty-five miles from here. The information which came by telephone gave no details except that Tucky was mistaken for a deer. Game Commissioner Carleton has communicated with the coroner here, saying that fatalities of this nature have become so frequent in the woods that he will at once take steps to bring about prosecution in all such cases.

PREACHER SCORES DANCING.

Flora, Ind., Nov. 9.—Rev. H. M. Kendall, pastor of the First Christian church, of this city, preached a sensational sermon on dancing, the outgrowth of the recent organization of a dancing club. The sermon has aroused much feeling in society circles. There had been no dancing in Flora for the last ten years and many good people were dismayed at the new social step. Rev. Mr. Kendall begged that none of his congregation indulge, warning them against "the evil of dancing." Meanwhile, the young people express themselves as determined not to abandon the organization.

A LORD OUT OF PRISON.

London, Nov. 9.—Lord William Nevill was released from Parkhurst prison on ticket of leave yesterday. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude February 15, 1898, for fraud in connection with a promissory note. His lordship spent most of the time during his incarceration in wheeling a barrow on the prison farm.

TEN ROUNDED UP

ESCAPED CONVICTS FOUND BY PURSUERS.

TWO SLAIN IN THE FIGHTING

SEVERAL OTHERS WOUNDED BEFORE CAPTURE.

THE PURSUIT IS CONTINUED

WARDEN M'CLAUGHRY THINKS ALL WILL BE TAKEN.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 9.—Ten of the convicts who escaped from the federal prison here on Wednesday afternoon had been accounted for this morning. Two of them have been killed, two wounded and five others have been captured unhurt. Of the sixteen still at large, four are being pressed closely by armed prison guards and citizens, and word is expected at any moment that they have been captured or killed. The other fleeing convicts, according to reports received at Warden McClaughry's office, are still making for the Indian territory.

Warden McClaughry expressed confidence that he would ultimately capture every one of the fifteen missing convicts, and said he expected to take several today.

A message from the sheriff at Lawrence to the warden this morning said that ten guards, a number of deputies and a crowd of citizens, all heavily armed, were on the track of Frank Thompson, a negro convict, the originator and ringleader of the conspiracy to escape, who is traveling with two other convicts between Lawrence and Nortonville. Thompson is considered a desperate man and is sure to give battle before he surrenders. He and his comrades are armed. The sheriff at Lawrence also reported that Gilbert Mullins, another of the ringleaders, is reported twelve miles southwest of that city, where he had impressed a horse into service this morning and was making south.

RESULTS OF THE CHASE.

The net result of yesterday's chase follows:

Dead:

At Nortonville, Kan.—James Huffman, aged 2, white, from Coffeyville, Kan., killed instantly.

Jay J. Poffenkolz, aged 25, white, a military prisoner from Chicago, killed instantly.

Wounded and captured:

At Nortonville—John Green, aged 21, white, from Vinita, I. T., shot in hand and knee; wounds serious.

Willard Drake, aged 19, white, from Southwest City, Mo., shot twice in arm; wound slight.

Captured unhurt:

At Nortonville—Fred Moore, aged 16, negro, from Shawnee, O. T.

At Jarbalo, Kan.—Donald Norie, white, from Ryan, I. T.

R. L. Davenport, white.

At Lawrence—Ole Bobe, a half-breed Indian from Marquette, I. T.

Joseph H. Deekin, white, a military prisoner.

Jay J. Poffenholz was a German soldier who enlisted in the United States army at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He was a private in company A, Fourth United States infantry, and was arrested and convicted by a court-martial at Balor, Southern Luzon. His crime was burglary. He was brought to the federal prison July 28, 1901, and his sentence was for five years. He claimed Chicago as his home.

James Huffman was convicted of robbery and brought to the prison December 28, 1897, to serve for five years. He had a bad prison record.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

At noon today James Wilson, colored, was captured in the outskirts of this city, making the tenth convict to be taken. Wilson's feet were still shackled. In this condition he had traveled two miles from the scene of the outbreak since Wednesday afternoon, and had come out from cover to get food. Wilson was a five-year prisoner sent up for larceny.

A report reached here at noon of the wounding and capture south of Tonganoxie, of Frank Thompson, the negro leader of the outbreak, but it has not been confirmed.

The dead bodies of Huffman and Poffenholz were brought in today and prepared for burial in the prison grounds. A letter from Poffenholz's mother, written in Chicago on the day of the outbreak, to her son, was received at the prison today. Mrs. Poffenholz urged the prisoner to make a fine record, as she was, she said, trying to get one of the Illinois senators to take up his case with the war department to secure a pardon.

THOMPSON TO BE PROSECUTED.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 9.—It develops that if Charles D. Thompson, ex-supreme finance keeper of the supreme tent, Knights of the Maccabees, who embezzled $60,000 from the order, is to be prosecuted, the Maccabee officials will have to take the initiative. By the terms of Thompson's bond with the Fidelity and Deposit company, of Baltimore, which was in force when most of the money was stolen, the organization must apply for the warrant in the event of a defalcation and prosecute with the assistance of the bonding company. Supreme Counsellor D. D. Aitken has all the necessary papers in his hands and Thompson's arrest is expected soon. Dr. L. E. Sisler, of Akron, Ohio, was selected this afternoon to succeed Thompson as finance keeper.

CAUGHT ROBBING LETTERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—Samuel Selig, foreman of the city distributing department of the St. Louis postoffice, was arrested today, charged with stealing letters. It is stated that letters, some containing money orders, were found on his person.

SAMAR INSURGENTS BEATEN

MAJOR WALLER CAPTURES A STRONGHOLD.

Two Americans and Twenty-six Natives Killed in the Fight—Place Stubbornly Defended.

Manila, Nov. 9.—Advices from Catbalogan, capital of Samar island, report that Major Waller attacked a force of insurgents occupying a strong position at Sojton, two three-inch guns being used to shell the rebel stronghold. Throughout the first day the insurgents held the place, but yesterday Major Waller renewed the attack and after a desperate engagement, carried the position. Two marines of the attacking force and twenty-six insurgents were killed. Major Waller destroyed the Cuartels and seventy houses.

General Smith has issued orders forbidding the purchase of hemp in the island of Leyte except in small quantities for food, which purchases must be under the supervision of the military authorities. All the ports in Leyte are closed and traffic is forbidden where it cannot be supervised by the military.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Rear Admiral Rodgers, at Manila, today cabled the secretary of the navy as follows:

"Privates George Lynch and E. A. Klonan killed in action, Sajopan, near Basey, Samar, on the 7th instant."

No further details of the action are given.

MR. CARNEGIE'S PLANS.

New York, Nov. 9.—Andrew Carnegie intends to model the new Pittsburg institute for manual training close upon the lines of Pratt institute, Brooklyn, and he has just visited that institution, spending two hours in a study of the methods of its teachings, says the Herald. After he told F. P. Pratt, the head of the school, that he was very much pleased with what he had seen and that his purpose was to investigate the Brooklyn school so that he might the more intelligently consider the reports of the committee of experts who are to outline the work to be done in Pittsburg. Mr. Carnegie's next gift to Pittsburg will be the great mechanical school, plans for which he has had in mind for some time and which he has laid before an expert committee. His investigations of the subject of technical instruction has taken some time and it was in this line that he went to the Brooklyn school.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

London, Nov. 9.—The king is spending his birthday at Sandringham with the queen, the prince and princess of Wales and the rest of the royal family. There has been no official observance of the day, with the exception of the customary salutes at Windsor and at the naval and military headquarters and the ringing of church bells.

George Jacobs returned last evening from a business visit at Chicago.

ASK A NEW TRIAL

CHARLES DUNN'S COUNSEL PRESENT MOTION.

NUMEROUS ERRORS ALLEGED

MOTION WILL BE ARGUED AT NEXT TERM.

DOCUMENT IS FORMIDABLE

EDWARD COTHRELL TO SUE FOR DAMAGES.

This morning at 11 o'clock the counsel for Charles Dunn presented to Judge O'Rourke their motion for a new trial. The motion was typewritten and covered fifteen pages of legal cap, and to look at it was a very formidable document. The grounds alleged as the basis of the motion were numerous but might be generalized as follows: That the verdict was contrary to law; that it was contrary to the evidence.

That the court erred in refusing to incorporate certain instructions to the jury, presented and requested by the counsel for the defense.

That the court erred in incorporating in the instructions to the jury instructions and opinions of his own, not presented by counsel or the state.

That the court erred in excluding certain evidence offered by the defense and erred in admitting certain evidence objected to by the defense. The latter basis was made the subject of sixty-one separate paragraphs and was a recital of the bill of exceptions covering every possible cause for retrial.

The motion was presented by Samuel Morris and while the court was reviewing it Attorney Colerick entered the court room and signified his approval of the motion as presented, after which both attorneys withdrew.

Judge O'Rourke said that from a casual reading of the motion he could not divine upon what particular paragraph of the bill counsel expected to prove the strongest. "The motion is in usual form," said the judge, "and the particular points upon which the motion is based will, of course, not appear until the arguments are made." This being the last day of the term of the circuit court the arguments of necessity go over to the next term and will be heard upon a date not yet fixed. The probabilities are, however, that the motion will be argued week after next.

COTHRELL MAY SUE.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cothrell, parents of the dead girl, are much distressed over the discovery that the tongue and the hyoid bone of the little girl were not buried with her, but were retained by the physicians for the defense at the time the second post-mortem examination was made. They state that their first knowledge of this fact came when it was brought out upon the witness stand that these portions of the body were still in the possession of the physicians.

Mr. Cothrell was in the city this morning to consult an attorney with reference to a claim for damages upon the grounds that the parts were retained without his knowledge or permission. Dr. Rosenthal said no objection had been offered to the removal of the parts when he inquired, and he presumed there was none. Dr. Greenawalt stated that he understood they were for the use of both sides of the case, and believed no wrong had been done. The tongue and the bone were sealed in a jar and were left at the court house for use in the case, he said.

Coroner Barnett said he had turned the body over to the relatives immediately following his own examination, and was present Wednesday only as a spectator. He had given no permission to carry away any part of the remains, for they had passed from his custody, and he had then no authority to either permit it or forbid it.

MAY SUE W. C. DUNN.

Mixed up with the various rumors and comments of the recent Dunn trial, a new one came to the surface this morning. The newcomer is to the effect that Marie Sampleson will soon bring a civil and criminal action against William C. Dunn, charging aspersion of character and slander in that he charged her with certain immoral acts of which she was not guilty. The authenticity of the rumor is somewhat clouded, and the specific basis of the action, if brought, has not been set out.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

HAVE DOCTOR IN COMMON

Michigan Town Organizes and Receives Medical Care Almost Free.

To reduce doctor bills to the minimum amount is the object which led to the recent organization of the new "health association" at Ludington, Mich. According to the Milwaukee Sentinel the association now numbers some 300 members, all heads of families, each of whom pays 50 cents per month as his share of the salary of the "community doctor." In consideration of this salary, which amounts to $1,800 a year, the community doctor is required to attend all calls and cases of illness among the members and to provide medical attendance and attention as often as may be needed. He is not required to furnish medicines and is only allowed to call another doctor for consultation in cases of extreme emergency.

Just how the work of such a community physician should be managed has not yet been determined in all its details, for the idea is essentially a new one. It is thought by many that the community doctor should have an office arranged like a fire engine house, and that the doctor's rig, with a patent swinging harness, should be kept constantly ready in the center of the house; that the doctor should sleep in a room over the buggy, with a brass pole extending through a trap-door to his vehicle.

The association is the outgrowth of a movement which began in this city last winter. The idea of employing a community doctor at a stipulated salary per month is an old country scheme which was introduced here by the Swedish citizens, who were virtually forced into the plan by the attitude adopted by the local medical society.

It required considerable work to complete the organization and arrange the many important details, but this was accomplished this spring and applications for the position of "community doctor" were received from a large number of physicians. About a month ago, the organization being completed, Dr. Herbert M. Best, a recent graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine, was chosen as the first community doctor, a position which Dr. Best is the first physician to occupy in this country. The doctor's salary is the 50 cents monthly from each member, at the present time $150 per month.

Promptly upon the arrival of Dr. Best he was invited by local physicians to join the Mason County Medical society. This the doctor refused to do upon the ground that he could not comply with the society's by-law prohibiting members from performing contract work or consulting with a physician engaged in such work. He was then warned that in case a physician was needed for consultation no physician of the society would respond to his call.

"No," said Dr. Best, "I have never had any experience as a community doctor and find the idea wholly new. But as new and novel as it is, I am convinced that it is wholly practicable. The members of the association are in a large proportion working men, and they are in it for the purpose of reducing medical expenses. This they are able to do through the medium of the association, and I see no reason why my engagement here is not a legitimate form of medical practice. Last week I averaged three office calls and two visits daily. This is not a laborious practice for a physician and I am well satisfied. So far I have not been called upon to attend a trivial case. When I am called to a house my first question is, 'Have you your card?' The member thereupon presents his card showing his membership in the association, and if the voucher shows that he has paid his last monthly installment he is entitled to my services; otherwise I am not obliged to attend his family without charge."

In addition to the services rendered the association the doctor is at liberty at all times to engage in private practice when it does not interfere with his regular work. The only fee to which he is entitled outside of his regular salary from the members of the association is a fee of $5 in each case of confinement.

That the plan of employing a community doctor can be practically maintained is assured by the experience of the association thus far. It will sustain itself because of its pronounced economy. Any man with a family can afford to pay 50 cents a month for the guarantee that he and his family can secure first-class medical attention at all times without any other expense. The growth of the organization has been watched with the keenest interest. A large number of inquiries have been received from scholars and investigators from all over the country and the scheme of the association has been endorsed by some of the best authorities in social science and communism.

STILL MOURN FOR NELSON.

A curious fact, not generally known, is that the black silk handkerchief which Jack knots around his throat was first worn as mourning for Nelson and has ever since been retained, says Pearson's Weekly. The three white stripes around the broad blue collar of the sailor's jumper commemorate the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen and the Nile. Thus the Nelson legend affects not only Jack's work, but his food and clothes as well. The broad blue collar is older than the great admiral. It was first adopted at that period when sailors plastered their hair into a stiff pigtail with grease and powder.

At 9 o'clock each night the sentry in every ship in harbor fires off his rifle. For the origin of this custom we may have to look back to the days of flintlocks. Then, in order to test the priming and see that his weapon was in usable condition, the sentry had to fire it off each night. There is no necessity for such a test with modern rifles, but the 9 o'clock firing is religiously carried out.

Every officer or man climbing to quarterdeck salutes. The origin of this usage dates back a long way. When England was a Roman Catholic country a crucifix stood on the quarterdeck of all ships. Every time any of the crew approached this holy symbol they crossed themselves. Out of that has grown the custom of saluting the quarterdeck.

INVISIBLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Imagine a piece of ordinary writing paper, with not a trace of anything upon it and nothing suspicious about it; dip it in water, hold it up to the light, and a perfect photographic transparency appears. As soon as the paper is dry the image has disappeared and nothing but an ordinary piece of paper remains, but a paper having the power to turn itself into a transparency as often as you wet it. Do you not see the possibilities of fun with such invisible photographs?

But how is it done? Let me reveal the secret. Select an unsized, soft paper; float it upon a solution of gelatine, about ten grains to the ounce, for five minutes; then immerse it for twenty or thirty seconds in the following solution: Ammonium bichromate, 120 grains; water, six ounces. Dry again. The paper will now have a yellowish tinge. Print in daylight until a well defined brown image is visible, a little longer than if using printing out paper. Wash in warm water to dissolve out the soluble gelatine. Add to the water carbonate of soda to the strength of ten grains to the ounce and allow it to soak for an hour or two until the yellow tint of the paper has disappeared. Dry the paper and you will find that it looks like an ordinary sheet of white paper. Examine it, hold it up to the light and nothing can be seen, but if it is dipped in water and held up to the light the image will appear. The secret is that the image is formed of insoluble gelatine which remains comparatively opaque when the paper is wet, whereas the other parts, containing no gelatine, become almost transparent. When dry the whole sheet is equally opaque. If you use a wand and "patter" a little about the magic properties of the wand and your own power over the forces of nature you can have considerable fun, being careful to know exactly what pictures you intend producing.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTION.

Murray A. Verner, of Pittsburg, has made a proposition to organize a street railway system for St. Petersburg, and it has been favorably considered both by the local authorities and the Russian press. It appears to be generally conceded in many parts of the world that the American has a genius for locomotion of all sorts and is bound to get there.—Baltimore Herald.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S THRONE.

The German Oriental society confirms the reports, says the London News, to the effect that Dr. Koldewey has succeeded in discovering Nebuchadnezzar's throne room at Babylon. It is a gigantic building about 60 feet wide by 160 feet long. Exactly opposite the door is the niche in which once the royal throne stood, and on both sides and on the northern front of the hall are richly colored ornaments, in good preservation, which will doubtless prove of the highest historical and artistic importance. The German expedition has also begun near the present village of Jumjuma, and has already discovered a goodly number of inscribed clay tablets, which, according to the testimony of Dr. Weissbach, the assyriologist of the expedition, contain letters, psalms and vocabularies. They are, therefore, all documents of the deepest interest, and are especially calculated to further the study of the Old Testament.

With the help of new railway material the work on the hill of Amran-ibu 'Ali is shortly to be resumed, and the excavations of this unique Pantheon of the Babylonian metropolis, hidden deep in the earth, promise rich and varied discoveries.

The German Oriental society does not confine its activity to Babylon. It has secured two other hills, named Fara and Abu Hatab, which are believed to contain particularly fine monuments dating from 4000 B. C. The two hills are not far from Nuffar, where the American excavations are being made, and the Sultan has already issued an irade permitting the excavations.

EGYPTIAN COTTON A FAILURE.

S. N. Tracy, who has had charge of the experiment ordered by the department of agriculture to test the possibility of raising Egyptian cotton in the United States, reports that the experiments have had an unfavorable result. Egyptian cotton is in great demand in this country, being suitable for certain purposes for which the American cotton is not, and a large quantity of it is imported into this country.

The department of agricultura undertook to find out whether the south, which raises every other variety of cotton, will not produce this variety. To test the matter and learn the kind of soil best suited for Egyptian cotton, it was cultivated simultaneously in half a dozen parts of the country, in North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The experiments were not satisfactory, it being found that the Egyptian cotton will thrive only in the extreme southern part of Florida. North of that region of the state the crop failed. The agricultural department is now trying the plan of crossing the Egyptian cotton with some of the early, soft-linted American cotton. Mr. Tracy thinks that it will take several years more to establish the hybrid, but he believes that it will ultimately prove a good substitute for the Egyptian cotton.—New York Sun.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Referring to the various movements already on foot for erecting monuments and other memorials to President McKinley, a reader makes the suggestion that the most fitting memorial of our latest martyred magistrate would be an "endowed hospital, or a children's home, as being in keeping with the life and character of one who was a model of unselfishness and thoughtfulness for others." The suggestion has our cordial endorsement. It is not only in accordance with the spirit which animated the entire life of William McKinley, but with the prevalent tendency of the day in regard to memorials of the illustrious dead. It is thought to be a more rational and truly lasting and nobler way to perpetuate the memory of a great and useful life by erecting a monument in the shape of a school, a hospital, a home for the aged, or some other institution of the kind, rather than in the shape of a marble shaft or other structure which serves only the single purpose of a cold reminder of the dead. A McKinley hospital would be an especially appropriate memorial in view of the late president's constant and tender solicitude for his invalid wife and his deep and hearty interest in many lines of humanitarian and philanthropic work. Such a memorial would bear unending testimony of the most emphatic and impressive kind to the virtues of one of the most magnanimous, tender-hearted and truly great men that the world has known, of one who lived for others in a larger and truer sense than few men have ever done. Let the McKinley monument committee bear this thought in mind.—Leslie's Weekly.

CHINESE LOOT IN PARIS.

The Army Museum of Paris has just come into possession of an important piece of loot from China. This is the gorgeous tent of the empress which fell into the hands of the French troops during the recent occupation. It will probably be on view to the public by Sunday next, and judging by the accounts of the newspaper men who have seen it, it is well worth seeing. It is said to be one of the finest specimens of modern Chinese embroidery in existence, and of a splendor altogether undreamt of in European courts. It is lined with yellow satin and has dragoons and emblazonments in silk of richest colors profusely worked upon it.—Paris Daily Messenger.

IMPATIENT PATIENTS.

People so frequently blame a doctor for failing to perform impossibilities that at the recent meeting of the British Medical association a distinguished physician undertook to state the case fairly and show that some of the burden of failures ought to rest upon the patients.

As human beings have become more sensitive to pain, he said, they have got into the habit of requiring treatment that produces immediate results. Thence arise two evils: Dangerous experiments with drugs and needless recourse to surgery.

The average invalid, said the medical man, wants to know at once what is the matter with him. The doctor cannot always tell, and would like to await developments. But the patient insists upon being dosed, and as often as not demands that an "operation" be performed. If he were content to go to bed and keep still his ailment might cure itself, yet, if the doctor suggests this, the patient concludes that "nothing is being done" for him and he hastens to call another doctor.

Two things the public need to realize: That the best physicians do not travel with knives in their hands, since they know that surgery has its pains and perils as well as its successes, and that they are increasingly averse to dealing out drugs.

The great men of the profession win half their victories with pure air, cleanliness, proper diet, and insistence on exercise for well people and rest for sick ones. Less famous physicians would be glad to follow their example if men and women would possess their souls in patience and forego the desire to turn their stomachs into apothecary shops. Give the doctor—and nature—a chance.—Youth's Companion.

SEED SOWN BY CANNON.

Near Blair castle stands a high, rocky crag named Craigiebarns, says the London Mail, which for a long times looked grim and bare in the midst of beauty, and its owner thought how much prettier it would look if only trees, shrubs, etc., could be planted in its nooks and crannies. It was considered impossible for anyone to scale its steep and dangerous acclivities, and no other way was thought of to get seed sown.

One day Alexander Nasmyth, father of the celebrated engineer, paid a visit to the grounds. The crag was pointed out to him, and after some thought he hit upon a scheme. In passing the castle he noticed two old cannon. He got a few small tin canisters made to fit the bore of the cannon and filled them with a variety of tree, shrub and grass seeds. The cannon was loaded in the usual way and fired at the rock from all sides.

The little canisters on striking the rocks burst, scattering the seeds in all directions. Many seeds were lost, but many more fell into the ledges or cracks, where there was a little moss or earth. These soon showed signs of life, and in a few years graceful trees and pretty climbing plants all sown by gunpowder were growing and flourishing in nearly every recess of the formerly bare, gray crag, clothing it with verdant beauty.

At the present time the formerly unsightly rock is one of the chief beauties of the estate, and the story of its transformation is always related to the visitor and never fails to arouse interest. The novel system of sowing might well be followed in many parts of the country, and doubtless it will be when the facts are better known among gardeners. For lesser heights a catapult would serve as well as a cannon for throwing the packets of seed.

FOUND FORTUNE AND LOVE.

One of the most interesting romances of the great southwest has recently come to light, and Miss Maxine Doubleday, a young school teacher at the little town of Laurel Valley, Tex., is the heroine. Many years ago Maximilian Doubleday was in love with the girl's mother. When she married his brother he enlisted in the southern army and the family lost trace of him.

The soldier, however, always kept his sweetheart's picture. Later he had a life-size portrait of it made and of recent years it has hung in a costly frame in his handsome castle at Cordova, Mexico. It was this picture which led to the discovery of his niece.

She has since her father's death supported herself and mother by her school teaching in the little Texas town. A few months ago she went on a visit to Brazos county. There she met a young man, Lee Payson, who told her of her marked resemblance to the portrait of a beautiful woman whom a friend of his loved in youth.

"And it is a curious fact," the young man added, "that his name is the same as yours—Doubleday, Maximilian Doubleday."

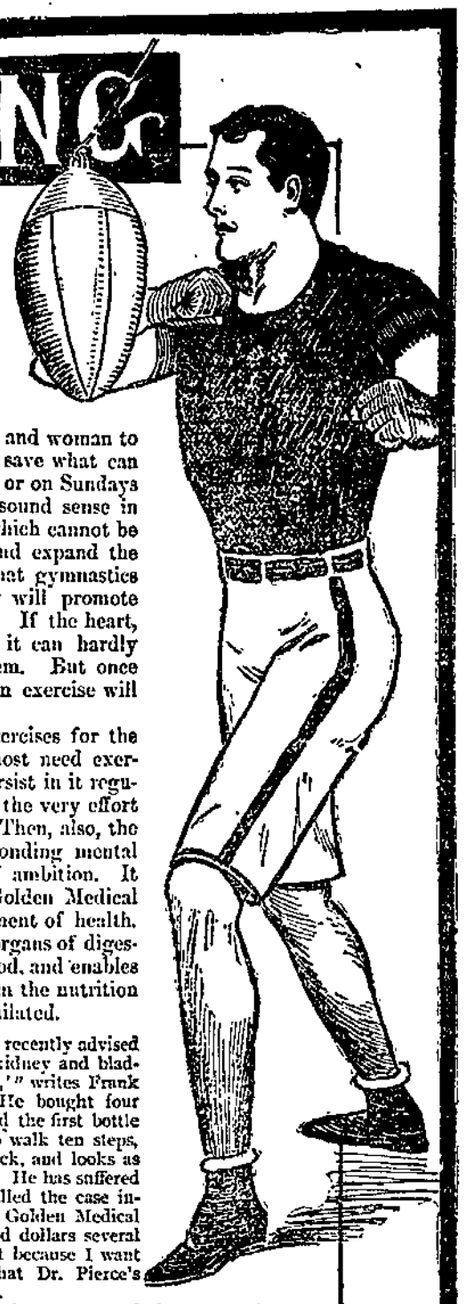
"Why, I wonder if it can be my lost uncle!" the girl exclaimed. Further inquiry proved that such was the fact.

A reconciliation followed. The wealthy Doubleday found his boyhood sweetheart, who is now his wife. He has made his niece his heiress and she is soon to wed Payson, the young man instrumental in bringing about all this good fortune.

NEW FREIGHT SYSTEM.

A new system of carrying freight is being strongly advocated, says the Philadelphia Press. It is called telpherage and consists of cable lines, along which light loads will be dispatched with great frequency. The load is carried in a "telpher" or automatic truck, which runs along the upper side of the taut cable wire. It consists of four small slow-speed direct current motors, from which is suspended the load-speed, twelve miles an hour. The load slows down automatically for curves and automatically switches off the current at the other end of the line. The motor is ironclad and waterproof. It is believed very large quantities of freight can be economically shipped this way.

EXERCISING



Health by exercise is one of the sanest of modern fads. It is really a recognition of one of the necessary laws of health from which we, in modern life, are always prone to drift away. When each man provided for his own individual needs, he had to till the ground, to hunt, to earn his bread literally by the sweat of his brow, and all this exercise made for health. Now-a-days, when there is specialization of labor, it falls to the lot of many a man and woman to work in store or office and to take no exercise save what can be taken between the store and the dwelling or on Sundays and rare holidays. For this reason there is sound sense in the attempt to supply artificially the exercise which cannot be obtained naturally—to toughen the muscles, and expand the chest. It is never to be forgotten, however, that gymnastics or calisthenics are artificial, and while they will promote health can rarely be counted on to produce it. If the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, or stomach, are "weak," it can hardly be expected that exercise will strengthen them. But once cure diseases which weaken the body, and then exercise will do much to preserve the restored health.

One chief obstacle to the use of physical exercises for the promotion of health is that the people who most need exercise cannot be persuaded to practice it, or persist in it regularly. They are weak, run-down, nervous, and the very effort which exercise calls for discourages them. Then, also, the physical enervation they feel has its corresponding mental enervation and there is almost a total lack of ambition. It is to people such as these that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery comes as a means to the re-establishment of health. It heals the diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies and enriches the blood, and enables the building up of a sound, muscular body from the nutrition derived from food perfectly digested and assimilated.

"I feel it my duty to let you all know that I have recently advised a young gentleman, who was suffering badly with kidney and bladder disease, to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Frank Startz, M. D., of Flatonia, Fayette Co., Texas. "He bought four bottles from our druggist here, and after he had used the first bottle he began to improve. Sometimes he was unable to walk ten steps, now he can ride a horse without any pain in his back, and looks as well and sound as a young boy. His age is only 28. He has suffered for nearly three years, and several other doctors called the case incurable, but I had confidence in Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I have been offered one hundred dollars several times for my kind advice, but I would not accept it because I want everybody to know what Dr. Pierce's famous medicine can do.

"This testimony is absolutely true, and the reason I haven't mentioned the young man's name is because he does not want to have his name published."

The cure of this young man by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" serves to enforce the proposition made in the beginning of this article, that health by exercise is impossible when certain diseases exist. A man who can "hardly take ten steps" is certainly incapable of active exercise.

More common, perhaps, than kidney disease, and often associated with it, is some disease or disorder of the liver. The following letter exhibits a specimen of the cures of "liver complaint" which have resulted from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"I sent you a letter about a year ago," writes Mrs. J. Ellis Hamilton, of Farmington, Marion Co., W. Va. "I stated my case as plainly as I could, and received a letter from you in a few days telling me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription'—a bottle of each. I used three of each, and feel like a new woman. Don't suffer any pain or misery any more. Before using your medicines I suffered all the time—had jaundice, caused from food not digesting properly. I would have sick headache three and four times in a week, and jaundice every four or five weeks. Could not do the work myself. I commenced using your medicines as recommended for liver complaint, and I am cured now. I asked our doctor if he couldn't cure me, and he said he could give me medicine to help me, but the trouble might return anytime. I doctored three years without any relief, only for a short time, and then I was as bad as ever. Haven't had sick headache since I took the first bottle of medicine."

It is often the case that "weak" heart, torpid liver, kidney "trouble," and other diseases have their cause and origin in the diseased stomach. When the stomach is cured by the use of "Discovery," the other diseases are cured with it. When the cause of disease is removed, the effect stops.

If the dealer offers a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," remember that the sole motive of substitution is to enable him to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious preparations.

YOUR HEALTH *can be preserved by the use of proper means. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser tells what means to use. This work contains 1008 large pages, and is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only 21 stamps for the book in paper-covers.*

Address: ***Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.***

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

TWO RABID MEN-HATERS.

There died in Vienna the other day a woman who claimed to be the champion man-hater of the world. Marie in her will decreed that no male person should have anything to do with her burying. She must be laid out, preached over and carried to the cemetery by women, a woman should shovel dirt on the box other women had nailed her up in, and her gravestone must be chiseled by a woman's hand.

All that was easily decreed and the women of Austria-Hungary undertook eagerly to follow out her commands. Every woman's club in the empire sent delegates to the funeral and everyone within reach came to march in the procession behind her hearse.

The efforts of some of these man-haters to avoid the sight and the services of the hated sex sometimes cause amusing episodes. Many such occurred in the life of a woman in Yorkshire. This old woman's grave is marked by the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of A. H., who died on March 31, 1841. After a more than common experience of the frailty and falseness of man she spent twenty years of happy life without holding any communication with any member of the sex she had such good reason for despising."

As a matter of fact, she had in girlhood been abused by a drunken father, later forsaken by a lover to whom she had been devoted, and in later life twice married, once to a man who dissipated his fortune and once to a man who attempted to take her life.—Chicago Tribune.

The percentage of water is 80 in plums and grapes, 82 in apples, 84 in pears, 86 in oranges, 90 in lemons and 95 in watermelons.

Rhoads' Cough-Up Never Fails to Cure

The worst Coughs and Colds. For 25c we will give you the best Cough Syrup made and Cold Capsules that will knock any cold. Try this double treatment and notice how soon your cold leaves you.

RHOADS, 97 BROADWAY, CUT-RATE DRUG STORE. Home Phone 1528.

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved.

Pinkham's Compound, 75c. Zoa-Phora, 78c.
Borax, pound, 15c. Miles' Pills, 19c.
Doan's or Dodd's Kidney Pills, 38c. Rochelle Salts, 2 ounces, 5c.
Pierce's Remedies, 75c. Wright's Rheumatic Remedy, 75c.
Allcock's Porus Plasters, 13c. Witchhazel, pint bottle, 20c.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

CLEVELAND TALKS ON LABOR

DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS AT PITTSBURG.

Ex-President Presents Some Strong Arguments on Co-operation With Capital.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 8.—Former President Grover Cleveland discussed the relations between capital and labor yesterday afternoon at the celebration of founder's day at the Carnegie institute. He found that these relations were not cordial as they should be, and recommended that each great force in the industrial world yield a little to the other and thus form, as it were, a natural copartnership for the unlimited progress of industry. Threats and hostility on the part of labor toward capital he held to be unnatural conditions; the same was true of arrogance and defiance on the part of capital toward labor. Both should work in harmony.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Co-operation was the keynote of Mr. Cleveland's address. It must wipe out greed and avarice wherever found in the ranks of capital. It must also banish envy and forbid the irritating, often unreasonable, demands arising in the army of labor. The former chief of the nation wanted it understood, too, that this co-operation was an American principle; it should solve American problems.

EVILS IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

"The most serious and persistent evil that disturbs co-operation among our people," said Mr. Cleveland, "is found in the contentions and quarrels between employers and employes. Surely as an original proposition there should be no antagonism in this country between labor and capital. On the contrary they should be in one close alliance and friendship. Our institutions forbid that an explanation of such antagonism should be found in class jealousy and abuses.

"No American citizen was ever yet doomed by birth to a life of labor or poverty, and fortunes are the products of industry and intelligent endeavor.

"Labor and capital touch and mingle so constantly and naturally among us that the laborer of today is frequently the employer of labor tomorrow. They should always supplement each other as the warm rain supplements the fertile soil to produce in joint contribution an abundant store of the riches of nature. Nor can the most consuming desire for happiness excuse contentious envy of capitalistic wealth; for it is beyond reasonable dispute that the bulk of happiness among the American people is found on a plane of our social life far below that occupied by the rich.

FINDS THE RICH HAVE WOES.

"The cares and anxieties of the occupation of money getting and money keeping, and the strangling of genuine pleasure which is so often the result, certainly ought to excite the envy of the man who contentedly works with his hands and who by irrepealable fiat may find in his work the way to real, simple, unperverted happiness. While healthful and normal conditions of national partnership forbid envy and unfriendliness on the part of the employed toward employing capital, so also such conditions most emphatically forbid the grinding selfishness, the greedy rapacity and supercilious haughtiness which too often characterizes the treatment of the employed by capital.

CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

"I desire distinctly to disclaim any intention to suggest what may be the cause or causes of the dislocation which unfortunately so frequently occurs in the relationship of labor to capital. Whether it results from unreasonable and irritating demands on the part of labor, or whether our workingmen listen too credulously to malign counsels, or whether again the trouble arises from the greed and avarice of capital and of its immense aggregations, I do not pretend to say. Perhaps all these have a share in creating the difficulty. But there is antagonism in this relationship where there should be a generous unity of purpose.

"The situation itself proves that somewhere there are members of our partnership in American citizenship who act in violation of partnership duty, and I am sure that I venture nothing in making the assertion that the only remedy for this situation must be found in a return to the observance of the law of American co-operation.

EACH SIDE SHOULD YIELD.

"This return will not be accomplished by nursing real or imaginary injuries on the part of labor, nor by lordly and selfish arrogance on the part of capital. A beginning must be made by conspicuous examples of a recognition of the duty and obligations which are the conditions upon which the full enjoyment of our partnership advantage depends. These examples should induce corrective and tolerant counsels, they should be prominently recognized and appreciated, and constantly pressed upon the view of all who may be remiss in their obligations to American co-operation—whatever the scope and nature of these obligations may be.

"Such an example is seen in the establishment and expansion of the Carnegie institute. The library, the museum of natural history, exhibitions of paintings, music, a school—these things constitute a monument more enduring than brass. They commemorate not only a discharge of the highest duties, but point the way to the creation of such unification of American endeavor as must develop the most patriotism.

"Those who love their country cannot do otherwise than fervently hope that the example here exhibited may not only incite others to do likewise, but may accomplish its share toward dispelling misconception, distrust, and suspicion on the part of any within its immediate influence who have allowed themselves to regard great wealth as inevitably an unwholesome element in our body politic."

The exercises celebrating Founders' day were held in Music hall. Seldom, if ever before, has the occasion been so interesting and attended by so many people. Long before the hour set for the exercises the capacity of the hall was strained and the doors had to be closed, barring out at least 2,000 disappointed persons who had stood in line a long time hoping to gain admission.

The United States leads the world in copper production with 2,725,600 tons, followed by Chile, Bolivia and Peru, with 1,870,700, and Spain and Portugal next with 1,188,700.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

ETHEL BARRYMORE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

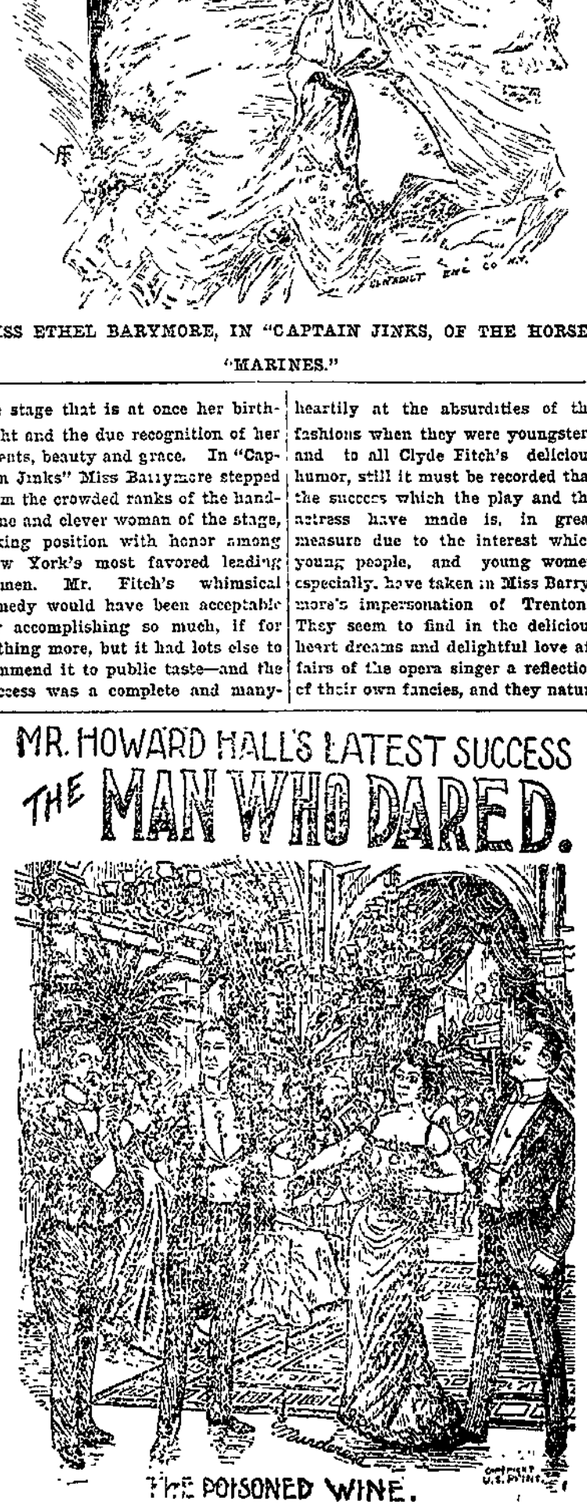
"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," with Ethel Barrymore in the role of the charming young prima donna, whose love story is made the theme of Clyde Fitch's whimsical comedy, will be presented in Fort Wayne at the Masonic Temple theater Wednesday, November 13th. The play comes with a record of over 200 nights in New York. Mr. Fitch's delightful representation of New York life when the middle-aged people of today were young will be given by a distinguished company headed by Miss Barrymore, who, as Madame Trentoni, came for the first time into her own—the prominent position on the stage that is at once her birthright and the due recognition of her talents, beauty and grace. In "Captain Jinks" Miss Barrymore stepped from the crowded ranks of the handsome and clever woman of the stage, taking position with honor among New York's most favored leading women. Mr. Fitch's whimsical comedy would have been acceptable for accomplishing so much, if for nothing more, but it had lots else to commend it to public taste—and the success was a complete and many-sided one. The sparkling humor of the lines, the dainty love story running through the play and the attractive pictures of New York society in the days of the chignon, the Grecian bend and the bustle all appealed to approval and got it.

Miss Barrymore's success may be well styled a fashionable triumph. The attraction appeals to smart people, and this class has been present in the audiences. Another phase of the attendance on the performances of "Captain Jinks" is, that they are particularly popular among young people. While the older class of theater-goers have, of course, given generous attention and laughed heartily at the absurdities of the fashions when they were youngsters and to all Clyde Fitch's delicious humor, still it must be recorded that the success which the play and the actress have made is, in great measure due to the interest which young people, and young women especially, have taken in Miss Barrymore's impersonation of Trentoni. They seem to find in the delicious heart dreams and delightful love affairs of the opera singer a reflection of their own fancies, and they naturally, therefore, enjoy hugely the clever manner in which Miss Barrymore reveals these things.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE, IN "THE MODERN CRUSOE."

GERTRUDE COGHLAN IN "VANITY FAIR."

MISS ETHEL BARYMORE, IN "CAPTAIN JINKS, OF THE HORSE "MARINES."



Enameline
THE MODERN STOVE POLISH
Brilliant. Clean. Easily Applied. Absolutely Odorless.
LIQUID-BETTER YET! FIRE PROOF!!
BIGGER BOX SAME PRICE

"THE MAN WHO DARED."

"The Man Who Dared" is the unique title of the latest melo-drama to be presented at the Masonic Temple next Tuesday. Manager Stouder states that this production is a superb one, and from the reports from fellow managers it is unquestionably one of the season's successes. Mr. Howard Hall, the sterling romantic actor, well-known to local theater-goers, is the star as well as the author. Special scenery is carried for five acts. A sensational novelty in the way of a cage of ferocious lions is introduced during the action of the play. Mr. Hall enters the cage to recover a glove and those who have witnessed it say it is the most sensational scene ever introduced in any play. The cast of players selected to assist Mr. Hall is headed by the beautiful emotional actress, Miss Nina Morris. The presentation here will be the first time in this city. The sale of seats opens at the box office Tuesday.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE.

Next Friday the Temple will not only signalize the first performance here of the Thomas Q. Seabrooke company in "A Modern Crusoe," but also that comedian's first appearance in legitimate comedy for many years. To those who remember Mr. Seabrooke's clever performance in "The Isle of Champagne" it will be evident that the transition of the artist from the comic opera field to that of "straight" comedy will be a valuable gain in the addition to the comparatively limited number of comedians of the stamp of W. H. Crane, N. C. Goodwin and Sol Smith Russell. Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld, the author of "A Modern Crusoe," has great hopes that Mr. Seabrooke will duplicate in this comic romantic play the phenomenal success made by Mr. Crane in this author's play, "The Senator."

"M'FADDEN'S FLATS."

Hilarious, jolly, gay "McFadden's Row of Flats" comes to the Temple Saturday matinee and night. Does "McFadden's Flats," the most remarkable farce comedy ever written, tell a story? Well, now, don't let that worry you—you will be to busy laughing to give that fact a thought. However, it is a cleverly imagined and brightly written parody on the life in a flat-house, and it has won deservedly more consideration than any farce of late days. It contains extravagances and absurdities to the heart's delight, and there is some sense in its satire and some purpose in its exaggerations. However, one must witness a performance to judge the particular subjects upon which the story or plot, if there be any, hinges. Suffice it to say there will be no dull moments, no intervals of inaction, and it is promised bright, brisk and breezy from start to finish.

AMONG THE PLAYERS.

"A Rough Rider's Romance," an elaborate scenic production of the best play ever written upon the Spanish-American war, will be the attraction at the Temple Thanksgiving. A big feature of this production is the famous Rough Rider band and Orchestra. A great parade will be made on that date in full rough rider costumes.

The production of "Vanity Fair," in which Miss Gertrude Coghlan will impersonate Beck Sharp at the Masonic Temple on Monday, November 18, is said to be one of the most elaborate efforts of the season. The scenery is massive and beautiful; the costumes rich, costly and correct, while every other accessory seems to have been provided toward the completion of a picture delightful to the eye. There are thirty-five speaking parts in "Vanity Fair."

A welcome announcement for our theater-goers is that Charles Frohman's authorized version of the famous play of "The Little Minister" will be seen at the Temple tonight. This engagement will undoubtedly prove to be one of the big events of the season and the audiences are sure to be extremely large. The great success achieved by this famous comedy is well known and every one is desirous of seeing the play. Its presentation here, we are promised, will be complete in every way. The company that is to be seen is known to be a most excellent one, and specially selected to present the play.

MASONIC TEMPLE
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.
Charles Frohman's Authorized Version of the Greatest Play of the Century.
'The Little Minister."
By J. M. Barrie, founded on his novel of the same name.
Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.
Seat sale Thursday.

WILL MAKE A SAVING.

The Associated Charities is making the effort to secure the collections for the year 1902 without incurring the expense of a solicitor, and thus far has met with good success. Letters have been sent to regular contributors and others, and the responses have already been quite encouraging. It is hoped that every one who have received a letter from the treasurer will keep the matter in mind and send in the remittance at once, so that the work may be speedily completed. No one will be asked for more than one contribution for the year 1902. Parties who may not have received a letter but desire to aid in the work, can send their subscriptions direct to the treasurer, Mr. J. D. Bond, care Old National bank and they will receive prompt acknowledgment of the same.

NOVEMBER METEOR SHOWERS.

There will be two meteoric showers in November. The first display of "shooting stars" will be due soon after midnight, November 16. These meteors are called Leonids, because they radiate from the constellation of Leo. At midnight Leo will be in the east about two hours high. As there will be no moon to interfere, the display will have full effect.

The second shower will be due on November 27. These are fragments of Biela comet and are, therefore, called Bieliads. They will radiate from the constellation of Andromeda, but on account of the presence of a full moon, the display will be very weak.

HEALTH FOODS.

Fast Becoming a Necessity.

It has been demonstrated conclusively by the many health foods and cereal coffees now being sold that much depends upon what we eat to insure health, happiness, and a long life; but in spite of all the advancement in the way of diet and health foods, there comes a time when every individual needs something that will act more quickly than any fruit or food can possibly do. It is to fill this want and to accommodate the seekers after a pure and wholesome remedy that the Battle Creek Health Tablet Co., Ltd., have placed upon the market Peptorene, the Health Tablet, a remedy that has no equal in this most depressing season of the year, giving new life and strength to the patient, relieving indigestion, curing constipation and purifying the blood.

Manufactured by the Battle Creek Health Tablet Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Free trial treatment by writing the manufacturers.

Sold by Meyer Bros. & Co., Pellens & Polster, A. C. Gocke and William L. Waltemath.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

Advertising pays—sometimes. It all depends on the medium employed. A handbill on an alley fence isn't a very good medium. The best medium is one that comes under the notice of everybody. The Sentinel is such a medium. Consider this instance: A couple of days ago a gentleman in this city advertised in The Sentinel want columns that he had a house for which he desired a tenant. This morning the advertiser took from The Sentinel counting room something like a score of responses to his advertisement. Of course, he will get a tenant, but he will get more than that. He will get his pick of a score of persons who want to be his tenants. This is not an isolated instance. It is chosen to illustrate because it is recent. The Sentinel circulates 6,500 papers regularly inside the city. Each paper circulated brings your advertisement under the eyes of probably half a dozen persons. When you have used The Sentinel you have given the widest possible publicity to your announcement. In short, you have advertised.

WANTED GOOD HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

Persons desiring to take children to bring up and able to give them good comfortable homes and a common school education are invited to call on or address The Allen County Orphans' home, Fort Wayne, Ind. References are required from all applicants for children. 10-15d-wtf

FOR THE LADIES.

Just received, new styles and patterns in ladies' cloths. Prices the lowest. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 E. Berry street. 27-tf

+RED CROSS+ PILLS
SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE
FOR WOMAN'S RELIEF
LADIES
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MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES
$1.00 PER BOX
RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND HARMLESS
ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES
AFTER EFFECTS THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE.
VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA.
FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.
Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

FOX TYPEWRITER.
Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.
Durability
For the Purchaser.
AND
Speed and Ease
For the Operator.
Points of Mechanical Excellence.
Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

Money! Money! Money!
REDUCED RATES
The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.
THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.
Call at office for particulars.
INVESTMENTS.
Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.
Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Sts.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
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J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker and Embalmer.
NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A DISCOURSE THAT SHOWS THE GOOD OR EVIL WE DO RETURNS TO BLESS OR BLAST US.

Washington, Nov. 3.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows that the good or evil we do returns to bless or blast us. Text: Isaiah xl., 22: "It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth."

While yet people thought that the world was flat and thousands of years before they found out that it was round, Isaiah, in my text, intimated the shape of it—God sitting upon the circle of the earth. The most beautiful figure in all geometry is the circle. God made the universe on the plan of a circle. There are in the natural world straight lines, angles, parallelograms, diagonals, quadrangles; but these evidently are not God's favorites. Almost everywhere where you find him geometrizing you find the circle dominant, and if not the circle then the curve, which is a circle that died young. If it had lived long enough it would have been a full orb, a periphery. An ellipse is a circle pressed only a little too hard at the sides.

Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, shows what God thinks of mathematics. There are over 35,000 columns of rocks—octagonal, hexagonal, pentagonal. These rocks seem to have been made by rule and compass. Every artist has his moulding room, where he may make fifty shapes; but he chooses one shape as preferable to all others. I will not say that the Giant's Causeway was the world's molding room, but I do say, out of a great many figures, God seems to have selected the circle as the best. "It is he that sitteth on the circle of the earth." The stars in a circle, the moon in a circle, the sun in a circle, the universe in a circle and the throne of God the center of that circle.

Appreciation of this would correct the architecture of churches, whose shape is often a defiance of divine suggestion. When men build churches they ought to imitate the idea of the Great Architect, and put the audience in a circle, knowing that the tides of emotion roll more easily that way than in straight lines. Six thousand years ago God flung this world out of his right hand; but he did not throw it out in a straight line, but curvilinear, with a leash of love holding it so as to bring it back again. The world started from his hand pure and Edenic. It has been rolling on through regions of moral vice and distemper. How long it will roll God only knows, but it will in due time make complete circuit and come back to the place where it started—the hand of God—pure and Edenic.

The history of the world goes in a circle. Why is it that the shipping in our day is improving so rapidly? A scientific shipbuilder says it is because men are imitating in some respects what the small wits deride, the old model of Noah's ark, not as we see it in old-time pictures, but as it really was according to the account given. Great ships have we now, but where is the ship on the sea today that could outride a deluge in which the heaven and the earth were wrecked, landing all the passengers in safety—two of each kind of living creatures, hundreds of thousands of species?

Pomology will go on with its achievements until after many centuries the world will have plums and pears equal to the paradisaical. The art of gardening will grow for centuries, and after the Downings and Mitchells of the world have done their best, in the far future the art of gardening will come up to the arborescence of the year 1. If the makers of colored glass go on improving, they may in some centuries be able to make something equal to the east window of York minster, which was built in the year 1290. We are six centuries behind those artists; but the world must keep on toiling until it shall make the complete circuit and come up to the skill of those very men.

If the world continues to improve in masonry, we shall have after awhile, perhaps after the advance of centuries, mortar equal to that which I saw in the wall of an exhumed English city, built in the time of the Romans, 1800 years ago—that mortar today as good as the day in which it was made, having outlasted the brick and the stone. I say, after hundreds of years masonry may advance to that point.

If the world stands long enough, we may have a city as large as they had in old times. Babylon, five times the size of London. You go into the potteries of England, and you find them making cups and vases after the style of the cups and vases exhumed from Pompeii. The world is not going back. Oh, no! But it is swinging in a circle, and will come around to the styles of pottery known so long ago as the days of Pompeii. The world must keep on progressing until it makes the complete circuit. The curve is in the right direction, the curve will keep on until it becomes the circle.

Well, now, what is true in the material universe is true in God's moral government and spiritual arrangement. That is the meaning of Ezekiel's wheel. All commentators agree in saying that the wheel means God's providence. But a wheel is of no use unless it turns, and if it turn it turns around, and if it turns around it moves in a circle. What then? Are we parts of a great iron machine whirled around whether we will or not, the victims of inexorable fate? No! No! Far from that. I shall show you that we ourselves start the circle of good or bad actions, and that it will surely come around again to us unless by divine intervention it be hindered. Those bad or good actions may make the circuit of many years, but come back to us they will as certainly as that God sits on the circle of the earth.

Jezebel, the worst woman of the Bible — Shakespeare copying his "Lady Macbeth" from her picture—slew Naboth because she wanted his vineyard. While the dogs were eating the body of Naboth, Elijah, the prophet, put down his compass and marked a circle from those dogs clear around to the dogs that should eat the body of Jezebel, the murderess. "Impossible!" the people said. "That will never happen." Who is that being flung out of the palace window? Jezebel. A few hours after they came around, hoping to bury her. They find only the palms of the hands and the skull. The dogs that devoured Jezebel, and the dogs that devoured Naboth. Oh, what a swift, what an awful circuit!

But it is sometimes the case that this circle sweeps through a century, or through many centuries. The world started with a theocracy for government—that is, God was the president and emperor of the world. People got tired of a theocracy. They said: "We don't want God directly interfering with the affairs of the world; give us a monarchy." The world had a monarchy. From a monarchy it is going to have a limited monarchy. After awhile the limited monarchy will be given up, and the republican form of government will be everywhere dominant and recognized. Then the world will get tired of the republican form of government, and it will have an anarchy, which is no government at all. And then, all nations finding out that man is not capable of righteously governing man, will cry out again for theocracy, and say: "Let God come back and conduct the affairs of the world." Every step—monarchy, limited monarchy, republicanism, anarchy—only different steps between the first theocracy and the last theocracy, or segments of the great circle of the earth on which God sits.

But do not become impatient because you can not see the curve of events, and therefore conclude that God's government is going to break down. History tells us that in the making of the pyramids it took 2,000 men two years to drag one great stone from the quarry and put it into one of the pyramids. If men short-lived can afford to work so slowly as that, can not God in the building of eternities afford to wait?

What though God should take 10,000 years to draw a circle? Shall we take our little watch, which we have to wind up every night lest it run down, and hold it up beside the clock of eternal ages? If, according to the Bible, a thousand years are in God's sight as one day, then, according to that calculation, the 6,000 years of the world's existence has been only to God as from Monday to Saturday.

But it is often the case that the rebound is quicker, the return is much quicker than that. The circle is sooner completed. You resolve that you will do what good you can. In one week you put a word of counsel in the heart of a Sabbath school child. During that same week you give a letter of introduction to a young man struggling in business. During the same week you make an exhortation in a prayer meeting. It is all gone: you will never hear of it, perhaps, you think. A few years after a man comes up to you and says, "You don't know me, do you?" You say, "No; I don't remember ever to have seen you." "Why," he says, "I was in the Sabbath school class over which you were the teacher. One Sunday you invited me to Christ; I accepted the offer. You see that church with two towers yonder?" "Yes," you say. He says, "That is where I preach." Or, "Do you see that governor's house? That is where I live."

One day a man comes to you and says, "Good morning." You look at him and say, "Why, you have the advantage of me; I can not place you." He says: "Don't you remember, thirty years ago, giving a letter of introduction to a young man—a letter of introduction to William E. Dodge?" "Yes, yes, I do." He says: "I am the man; that was my first step toward a fortune; but I have retired from business now, and am giving my time to philanthropies and public interests. Come up to my house and see me."

Or a man comes to you and says, "I want to introduce myself to you. I went to a prayer meeting some years ago. I sat back by the door. You arose to make an exhortation. That talk changed the course of my life, and if I ever get to heaven, under God I will owe my salvation to you." In only ten, twenty or thirty years the circle swept out and swept back again to your own grateful heart.

But sometimes it is a wider circle, and does not return for a great while. I saw a bill of expenses for burning Latimer and Ridley. The bill of expense has these items, among others:

One load of fire fagots	3s 4d
Cartage for four loads of wood	2s
Item, a post	1s 4d
Item, two chains	3s 4d
Item, two staples	6d
Item, four laborers	2s 8d

Making in all 25s 8d. That was cheap fire, considering all the circumstances; but it kindled a light which shone all around the world and aroused the martyr spirit, and out from that burning of Latimer and Ridley rolled the circle wider and wider, starting other circles, convoluting, over-running, circumscribing, overarching all heaven—a circle.

But what is true of the good is just as true of the bad. You utter a slander against your neighbor. It has gone forth from your teeth; it will never come back, you think. You have done the man all the mischief you can. You rejoice to see him wince. You say, "Didn't I give it to him!" That word has gone out, that slanderous word, on its poisonous and blasted way. You think it will never do you any harm. But I am watching that word, and I see it beginning to curve, and it curves around, and it is aiming at your heart. You had better dodge it. You can not dodge it. It rolls into your bosom, and after it rolls in a word of an old book rolls in after it, saying, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

You maltreat an aged parent. You begrudge him the room in your house. You are impatient of his whimsicalities and garrulity. It makes you mad to hear him tell the same story twice. You give him food he can not masticate. You wish he was away. You wonder if he is going to live forever. He will be gone very soon. His steps are shorter and shorter. He is going to stop. But God has an account to settle with you on that subject. After awhile your eye will be dim, and your gait will halt, and the sound of the grinding will be low, and you will tell the same story twice, and your children will wonder if you will never be taken away. They called you "father" once; now they call you the "old man." If you live a few years longer they will call you the "old chap." What are those rough words with which your children are accosting you? They are the echo of the very words you used in the ear of your old father forty years ago. What is that which you are trying to chew, but find it unmasticable, and your jaws ache and you surrender the attempt? Perhaps it may be the gristle which you gave to your father for his breakfast forty years ago.

A gentleman passing along the avenue saw a son dragging his father into the street by the hair of his head. The gentleman, outraged at this brutal conduct, was about to punish the offender, when the old man arose and said: "Don't hurt him; it's all right; forty years ago this morning I dragged out my father by the hair of his head!" It is a circle. Other sins may be adjourned to the next world, but maltreating of parents is punished in this world. That circle is made quickly, very quickly. Oh, what a stupendous thought that the good and the evil we start come back to us! Do you know that the judgment day will be only the points at which the circles join, the good and the bad we have done coming back to us—unless divine intervention hinder—coming back to us with welcome of delight or curse of condemnation?

Oh, I would like to see Paul, the invalid missionary, at the moment when his influence comes to full orb—his influence rolling out through Antioch, through Cyprus, through Lystra, through Corinth, through Athens, through Asiai, through Europe, through America, through the first century, through five centuries, through twenty centuries, through earth, through heaven; and at last, the wave of influence, having made full circuit, strikes his soul. Oh, then I would like to see him! No one can tell the wide sweep of the circle of Paul's influence save the one who is seated on the circle of the earth.

I should not like to see the countenance of Voltaire when his influence comes to full orb. When the fatal hemorrhage seized him at eighty-three years of age his influence did not cease. The most brilliant man of his century, he had used all his faculties for assaulting Christianity; his bad influence widening through France, widening out through Germany, widening through all Europe, widening through America, widening through the 123 years that have gone since he died, widening through earth, widening through the great future, until at last the accumulated influence of his baleful teachings and dissolute life will beat against his dismayed spirit and at that moment it will be enough to make the black hair of eternal darkness turn white with the horror. No one can tell how that bad man's influence girdled the earth, save the one who is seated on the circle of the earth—the Lord Almighty.

"Well, now," say some, "this, in some respects, is a very glad theory and in others a very sad one; we would like to have the good we have ever done come back to us, but the thought that all the sins we have ever committed will come back to us fills us with affright." My brother, I have to tell you God can break that circle and will do so at your call. I can bring twenty passges of scripture to prove that when God, for Christ's sake, forgives a man, the sins of his past life never come back. The wheel may roll on and on, but you take your position behind the cross, and the wheel strikes the cross and is shattered forever. The sins fly off from the circle and fall at right angles with complete oblivion. Forgiven! Forgiven! The meanest thing a man can do is, after some difficulty has been settled, to bring it up again, and God will not do anything like that. God's memory is mighty enough to hold all the events of the ages, but there is one thing that is sure to slip his memory, one thing He is sure to forget, and that is pardoned transgression. How do I know it? I will prove it. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven."

But do not make the mistake of thinking that this doctrine of the circle stops with this life. It rolls on through heaven. You might quote in opposition to me what St. John says about the city of heaven. He says it "lieth four square." That does seem to militate against this idea of a circle, but do you not know there is many a square house that has a family circle facing each other, and in a circle moving? and I can prove that this is so in regard to heaven. St. John says: "I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne, and the beasts and the elders." And again he says: "There was a rainbow round about the throne."

The two former imply a circle; the last, either a circle or a semicircle. The seats facing each other; the angels facing each other; the men facing each other. Heaven an amphitheater of glory. Circumference of patriarch and prophet and apostle. Circumference of Scotch Covenanters and Theban legion and Albigenses. Circumference of the good of all ages. Periphery of splendor unimagined and indescribable. A circle! A circle!

But every circumference must have a center, and what is the center of this heavenly circumference? Christ. His all the glory; his all the praise; his all the crowns. All heaven wreathed into a garland round about Him. Take off the imperial sandal from his foot and behold the scar of the spike. Lift the coronet of dominion from his brow and see where was the laceration of the briers. Come closer, all heaven. Narrow the circle around his great heart. O Christ, the Saviour! O Christ, the man! O Christ, the God! Keep thy throne forever, seated on the circle of the earth, seated on the circle of heaven.

On Christ, the solid rock, I stand;
All other ground is shifting sand.

CURES ECZEMA AND ITCHING HUMORS THROUGH THE BLOOD—COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) is a certain and sure cure for eczema, itching skin, humors, scabs, scales, watery blisters, pimples, aching bones or joints, boils, carbuncles, prickling pain in the skin, old, eating sores, ulcers, etc. Botanic Blood Balm cures the worst and most deep-seated cases by enriching, purifying and vitalizing the blood, thereby giving a healthy blood supply to the skin. Other remedies may relieve, but B. B. B. actually cures, heals every sore, and gives the rich glow of health to the skin, making the blood red and nourishing. Especially advised for old, obstinate cases. Druggists, $1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Sold by Ranke & Nusbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

NOT LIKE HER IDEAL.

It is seldom that one reads a book without forming some ideal conception of the personality of the author, says the Chicago Chronicle. This conception may prove to be arroneous in every detail, but the fact does not deter one from making a mental photograph of the one responsible for the next tale that is perused. Hamilton Wright Mabie, the well-known writer, realizes this, and so does one of the ardent admirers of his work.

On Mr. Mabie's last visit to Europe he encountered a humorous little incident. The morning of the second day out he found himself in the vicinity of a miss who had previously informed him she was from the west and was making her first trip abroad, and who had evidently not availed herself of the register inspection privileges so dear to the hearts of old travelers. A little volume of his own "Under the Trees" lay in her lap.

"Oh, have you read this?" she began rapturously, with without waiting for reply; "he is my ideal—Mr. Mabie. I read everything he writes—I've never heard him speak or even seen his picture, but I feel sure I know just what he looks like—he's tall and slender, with square shoulders and a mass of iron-gray hair, and he has great, dark, shadowy eyes" (the speaker, of course, was fair to colorless.) "He must be, you know, to write like this—"

At this point Mrs. Bolton Hall stopped to introduce Dr. Mabie to the friend with whom she was walking, and in this merciful interlude the little schoolgirl disappeared.

"When it is a matter of ideals," mused Mr. Mabie, whose appearance is the reverse in every detail of the little enthusiast's portrayal, "I believe I'd rather the shattered than the shatterer be, to paraphrase Grant Allen—anyhow in this instance."

By the command of the shah the Persian government has arranged to send 150 young Persians, the sons of well born personages, to Europe, at the expense of the state, for educational purposes. The towns selected for their sojourn are London, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna.

QUININE FOR COLDS.

Many people who use quinine for the cure of colds say that the effect of this drug is more disagreeable than the disease. Krause's Cold Cure is prepared in a convenient capsule form and will cure the most deeply seated cold in 24 hours without any interruption to business. They are pleasant to take and give you a clear, fresh sensation while operating. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The college and town of Oberlin, Ohio, are raising $25,000 to modernize their cemetery.

LICHTY'S CELERY NERVE COMPOUND

for all nervous diseases, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous debility, paralysis, biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, liver complaint, kidney troubles and female complaints. It goes to the seat of the disease and cures thoroughly and speedily. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

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Before you buy your fall supply of.....

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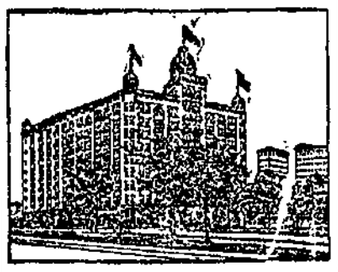

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From the Fall River Boats take the 9th Ave. Elevated to 59th Street from which Hotel is one minute's walk.

Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.

Send postal for descriptive booklet
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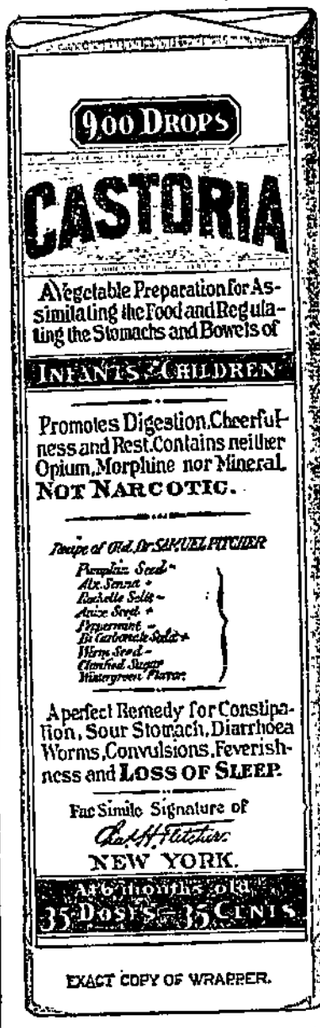
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Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting brains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

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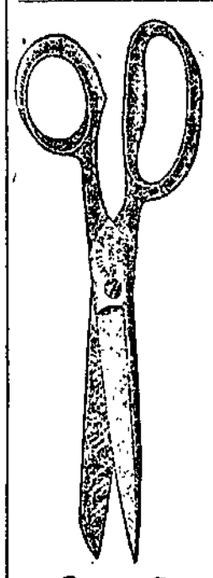

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You have the very best. We carry the largest shear and scissor stock in the city. Every pair of WISS shears warranted.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Hardware, and Table Cutlery,
38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

SILAS HUMBLE.

He Opens His Show to an Enthusiastic Audience.

[Copyright, 1897.]

LAST night I opened my panoramy of the Holy Land, accompanied by my grand agregashun of a side-show and Liver Regulator, to a large and enthusiastic audience at Strongville. I was drivin' into the town in the arternoon when I met up with a man on a cayuse, who stops me and sez:

"Stranger, I'm the mayor of the town, and it's my dooty to ax ye a few questions. Ar' ye a critter of good moral character?"

"Thar' hain't none better," sez I, as I swells out my chist with pride and looks him straight in the eye. "I begun my moral character when I was a y'ar old, and I kin bring any amount of proof that I'm as spotless as an angel."

"Hev ye got a mishun?"

"I hev. It's to unwind my panoramy of the Holy Land for the benefit of your town. The price of admishun is only ten cents, and I've known a single exhibishun to turn a dozen men out o' the path of wickedness. Incidentally, but sort o' connected with it, I hev a menagerie of dead and livin' wonders, which interests and instructs, and before and after the exhibishun I sell the only purely vegetable Liver Regulator made in America."

"We've got a highly moral town," sez he, as he looks me over, "and I shouldn't want any vice to creep in and rear its head. I think you may show yer show. Speakin' of that Liver Regulator, how does it affect a critter?"

"It has a balmy effect, yer honor. One swaller produces a balmy effect on the general system—two arouses the enthusiasm, and the third is purty sartin to bring out a war-whoop. Nuthin' like it was ever put up in small bottle afore. Would ye pardin me if I observed that yer liver seemed to be in need of sum consolashun?"

"I know she does," he replied, "and if ye happen to hev one o' them bottles handy I might try a swaller."

I passed out a bottle and ten minits later the mayor was throwin' up his hat and whoopin'. That evenin' the lame, the halt, the blind and everybody else in Strongsville attended my show. Before the exhibishun opened I spoke a few affectin' words to the assemblage. They were mostly concarnin' my moral character and my purely vegetable Liver Regulator, but now and then I seized the opportunity to hold up to them sich sayin's as:

"Most of us would be sick half the time if we swallered our own advice."

"The man who lies hates to be told of it jest as much as if he was tellin' the truth."

"It may be fun to try to hit a fly with a crowbar, but it's a heap o' time wasted jest the same."

"Natur don't hev to born rules. She kin find 'em full-grown any day in the y'ar, and in almost any place."

In sellin' my Liver Regulator I took keer not to deceive the confidin' public by claimin' too much. Thar' ar' human critters as fondly expect that the contents of one and the same bottle will cure consumption, pull a mewl out of the quicksand, stop the toothache, regulate the liver, scare away the itch and draw a prize in a lottery, but I allus discourage sich expectashuns. The success of my menagerie was fur beyond my most sanguine hopes. When I held up my Vain Endeavor bottle and showed 'em the Kansas grasshopper buttin' the cork in his vain endeavors to rekiver his hoppin' liberty the audience was agin me and fur the hopper. When, however, I made my moral pint that it was useless and a sin fur human natur' to kick agin the inevitable, the audience was agin the hopper and fur me.

My lectur' also went well with the audience. One cause of its success was the absence of cuss words in my remarks. From fust to last I didn't let a profane word creep in, and sich slang expressshuns as I worked in hit the nail so fairly on the head that even the preachers applauded. Another reason was the pathos in my voice. I spoke as one standin' at the bedside of a dyin' wife, and sich was the impresshun made that seven different wimmin had to use the same handkerchief to wipe their fallin' tears away. I had to pause more than once to control my own emoshuns, and one of the preachers got up and pinted to the sarcumstances as proovin' my moral character. I am sorry to say that thar' was one capshus critter in my large and intelligent audience. He was the owner of the opposishun hotel, and was pained because I preferred to stop at a house with reg'lar table cloths instead of sheets and bedquilts on the tables. When I showed the pictur' of the city of Jerusalem this capshus man stood up and sez:

"Stranger, what ye givin' us?"

"It's Jerusalem," sez I.

"Ye ar' a deceiver!" sez he. "I was born and bred in that very town, and if it ain't Toledo then I'm a goat. Ye've left the Maume river out, but I'd know the town with my eye shet."

"Has Toledo got walls around her?" sez I.

"Anybody can make walls," sez he.

"And has Toledo got hills on every hand?"

"Them hills is only painted on to deceive."

He was goin' on to say that he could pick out the house he was born in, and that he expected to see his brother turnin' a corner, when a preacher got up and commanded him to silence. That preacher had been to Jerusalem and sloshed about fur six weeks, and he couldn't be deceived. He even pinted out the spot on which he had bin bit by a dog, and he wound up by offerin' to bet the capshus landlord twenty to one that it was the best pictur' of Jerusalem ever put on canvas. The audience was with me and agin the landlord, and he sneaked out and was seen no more. The incident furnished me opportunity to git off sich sayin's as:

"The champion of truth never stands alone."

"Facts beat shirts which button behind."

"Never know anythin' ye don't know."

"Even the preacher comes in useful now and then."

I shall be glad of contribushuns to increase the size of my menagerie and advice as to how to run my panoramy so as to create the greatest moral impreshun. No immodest livin' or dead curiosities will be considered, and no profanity allowed within ten rods of the tent.

SILAS HUMBLE,
General Showman and Philosopher.

THE MAYOR AND THE BOTTLE.

Wood Is Hard to Ignite.

It takes a very high temperature to ignite wood immediately. A temperature of 400 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit is required to char wood within a reasonably short time, and these temperatures are above those of ordinary steam. Hence the liability of steam pipes to cause ignition of wood with which they come in contact is largely a matter of time. It is frequently observed that wooden logging applied to steam pipes and engine cylinders becomes charged after long exposure to heat, even at lower temperatures. A. L. Stevenson, in a paper read before the Federated Institute of Mining Engineers, cited authorities showing that the lower the temperature at which charcoal is produced the greater its power of absorption and the more readily it is combustible.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSION TO CHICAGO.

Saturday, Nov. 9th, the Nickel Plate road will sell round trip tickets to Chicago at extremely low rates. Return limit until midnight trains of Monday, Nov. 11th. Consult the nearest agent of the Nickel Plate road or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1-8td-1tw

THE MODERN GULLIVER.

There was once a young man whose companions in life
Were Intemperance, Idleness, Worry and Strife,
And the whole of the rest of the Lilliput band—
Dissipation their leader—who roam through the land,
And who by their grimaces, cajoling and wiles,
And their limited pleasures, invidious smiles,
Bind young men in a web of contempt to the earth,
And then make their misfortunes a target for mirth.

Said this fearless young man to the Lilliputs bold:
"Ho, there, ho! you can't trouble me—I am too old—
So keep on, Uncle Worry, and tie your cord tight.
And you, too, Cigarette, you may pull with your might,
Also Billiards and Whisky, and you, little Pool,
Must conjecture that I have become quite a fool."
With a leer of false pride, he exultingly said:
"I can break through your mesh when it enters my head."

But the years sped along, and the Lilliputs wound
Their fine threads into ropes, and completely they bound,
Hand and foot, to the roadway of Utter Despair,
The weak Gulliver who their encroachment did dare;
But as soon as he woke, with a look of surprise,
He discovered that he was unable to rise.
Then the Lilliputs laughed, as such elfs only can,
For they knew they had ruined the life of a man!

—Fella G. Pryme, in Success.

ALCOHOL AND WOMEN.

Dr. Heywood Smith Thinks Women Drinkers Are Increasing and Tells Why This Is So.

I think we may take it for granted that drunkenness is on the increase among women, and that not only among the poor, but also to an alarming extent among the well to do. And we may the more readily do so, as, in answer to an invitation from the Charity Organization society, a meeting was held in the Royal United Service institution on the 29th of last month to consider the question of intemperance among women, and to suggest some remedy for the evil; and it was then given as the opinion of the majority of the speakers that intemperance was greatly on the increase among women.

That such is the case witness the provision that is being made for the reception of the criminal inebriates into reformatories that are being established in order to carry out the requirements of the inebriate acts. In those already opened there is accommodation for about 50 men, and for about 252 women, or in the proportion of one to five. So, too, the number of convictions under the act in 1899 were two males and 90 females. Again, in certified retreats there is provision for 131 men and 174 women. And in the recent epidemic of poisoning among beer drinkers in Manchester and its neighborhood the majority of the victims have been women.

Now, sir, why is all this? Why are so many women becoming drunkards?

(1) First, perhaps, to put it broadly, the increasing independence of women may be a factor; i. e., women during the last 30 or 10 years act more than formerly according to their own discretion; they are by common consent, or, if not by consent, yet by custom, accorded more liberty, a liberty which it seems some of them proceed to abuse.

(2) In the struggle for life which this independence engenders there is often the element of failure or over nerve strain, and women, too weak in many instances to bear the strain, fly to stimulants.

(3) The anxieties connected with the home and children, especially where to these are added, it may be, a husband's neglect, or the brutality of a husband who drinks.

(4) We must not omit the influence of pain in driving some women to alcohol as a remedy. To women, not only to the poor, but the rich, come often periodic waves of pain, and at those times the advice of injudicious friends, nay, even of their own mothers, is to take some hot gin and water.

(5) I am sorry that I cannot exclude the not infrequent carelessness or our own profession, for medical men are too apt, should they deem it necessary to prescribe alcohol, to say: "Oh, take a little wine," leaving it to the patient to determine the dose; whereas, did they realize that alcohol was so insidious a poison as it is, possessing as it does the seductive power of inducing the exhibition of larger doses, they might hesitate before they placed without limit such a dangerous drug in the hands of their patients, and prescribe it in more accurate doses, and wrapped, perhaps, on some less pleasant taste.

(6) Among the well to do the habit of drinking champagne and other wines at dinner, fosters a taste that tends to enthral rather than to leave the partaker a free agent. So-called moderate drinking is a snare, as few have sufficient self-control to determine what moderate drinking is.

Among men some of the causes of inebriety are the temptations arising from boon companions; there existing a sort of idea that to refuse to drink when invited is a kind of insult or want of good-fellowship. Again, how often business transactions are sealed by a drink, though happily this is not so frequent a habit as formerly. To these causes must be added business and domestic troubles, and but too often a careless, untidy, or nagging wife drives the man to his only club, the public house.

Men drink in company, women too often in secret, making the detection of the early stages difficult or almost impossible.

We will now just see how this evil of drinking affects men and women.

1. When a man comes home drunk he comes as a terror to his children, who shrink on hearing his footsteps; he quarrels with his wife, as to his food, it may be; he may be violent and smash up his little furniture, and with the broken pieces assault his long-suffering partner. But when a woman drinks she neglects her children, pawns their clothes, leaving them exposed to cold and disease; she neglects her home and her husband, driving him probably also to drink, and so leading to assault and perhaps murder.

2. Again, when a man is imprisoned for some consequence of his drunkenness, the family is indeed deprived of the chief bread-winner, and they are exposed to want and privation, which may, however, be mitigated by the industry of the wife; but when the wife is shut up the family is deprived of the mainstay, the husband is left without anyone to care for him or provide his food, the children are left to run about uncared for and exposed to all sorts of dangers, and on her coming out of prison her drinking habits are as bad as ever, and the house has ultimately gone to wrack and ruin.

I have hitherto referred only to wives, but woe betide that solitary woman, whether the unmarried or the childless widow, who, companionless and despairing in her very solitude, has recourse to drink in order to infuse, if possible, some measure of so-called happiness or oblivion into her probably objectless life. For these sad and unhappy cases, the victims of a veritable disease, measures must be taken (1) to prevent them having access to the poison that is destroying their existence, (2) to help them in their fight against the terrible onsets of the drink-crave, and (3) to build up their health during the process, which, in most cases, is associated with a deeper despair and hopelessness. And in our dealing with these suffering sisters of ours let us ever remember that a tender and human sympathy will do more to wean them from the habit than any measure of forcible coercion.

Among the well to do, facilities for women obtaining drink are being multiplied. The granting of licenses to grocers is one of the chief of these. The housekeeper has no necessity to enter a public house, she has only to go to her grocer and have the bottle of wine put down as candies or raisins or some other commodity, and even the lady in her carriage can there obtain all she needs without even entering a wine merchant's establishment. And to those who have no shrinking from entering a public house there are now being fitted up ladies' bars, comfortably furnished, and in some cases, with a separate, unobtrusive door, where the enemy lies in wait to compass their destruction.

The drink habit lays hold of women insidiously, and of its effects one of the most frequent is the habit of lying—a pretty constant symptom of the disease; then comes untidiness, poverty, dirt, ruin and death.

But before death closes the sad scene there is another effect that is becoming deplorably frequent, and that is insanity; the proportion being of two women to one man, and the seeds of insanity once sown bring forth fruit in succeeding generations.—Dr. Heywood Smith, in Temperance Record.

Drink and Crime.

In 120 army prisons throughout Germany 46 per cent. of all the murderers committed their crimes while under the influence of drink. Sixty-three per cent. of the cases of manslaughter, 74 per cent. of serious injury to the person and 77 per cent. of criminal immorality are due to the same cause. In the navy, out of 1,671 punishable cases during the last six years 75 per cent. of the most serious cases have been due to drunkenness.—Berlin Letter to London Chronicle.

Seeking the roses of health in the red cup you may find the rouge of ruin.—Ram's Horn.

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If you want a library of first-class books call at The Sentinel office and look at $1.25 books for 25 cents. They are just what you need. Best authors.

Southern California has 2,500 acres in beets.

ARSENIC IN BEER.

Discovery in England Shows That Alcohol Is Very Serious and Obscure Source of Disease.

A remarkable revelation of the most serious injuries occurring in beer-drinkers has come to light in the neighborhood of Manchester, England, in the past two years. As far back as 1884 attention was called to the numerous cases of alcoholic paralysis in this vicinity. A few years after a noted expert described similar cases which seemed to be very numerous in that section. From that time on these peculiar cases have increased, until last year an examination was made and it was found that in the neighborhood of Manchester and the mill districts about, alcoholic paralysis was almost an epidemic. Three hundred cases were noticed at Manchester, and nearly five per cent. of all the cases seen in the hospitals in this region, and extending to Liverpool, and even to London, showed this kind of palsy. A careful inquiry revealed the fact that nearly all these victims were beer-drinkers. An analysis of the beer showed the presence of arsenic in sufficient quantity to account for this peculiar palsy. Experts visited breweries and obtained specimens of beer, finding arsenic in nearly every instance.

More careful examination showed that sulphuric acid entered into the manufacture of glucose used in the beer. This acid was made from iron pyrites, and contained quantities of arsenic. It was used on account of its cheapness, and in large quantities by many of the leading brewers. The symptoms following corresponded to arsenic poisoning, and many of the cases died. Others suffered from palsies and diseases of the nervous system which practically incapacitated them for all work in the future. It was found that a large number of brewers used in their beer this cheap glucose containing arsenic, and while the quantity was very small the accumulated effect in persons who drank large quantities of beer was apparent in very serious and obscure diseases of the nerves of motion. Over 500 cases have been noted, and this probably does not include more than a small part of the actual number. Parliament appointed a royal commission on arsenical poisoning in beer, and evidence is now being taken. Of course, the brewers were ignorant of the injury which followed from their beer, and were anxious to assist all efforts to find out the cause and to remove it. Other sections of England have become alarmed, and a very general inquiry is being made as to the cause of this new disease wherever it is noticed. It is found that alcohol is responsible for a great many of these palsies.

The forms of paralysis, from both alcohol and beer, called neurites, are the same, and are inflammations of the nerves of the extremities. A great deal of interest has been created in England, and it is confidently asserted that the disease is due largely to beer poisoned with arsenic, alcohol and mineral waters where carbonic acid is used to make them effervescing. This disease is well known in this country, but is not very common. Whether the brewers use glucose prepared from sulphuric acid containing arsenic is not known, but neurites, or palsies of the extremities, among beer and alcohol drinkers, can be found in many sections.

The common term describing these cases is "rheumatism." Persons who have used beer and spirits to excess call these nerve defects "rheumatic." It is probable that long before these nerve diseases appear the disorders of the brain occur which attract attention, and the other symptoms are supposed to follow. In reality the breaking down of the brain is the result of the obscure inflammation of the nerves rather than otherwise. The stiffness of the lower extremities and difficulty of walking noticed among inebriates is no doubt a very common symptom of this distinct affection, which may not go on to extreme stages.

The conclusion from this very startling discovery is evident, that alcohol in any form is a very serious and obscure source of disease, and that in the future we shall be able to trace many diseases to this source that are now unrecognized. Beer used in large quantities and continuously is a very serious destructive agent, not in its intimate effects but in its cumulative action. Beer drinking in England has received a very severe blow with this revelation, and it is to be hoped that its influence may extend to this country and break up much of the fascination which this drink has in the mind of many persons who do not use strong spirits.—T. D. Crothers, in Union Signal.

HELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAIN.

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 22d, and until further notice, but one train will leave for Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 7:00 a. m., and returning leave Rome City at 6:00 p. m. 17tf

The colored element constitutes in Virginia nearly one-third, or 32.7 per cent., of all males of voting age, and is comprised most wholly of persons of negro descent.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5c lb.
Yellow Extra C Sugar, 4½c lb.
New Orleans Sugar, 4c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.

COFFEE.

COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75.
Family White Fish, kit, 60c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15.
Mackerel, kit, $1.25.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $1.30.
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25.
Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 8c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 9c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c.
California Egg Plums, 15c.
California Apricots, 15c.
California Peacher, 17c.
California White Cherries, 20c.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 10c can.
Sugar Corn, 8c can.
Egyptian Corn, 10c.
Early June Peas, 10c can.
String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.
California Apricots, 15c lb.
California Prunes, 8c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Pitted Plums, 15c lb.
New Currants, 15c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon.
California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle
Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine cut, 30c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 65c lb.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T., 13c plug.
Standard Navy, plug, 35c.
Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
American Star, smoking, 23c.
Mail Pouch, 9½ and 5c pack

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 30c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.
Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

Uncle Sam's Mail Service

requires physical and mental ability of a high degree to withstand its hard labors. The high tension to which the nervous system is constantly subjected, has a depressing effect, and soon headache, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., develop in severe form. Such was the case of Mail Carrier S. F. Sweinhart, of Huntsville, Ala., he says:

"An attack of pneumonia left me with muscular rheumatism, headache, and pains that seemed to be all over me. I was scarcely able to move for about a month when I decided to give

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills

and Nerve Plasters a trial. In three days I was again on my route and in two weeks I was free from pain and gaining in flesh and strength."

Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

†Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 2 30 am	* 3 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 2 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 5 30 am	* 2 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima.....	*11 31 pm	*11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg..	*11 31 pm	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	! 7 30 am	!10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	!12 15 pm	!12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.	!12 40 pm	* 2 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline.....	! 7 05 am	! 7 15 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 9 30 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 9 30 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 25 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

In effect Sept. 29, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north.....	2:20 pm
!For Grand Rapids and north.....	8:00 am
!For Grand Rapids and north.....	4:15 pm
!From Richmond arrives.....	8:40 am

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	11:40 pm
!For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	6:55 am
!For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	12:30 pm
!From Grand Rapids arrives.....	6:50 pm

*Daily. !Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

REVISED TIME TABLE.

Trains carrying passengers leave Fort Wayne as follows.

SCHEDULE NOV. 3rd, 1901.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
*Toledo and Buffalo Limited.....	5 56 A. M.
†Toledo Local Express.....	6 20 A. M.
*N. Y. and New England Flyer.....	11 12 A. M.
*Fast Eastern Express.....	6 20 P. M.
*Peru Local Express (Arrive) 9.20 A.M.	.....
GOING WEST.	DEPART.
*Indianapolis Express.....	9 50 A. M.
*St. Louis Day Express.....	2 37 A. M.
*Government Fast Mail.....	6 19 P. M.
†Toledo Local Exp. (Arrive) 8.00 P. M.	.....
*St. Louis Limited.....	9 30 P. M.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS SERVICE

LV. FORT WAYNE.		AR. INDIANAPOLIS.
*5 50 A. M.	Via Peru.....	10 25 A. M.
†9 27 A. M.	Via Peru.....	3 25 P. M.
†5 40 P. M.	Via Peru.....	10 25 P. M.
*4 30 P. M.	Via Logansport	3 55 A. M.

ALL TRAINS FOR INDIANAPOLIS CARRY BAGGAGE

LV. INDIANAPOLIS.		AR. FORT WAYNE.
*12 25 night.	Via Logansport	6 50 A. M.
† 7 40 A. M.	Via Peru	11 25 A. M.
*12 20 noon	Via Peru	6 30 P. M.

For tickets and other information apply to

P. G. THOMPSON,
Both Phones, No. 6. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

NICKEL PLATE

2-6-30-1901

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6.....	1 30
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2.....	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 4.....	7 05
Local Freight.....	17 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5.....	2 30
Western Express, No. 1.....	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3.....	4 35
Local Freight.....	17 00

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on No 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD. In effect June 2, 1901.

Southbound.	Arrive.
456 Express and Mail.....	11:25 a.m.
462 Local Freight.....	2:50 p.m.
410 Express and Mail.....	3:50 p.m.
Northbound.	**Depart.**
463 Local Freight.....	6:40 a.m.
457 Express and Mail.....	11:55 a.m.
459 Express and Mail.....	5:00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart
No. 52 Local Freight, ex. Sunday...	6 00a.m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun	7 10a.m
No. 43 Express and Mail.....	4 15p.m
North Bound	**Arrive**
No. 40 Express and Mail.....	11 40p.m
No. 94 Local Freight, ex. Sunday...	5 30p.m
No. 42 Express and Mail, ex. Sun..	10 35a.m

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A GREAT CHARITABLE INSTITUTION

Adds Its Praise for the Grand Work of Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

The Suffolk Hospital and Dispensary of 4 Charter St., Boston, is a large charity hospital. Here is what Albert C. Smith, the president of this splendid institution, writes us:

"Last season you kindly sent us your Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, and the good accomplished by its use cannot be detailed in this sheet. If the proofs of its value as taken from our record of cures will be of service I shall be only too glad to send them."

This voluntary statement is only another proof of the great good Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is doing. In all cases of broken down constitutions, shattered nerves and impoverished blood this remedy from the Green Mountains speedily cures. Every bottle is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM.
Sole Agents, 88 Calhoun St.

Borrow From Us
WE LOAN MONEY.

Perhaps you do not know just how to get or where to go for a little money. This partially explains.

We make loans of $10, $20, $30, $50, $100 on furniture, pianos, horses and buggies, wagons, etc. Everything left in your possession and you have the use of the money and property. We give you from 1 to 12 months to pay the money back and the payments are so small you scarcely notice it. All our dealings private and confidential. Our manner of doing business fully explained if you will call at the office.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.
Home phone 995.
Open Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. p. m.

FOR ECZEMA USE OSMICURE OINTMENT AND BLOOD PURIFIER (REGISTERED) 50c. and $1 at Druggists, or Mailed. OSMICURE CHEMICAL CO. CANNONSBURG, MICH.

—Sold by—
PELLENS & POLSTER
DRUGGISTS, 94 Calhoun St.

There's Money in Our Flour. . . . . .

And you will find it out when you use it. It is made from the best of wheat, by the newest and best equipped roller process system. In making bread, cakes, pies or any pastry it gives the best results. Try our Hungarian Process or Silver Dollar Flour. Take no nameless country mill product at a higher price when you can patronize a home mill and spend less money.

C. TRESSELT & SONS,

8-Room Brick House

Bath, gas for heat and light, street and alley paved, all clear, lot 30x150, central $3,200

10-room frame house and large barn, on asphalt street, lot 40x180, east side $3,000

7-room house and barn, south side, lot 34x150, frame house....$2,350

Half lot in Hamilton's field, south front $625

Lot 20x150 on Main street, 1½ blocks from court house.....$3,500

8-room house on DeWald street, near Calhoun, all modern, lot 33x150 ..... $3,500

7-room house on Williams street $2,100

7-room new house on East Wayne street $2,150

Two new houses on Brackenridge modern, just right for small families .....$2,600 and $2,750

8-room house, with bath, on Huffman street, full corner lot....$2,350

Two large brick houses, central, one for $3,800; other for $4,800; cheapest property in the city for the money.

VAL ROCHOLL,
23 COURT STREET.
Phone 49 Main.

WAS A WELL KNOWN FARMER

JAMES W. VINING SUCCUMBS TO STOMACH TROUBLE.

Death Came This Morning at His Home in St. Joe Township—Other Mortuary Matters.

James Washington Vining, one of the most prominent residents of St. Joe township, died at 3:30 o'clock this morning at his home upon the St. Joe road, four miles north of the city. Mr. Vining's age was 74 years, 3 months and 27 days, and death was due to stomach trouble.

He had been in failing health for some months. Six years ago in bringing a load of hay to the city, Mr. Vining sustained an injury to his spine, and he never fully recovered from its effects, though no pronounced decline was noted until the latter part of August. Since that time, however, he has been failing gradually, and three weeks ago was compelled to take to his bed. He had realized for some time that the end was near, and in a conversation with his pastor, Rev. A. K. Zartman, a short time ago, preferred a request that was strikingly illustrative of his plain, sturdy, unostentatious life. Said he: "Preach a short sermon—a simple sermon, for I've always been a simple sort of man."

Mr. Vining was born in Greene county, New York, near Catskill, July 13, 1827, and was the son of David and Hannah Vining. The father died in New York in 1840, and the mother spent her declining years with her son, dying at his home in St. Joe township in 1871. There were six brothers and five sisters in the family, and Mr. Vining who died today was the last of the number.

He came to Allen county in 1857, locating in St. Joe township, and for some years thereafter was engaged in the sawmill business with Fred and Henry Antwerp, the mill standing along the river above the site of the old paper mill. Mr. Vining was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Buettner March 16, 1861, and to this union three daughters were born. Myrtle died January 2, 1896; Carrie, September 12, 1901. The remaining daugther, Miss Kittie, with the mother, survives.

The farm home of Mr. Vining, one of the prettiest in Allen county, was the old Bowser farm, and was purchased by him more than thirty years ago. Mr. Vining has for many years been recognized as a foremost citizen, a man of sturdy honesty and of kindliest nature. He was a republican politically, but had never held public office. For some years Mr. Vining was in charge of a section of the St. Joe toll road. He had acquired a competence and was charitable and benevolent. None stood higher in the estimation of all who knew him. Mr. Vining was a devoted member of Grace Reformed church.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 2 from Grace Reformed church. The pall-bearers will be Messrs. Fred Griebel, Hale Ashley, Charles Parker, William Bicket and Henry and Paul Zimmerman.

MAISCH.

Jacob Maisch, of 172 Gay street, died at 5:3 o'clock Friday evening after an extended illness from asthma, at the age of 57 years. Mr. Maisch was a native of Renningen, Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to America in 1880. His wife died nine years ago and the surviving children are the Misses Mary and Annie Maisch and Jacob G. and August C. Maisch.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence and at 2 from Zion's Lutheran church.

SCHMUCK.

Mrs. Mary Schmuck, 35 years of age, died Friday evening from cancer at her home, 98 Baker street. Mrs. Schmuck leaves three sons—Charles B. and Francis Schmuck, of this city, and A. C. Schmuck, of Newark, Ohio. All are barbers by occupation.

Mrs. Schmuck was a member of Degree of Honor No. 2, A. O. U. W. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence (private) and at 2 o'clock from Grace Reformed church.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sarnighausen.—Funeral services of Hon. J. D. Sarnighausen will be held from the home, 20 Clinton street, Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. Jacob Miller officiating.

DR. BAILEY'S LECTURE.

The lecture by Dr. Bailey last evening in Plymouth Congregational church on "Our Country's Place as Revealed in Prophecy," was a most finished and scholarly effort. For an hour and a half the doctor led his audience through his story and prophecy to see that the United States of America is destined to lead the nations of the world and revolutionize them by its civilization and Christianity. Although 80 years of age the speaker's thoughts are clear and lucid and his historical data were given with a readiness which was remarkable. Miss Nellie Lawson sang a solo in her usual faultless manner and Dr. H. G. Patton played a violin solo, "The Lost Chord," with artistic effect. The men of Plymouth church are to be congratulated on managing a lecture course which promises to be so educational and instructive in its character. The next lecture will be given on November 22.

TO START RELIGIOUS PAPER

AN ANDERSON MAN IS COMING TO FORT WAYNE.

Big Stock Company is Organizing to Purchase the Aldine Printing Plant.

William Westenfield, of Anderson, is at the head of a proposition which contemplates the location of a large printing house and the publication of a religious paper in Fort Wayne.

The paper is to be undenominational in character, devoted to Christian unity, and is to be called "The Gospel Message." Negotiations which have been under way for some time have practically been concluded and Mr. Westenfield expects to be in Fort Wayne in a few days to close up the transaction.

Mr. Westenfield has arranged for the purchase of the Aldine printing plant, which has been standing idle for some months, and expects to add quite largely to the equipment. He is at work upon the organization of a stock company, to be capitalized at $200,000, to carry forward the work, and it is stated he has been successful in enlisting sufficient capital to insure the success of the venture.

HAD BARELY TIME TO ESCAPE

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP HOME WENT UP IN SMOKE.

Tenants Were Able to Save Nothing—Another Blaze in Springfield Township.

Reports came today to Secretary Kelsey, of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, telling of two losses by fire in the county within the past few days, and one of them, which occurred in Scipio township on Tuesday morning, was quite extensive.

A residence there owned by Albert A. Jackson, but occupied by a tenant, was totally destroyed, together with all its contents. The blaze occurred early in the morning and its origin is unknown. The family was aroused about 5 o'clock by dense fumes of smoke, which completely filled the house, and in an incredibly short time the entire structure was blazing fiercely. The family had barely time to escape from the building and nothing in the way of contents was saved. An insurance of $800 upon the building will not nearly cover the loss.

The dwelling of I. N. Gorrell, in Springfield township, together with its contents, suffered extensive damage from fire one day during the past week, but figures upon the loss are not attainable at this time. The Farmers' company carried a policy upon the dwelling.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to our friends, neighbors and members of the Order of Railway Conductors for their many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy extended us in our late bereavement, the death of our beloved son and brother, Howard P. Compton, and for the many beautiful floral offerings.

I. N. COMPTON,
FRANK COMPTON,
MR. AND MRS. A. J. COMPTON.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

RENUMBER YOUR HOUSE.

Telephone us. We will renumber your house at 15 cents a number put on. Only Anti-Rust Aluminum numbers used. Regulation size.
THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.
9t3

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

IN LAW'S EYE HE IS DEAD

JOHN KAOUGH SO DECLARED YEARS AGO.

New-Found Brother of William Kaough Has no Legal Status Here—About the Court House.

Speaking of the discovery of John Knough, the long lost brother of William Knough, who turned himself up in California a few days ago, it might be interesting to know that in the eyes of the law in Allen county he is still dead. When the Knough heirs several years ago settled up their parents' estate and sold the real estate, it was found necessary, in order to perfect the title, to declare John Knough dead. It was accordingly presented to the circuit court that he had not been heard from for over twenty-five years and that there was every reason to believe that he was dead. Accordingly the circuit court officially and legally pronounced him dead, and dead he is in the eyes of the courts in this county.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Maude Gazeley has commenced divorce proceedings against Reynold Gazeley.

Joseph Leon Vauris, the young lad sentenced to the reform school by Judge O'Rourke yesterday, was taken to Plainfield yesterday evening by J. B. Lassus, a neighbor.

Several days ago Bessie Miller filed an affidavit against her husband, Charles H. Miller, charging desertion. A bench warrant was issued, which was served yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Reichelderfer, who found the defendant in Milan township. The statement made in a morning paper that Miller was brought to the city and jailed is incorrect. He immediately gave bond for his appearance, with Solomon Stauffer as surety, and was not even brought to the city.

Mary A. Iten has commenced suit in partition against Frank W. Iten et al.

The commissioners were engaged this morning in miscellaneous business.

The superior court will convene for the November term on next Monday. This is the last day of the circuit court. The November term will commence November 18, one week from Monday.

Martha B. Sledd has commenced proceedings against Mary Pfleidner et al. on a note, foreclosure and asks for the appointment of a receiver to dispose of described real estate.

Rebecca Jackson files divorce proceedings against Silas A. Jackson.

Justice Tancey this afternoon found for the defendant for costs in the case of Marks vs. Webber. The action was to recover for the purchase price of a horse sold by the defendant as sound and claimed by the plaintiff to have been windbroken at the time of sale.

HE WAS FORCED TO RESIGN

REVENUE COLLECTOR SAPP TOO STRENUOUS.

Kentucky Politician Too Flagrant in Violations of Civil Service Law—Deboe's Protege.

Washington, Nov. 9.—C. E. Sapp, internal revenue collector for the district of Kentucky, has resigned. His resignation has been accepted by the president. The chief has been appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy.

The announcement of the tender and acceptance of Mr. Sapp's resignation followed a visit of Senator Deboe, who handed the resignation to the president. Mr. Sapp's resignation ends a long contest which has been waged against him by the reform element in the republican party in Kentucky. Mr. Sapp has been charged repeatedly with flagrant violations of the civil service law and has been under investigation. Senator Deboe has been his friend, but the pressure became so strong that Mr. Sapp finally concluded to resign. No one has been selected to fill Mr. Sapp's place and until the appointment is made the deputy at Louisville will be acting collector.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

By an arrangement of the pastors of the four Presbyterian churches and Grace Reformed church union prayer meetings will be held at 7:30 p. m. next week as follows:

Monday evening, at Bethany Presbyterian church; topic, "Humiliation and Prayer for Self-Examination and Intercession for the Church," to be led by Rev. J. Budman Fleming.

Tuesday evening, at Westminster church; topic, "The Responsibility of Parents to Win Their Children for Christ; a Plea for the Home Altar and Religious Conversation in the Home," to be led by Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D.

Thursday evening, at the First Presbyterian church; topic, "The Christian's Responsibilty to Win His Immediate Friends and Neighbors to Christ; How May Business and Social Influence be Used for Christ," to be led by Rev. A. K. Zartman.

Friday evening, at Grace Reformed church; topic, "How Can the Church and Individual Christians Win to Christ Those That Have No Interest in Religion and No Sympathy With the Church?" led by Rev. J. A. P. McGaw.

Wednesday evening in each of the churches the regular prayer meeting will be held and the topic will be, "How Can We Win Our Sunday School Scholars and the Young People of Our Churches to Christ?" Special consideration will be given to young men, with special prayer for the work of the Young Men's Christian association, now holding their week of prayer. The topics adopted are those suggested for this week of prayer by the national central committee of the twentieth century national campaign.

LOCAL LINES.

Herman Berghoff, of the Berghoff Brewing company, is in the city from Chicago on a flying business trip.

Drs. R. Parks White and C. C. F. Nieschang performed a very difficult operation on Peter O'Connell, whose home is near Columbia City, at St. Joseph hospital yesterday morning. The operation consisted in the removal of a large tumor which involved the lymphatic glands in the throat beneath the jaw bone. The patient is doing nicely.

The wife of a well-known resident of the east end, who left town suddenly last week without leaving her future address, has returned home and has been received into the bosom of her family once more. The incident furnished jaw material for the gossips for a time, and many different stories of the affair were current. The woman in question resides on East Washington street, and it a member of a highly respected family.

The ninth anniversary reception given last evening at the Mulqueen Dancing academy by the Ladies' auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans was a very enjoyable affair. About 150 invited guests were entertained in a most agreeable manner. The promenade was led by Miss Mayme Cavanaugh, of this city, and George Bevington, of Toledo. Music was furnished by Professor Plumadore's orchestra.

The meetings at St. Paul's M. E. church, on Walton avenue, conducted by Rev. Ramseyer and helpers, was unusually well attended last evening. There is special music by the quartet each evening and this evening Rev. Zehr, who sails for China the first of the year, will give a short missionary talk, followed by short talks by the other pastors. Three services tomorrow—10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

The Walther League of St. Paul will hold a special meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, regarding the death of Hon. J. D. Sarnighausen.

AN EXHIBITION AT WAYNE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

There will be displayed on Monday and Tuesday of next week in our cloak room the largest assortment of FINE FURS ever shown in this city.

There will be presented for your inspection a most complete line of standard goods and also a more extensive showing of FUR NOVELTIES for the season than is made by any other manufacturer of Furs and Fur Garments that visits Fort Wayne.

Their agent will be prepared to take measurements for special orders in fine goods, for those who desire made-to-order garments in Real Seal, Persian Lamb, Beaver, Krimmer, Otter, etc., as well as in the Electric and Near Seal goods.

This will be an excellent opportunity to make selections for useful and appropriate Holiday presents at a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent on the regular retail price.

A portion of the price paid on the order will entitle you to have the goods reserved for you until you wish them delivered.

Their line of Fur Neckwear goods in Cluster Scarfs, Tabs, Boas, Collarettes, Storm Collars, Muffs and Sets is worth seeing if for nothing more than the pleasure of looking at handsome goods.

This is a Specialty Fur House whose goods are confined to us exclusively, in this city, and we will guarantee their work in every particular as to quality, price and fit.

You are invited to call and see the display.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.,
96 Calhoun St.

In Spandau, near Berlin, a great military center, a tax has been put on automatic orchestrions, which are becoming an intolerable nuisance, as nearly every restaurant has one. It is hoped that the tax will reduce the plague.

Inclement Weather Brings Coughs, Colds and Catarrh.

Inclement weather begins when autumn ends. The great objection to our climate is that it alternates between the heat of the tropics and the rigors of the Arctic.

The system becomes relaxed by the effects of the heat, and the first cold snap of winter sows the seed of thousands of cases of chronic catarrh which in a large per cent. of cases will end fatally.

President Wm. Ubelaker Uses Peruna as a Safeguard Against Inclement Weather.

Wm. Ubelaker, President of the Lake View Lodge of Foresters, writes from 3327 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—For years past when I have been exposed to wet or inclement weather, my chest would hurt me and I would have serious indigestion, and I would be laid up for a day or two, causing inconvenience and pain.

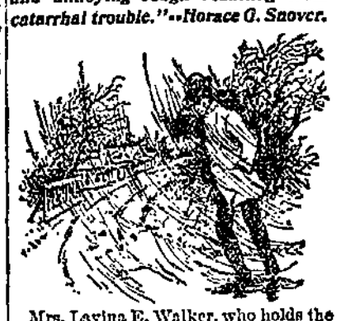
One of my lodge friends advised me to try Peruna, as it had helped him, and I found that a bottle cured me.

If I feel badly now I at once take two or three doses, and I find it keeps me in fine health. Peruna is worthy of every one's confidence.—WM. UBELAKER.

It is only just ordinary good, common sense to provide against inclement weather. If you have the slightest cold, cough, sneezing, or any other indication that you are "under the weather," a few doses of Peruna will put you right.

Congressman Horace G. Snover, of Port Austin, Mich., writes from House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I have found Peruna a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble."—Horace G. Snover.



Mrs. Lavina E. Walker, who holds the highest state office of the Ladies of the Illinois G. A. R., which is Department Chaplain, writes the following letter:

WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen:—"You have my sincere gratitude for placing before suffering women a medicine which has proven such a blessing as Peruna has.

"I have used it myself when much worn out, and found most gratifying results, and a number of the women of our Order suffering with weakness peculiar to women, have been wonderfully helped and cured by Peruna."—Lavina E. Walker.

MRS. LAVINA WALKER.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., for a free copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh.

Dr. Mommer's Dental Parlors,
...No. 76 Calhoun Street...

After twenty years' experience we offer dentistry at your own prices. Others may quote prices, but we do as advertised and no cloddy work. We give you our price, and do not ask you more.

FULL SETS OF TEETH, $5.00. OTHER CROWNS, $3.00.
BRIDGE WORK, $3.00. EXAMINATIONS FREE.
All work warranted.

...Over Mommer's Shoes Store....

GAMES and TOYS.

Christmas is coming. Mothers and big brothers and the little people surely must have lots of Games and Toys, or what would they have to smash up?

Bring the children down here after school. We'll show them Toys that will set them wild with delight—take real pleasure in doing it, too. We have never had such a Paradise for the small gamesters as this year. Every Toy and Game the best we could buy, at prices that startle our competitors.

LEHMAN BOOK & NEWS CO.,
81 Calhoun Street.

PHOTOGRAPHER AND PATRON.

It is indeed unreasonable to suppose that the best results in photography can be obtained if the photographer does not have the perfect confidence of his patron. If you are reserved, and do not tell him the kind of a picture that pleases you it renders it very difficult for him, because of the great multiplicity of tastes. What would delight one customer might displease the next.

Then again there are many details in the arrangement of which the photographer and patron should work in perfect harmony. A painting can be changed entirely to suit the pleasure of the subject, but it is different with the photographer. All details must have been thought of and properly arranged, for that one single second when the plate is exposed.

A photographer who is worthy of your confidence is always willing to do anything in his power to please you. If the first proof is not to your liking, he is perfectly willing to try again and again until he has done all in his power to make the photograph as near to your liking as possible.

In order to do this, however, you must tell him frankly what your objections to it are, or it will be impossible for him to satisfy you. Do you ask a doctor to cure you and refuse to tell him your ailment? The cases are similar.

You should talk to the photographer about your proofs, just as you would with your dearest friend. Don't think it will offend him. It is what he most desires. He is trying his best to please you; you should try your best to help him.

If you believe with us that the following out of these ideas would result in much better photographs, you will find that they comprise the working rules of the Parrott studio, 121 West Berry street.

BANK ROBBERS FOILED.

Campbellsburg, Ind., Nov. 9.—A gang of robbers wrecked the bank of Campbellsburg early today with nitro-glycerine. The noise aroused the citizens and before the robbers could reach the money in the safe armed citizens drove them from the building. Fifty shots were fired by the citizens, but apparently without effect. The fire was not returned. The robbers escaped.

INDIANA POSTMASTER.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Marshall M. Nye has been appointed postmaster at Crawfordsville, Ind.

LOCAL LINES.

Contractor D. L. Byers is building a large greenhouse for William Webber, the well-known gardner east of the city.

The regular meeting of the Relief Union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Home for Emergencies at 2:30 o'clock.

Oliver Herring, of Washington township, was this morning fine $10 and costs by Justice Huser for hunting on the inclosed lands of William DeVilbiss without first having obtained the written consent of the owner.

The rector of the Irish college in Paris has issued his long-promised history of that famous institution in the Rue des Irlandais, founded in 1578. Irish people may well be proud of the omnipresence of the Celtic cultus wherever the church is. It appears there are no fewer than seven Irish Catholic seminaries in France, including those of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Nantes, Poitiers, Douai and Lille. The work is dedicated to Cardinal Logue.

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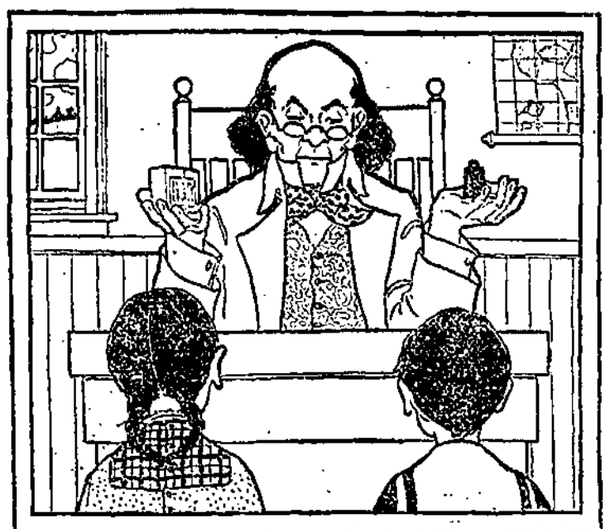

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A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford *not* to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

Evangelistic services conducted by Rev. M. J. Swearingen, of Delaware, Ohio, will commence at the Berry street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow. Rev. Swearingen is the regularly appointed evangelist of the north Ohio conference. He is a ready singer and an earnest preacher of ability. Rev. Swearingen has been here before and made such a good impression that he was invited to return.

Money Advanced.

Salaried People.

The fact that you earn a regular salary and hold a permanent position with a good concern is sufficient inducement for us to advance you money. We will make you a loan on your own note without an endorser. Private and confidential.

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.
Open Saturday evening from 7 to 9.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St.,
Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

WANTED.

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Young man over 22 to travel in Indiana; general collection work; $18.00 week to start and all expenses. Address Road Supt., 332 Dearborn St., office 302 Chicago.

WANTED—Young men, clerks and window trimmers; learn rapid and ornamental lettering for signs, show cards, tickets, etc; practical home study; reliable school; particulars free. Address W. A. Thompson, Pontiac, Mich.

WANTED—"$500.00 profit in 30 days" can be made with $100 by judicious investment in Stocks and Grain; send for our book, "Modern Methods for Safe Investments," and our special letters of advice mailed free. M. B. Flower & Co., Dept. B, Bankers and Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Blk. Fort Wayne. d-wtf

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. Dental Parlors,

Drs. J. A. and J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1179.
86 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

LOCAL LINES.

W. E. Winch was at Bluffton yesterday.

Mrs. John Kapp is visiting friends at Bluffton.

Dr. C. B. Stemen is home from a visit in Portland.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richart—a daughter.

Mrs. A. H. Motts, of Ossian, is a patient at Hope hospital.

Charles Archer is home from a business visit in Chicago.

J. J. Knox, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Rose Howk is at Bluffton to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. H. N. Ward is the guest of friends in Lafayette for a few days.

Attorney J. E. K. France is transacting business in Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Mrs. S. E. Morss, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Bell for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Miner, of South Whitley, visited friends in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge and daughters returned yesterday from a visit at Bluffton.

Mrs. James Taylor has returned home to Newburg, N. Y., after a visit with Miss Rurode.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Spaulding entertained the Twentieth Century club at their home, in Lakeside, last evening.

Mrs. E. F. Poore will entertain the South Side Aid society on Monday afternoon, assisted by Mrs. D. H. Caldwell.

Lawrence Berghoff entertained a company of friends at a bowling party in the Crystal Maze alleys Thursday night.

Miss Anna Moran has resigned her position at F. Kreibaum's and is now assistant bookkeeper for the Wayne Biscuit company.

Miss Nettie Frazier entertained a number of the students of the International Business college at her home Thursday evening.

Harry Meyer, of the Meyer Cycle company, will start out on the road Monday in the interest of the Great Western Bicycle company, of Laporte.

A lad named Lloyd Taylor, living in Bloomingdale, fell into a hole while playing about the Precious Blood school yesterday, and broke his leg.

Architect Henry Meyer is preparing plans for an addition to the store building at the corner of Chicago and Lewis streets, owned by Adam Neumeier.

A family supper party took place last evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Stemen, in honor of the forty-seventh anniversary of their wedding.

A party of fifteen young people enjoyed a marshmallow bake on the hill at the extreme west end of Swinney avenue last evening. Mrs. S. H. Burdett chaperoned the crowd.

Sion S. Bass post, No. 40, G. A. R., held an interesting session last night at which eight new members were received into the order and applications were received from sixteen others.

D. L. Walker, the well known driller, left today for Los Angeles, Cal. He expects to stop off at several points along the line where oil wells ae being drilled, and may make some contracts.

The Modern Samaritans of the World initiated six candidates last evening, and the ceremonies were followed by a banquet. Vice President Harry Walker, of Elkhart, was the guest of the evening.

Master Wilson Clemens, son of Mrs. J. C. Wagner, was pleasantly surprised by a party of young friends last evening, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of his birth. Games were played and nice refreshments were served.

The Epworth league and Sunday school of Friendship M. E. church will give an entertainment in the church Sunday evening. The Misses Lillian and Gertrude Schrader and Mrs. E. R. Gesaman will give a concert in the church Wednesday evening.

While hunting in northern Michigan last year a deputy game warden found a young deer in Will Peltier's trunk and confiscated it. Yesterday Mr. Peltier received the trunk with its contents undisturbed, excepting that all there was left of the deer was the tail.

Much excitement existed for a time at the dance in Knights of Columbus hall, given by the E'Galantes, last evening, on account of an alarm of fire. The janitor of the Lau block fired up the furnace with coal last night and some one turned in an alarm, thinking the building was on fire.

The song recital by Francis Sadlier, of Cleveland, before the members of the Morning Musical yesterday morning, was one of unusual excellence. Mr. Sadlier has a splendid voice, which has been carefully trained, and his solos were of the highest order. The accompanist was Mrs. F. E. Stouder.

The Misses Grace and Lora Walter entertained a large party of young people at progressive pdro last evening in honor of Miss Jeanette Draper, of Jackson, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Windt, of this city. The rooms were decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, and Cassp's orchestra furnished music.

TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The president today appointed William S. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico. Mr. Willoughby will succeed Jacob Hollander, of Maryland, who resigned some time ago.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

New nobby patterns in Men's Suitings and overcontings now in Prices the lowest. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Mrs. Frank Woerling is visiting friends at Huntington.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good work team, cheap if taken at once. Inquire 241 West DeWald street. 8-2t

FOR SALE—Cheap—A desirable 5-room house and lot on West Jefferson St.; if sold at once will sell for $1,550; tax and sewer paid; a rare bargain. Inquire at 130 Wilt St. 6t4

FOR SALE—Well established restaurant, with lodging rooms, doing good business; location Washington street. Call or address W. Graham, 349 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind. 11-9-11-12-14

FOR SALE—Two 30-foot lots, west side Calhoun, between DeWald and Creighton ave.; one 45-foot business lot, west side Calhoun, between Dr. Van Buskirk and brick store south; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, lot 45x150, on McClellan St., $2,400; 6-room house, lot 32x150, on Miner St., $1,400; 6-room house on Nelson St., $1,600; 7-room house, lot 35x140, on Burgess St., $1,500; 6-room cottage, corner lot, small barn, all in first-class condition, on Howell St., $1,300; 5-room house on Oakland St., $800, $200 down, balance $6 per month; one of the most desirable southside residences, location and price on application. I make a specialty of selling city real estate. Geo. E. Miner, Real Estate Broker, 23 Court St. 11-5m1

MOR SALE—Two houses on Walton avenue at $1,050 and $1,100; new 7-room house on Walton avenue near Creighton avenue for $1,500; 7-room house on Knitters avenue, $1,700; 5-room house on Jesse street, $1,000; 5-room house on Gay street, $900; 6-room house on Hendricks street, $2,200; 7-room house on Fairfield avenue, $2,200; 9-room brick house, with modern improvements, on Baker street, $3,500; 11-room house, with bath, on West Jefferson street, $3,700; 6-room house at northwest corner of Force and Creighton, $1,500; small house, good lot, on Buchanan, $900. Louis F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block 10-28-tf

ALL AFFLICTED with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield Ave. 10-14tf

Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."
Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PREACH ON THANKSGIVING.

Rev. C. Gross, pastor of Emanuel Lutheran church, on West Jefferson street, is slowly convalescing from the operation performed at St. Louis some weeks ago, and he expects to return home within the next two weeks. Rev. Gross will resume services at Emanuel church on Thanksgiving day, after an absence of many months.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

SOCIAL AND DANCE.

At Elektron hall by Degree of Honor, No. 29, Tuesday night, Nov. 12. Casso's orchestra. Refreshments. Admission 15c. 9-11

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

LOW RATES WEST AND SOUTHWEST VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Home-seekers' excursion tickets to points in the West and Southwest will be sold via Pennsylvania lines November 19th; also on December 3rd and 17th. For particulars see Jno. E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines. 9-13-17

LARGE TOY AND STORY BOOKS FREE.

To the consumers of Globe Soap and Rub-no-more washing powder. Save your wrappers and coupons. n9-S&W-8t

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Episcopalian diocese of Michigan City will be heeld in Trinity Cathedral, Michigan City, commencing Tuesday and continuing over Thursday. Rev. A. W. Seabrease will represent Trinity church, this city, and the lay delegates from the church will be Messrs. R. H. Carnahan, C. E. Graves and Joseph Slater, from the parish; Mrs. C. E. Bond and Mrs. S. D. Hanna, from the Woman's society; Mrs. A. D. Guild, from the Girl's Friendly society. A feature of the convention will be the dedication of the handsome new residence for Bishop White, erected at a cost of about $20,000. The residence was built and presented by John H. Barker, the millionaire car builder, president of the Haskell-Barker company, and the opening will occur on Tuesday evening.

BOILERS

Require Strong Workmen To Construct.

A big, hustling boiler-maker down at Niles, Ohio, had an experience with Grape-Nuts Food that is worth knowing. Geo. Preston says there was a time when his appetite for breakfast failed him and it came from stomach trouble caused by his way of eating.

He would get hungry from his work about 9 or 10 o'clock, but was not allowed to eat during work hours, and when dinner time came he would over-eat and would be in misery the rest of the day, and not able to eat any supper. He says, "I was troubled with headaches and so dizzy from stooping over that I would stagger when straightening up.

Grape-Nuts being called to my attention I took a package to my boarding place and had some for breakfast, and I did not get hungry until near the noon hour. I now knew what was the matter with me. I began to eat a good, healthy food and it agreed with me, so I have kept on using Grape-Nuts for breakfast with a little cream.

I have never taken one drop of medicine only once for sore throat, but I am now as well and hearty as any man that walks and I know how to keep my strength now by the use of good food, and I think I would lose a part of it if I left off Grape-Nuts. This food has been better to me and my family than any medicine.

I am at Niles, Ohio, and ready to show the truth of what I write. Anyone can call and see me and my family and judge for themselves whether we are healthy or not. I have used 221 packages of Grape-Nuts since I began."

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Good barn at 105 Barr St. 8t3

FOR RENT—219 Madison St. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. 11-1-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, at 24 West Berry street. 10-31-1mo

FOR RENT—Ground floor offices in Arcade; most convenient in the city. 10-10tf

FOR RENT—House, 23 Douglas avenue. Inquire at 31 Douglas avenue. 7-4t

FOR RENT—A furnished front parlor, downstairs. Inquire 77 East Berry street. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nice 7-room house at 42 Home Ave. Inquire at same after 6 p. m. 8-2t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 123 West Jefferson street. 11-4-tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children. 167 Clinton street. 9-2t

FOR RENT—One furnished front room with bath. For particulars address Box 7, Sentinel. 8-2t

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, on first floor, 56 E. Wayne St. 9-2t

FOR RENT—House 249 and 251 W. Washington; all modern improvements. Inquire 155 Griffith St. 9-6t

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 2-15-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms; also two rooms for light housekeeping, with bath and gas. Apply at 22 W. Main St. 11-7-1m

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor; furnished for light housekeeping; suitable for man and wife. 16 W. Jefferson St. 9-2t

FOR RENT—Residence 142 E. Berry to desirable parties, reference required. Inquire 140 E. Berry between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. 10-25-tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board, bath and all modern conveniences, at 27 and 29 East Washington St. 10-27-1m

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping; newly furnished; bath, gas; centrally located; ground floor; price very reasonable. Call 110 Webster street. 7-9

FOR RENT—A beautifully furnished room, with all conveniences, with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen in private family. Address A. R. T., General Delivery. 10-23-tf

FOR RENT—No. 73 W. DeWald St.; modern. No. 305 Hoagland Ave.; 9 rooms. 275 W. Washington, 8 rooms; and others from day to day. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—One or two front rooms, bay window and alcove, handsomely furnished. Cheap rent to permanent roomers. Handsome new modern brick residence. Every convenience, 116 Fulton street, off corner West Washington St. 10-22-tf

FOR RENT—The handsomest small store room in Fort Wayne, 22x36, with 50 feet plate glass show windows, on W. Berry St. and Arcade corridor; large enough for prescription drug store, druggist's sundries, soda fountain and cigars, candy store, fruit stand, cut flowers, etc. 10-10-tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings, 445 Calhoun street and stable, 142 East Berry street, 435 South Hanna street and stable, rooms 59 West Superior street, 97 Alliger street, 60 West Main street, store room 137 East Columbia street, rooms third floor 32 East Berry street, with bath and closet, rooms second floor 32 East Berry street. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—A man to invest a little money and take charge of a manufacturing business; large profits. Address "M," care this office.

WANTED—Young men, any distance, copy letters, home evenings and return to us; we pay $6 per thousand; send addressed envelope, particulars and copy. F. M. C., Dept. 82, Box 1411, Philadelphia.

WANTED—We will pay any honest man $85 per month and all traveling expenses to take orders for the greatest portrait concern in the United States; your salary will be guaranteed and position permanent. Address World's Art Exchange, Dept. 424, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. 62 W. Main St. 8-2t

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 52 E. Jefferson St. Mrs. Stephen Morris. 6t4

WANTED—To exchange 70 acre farm for good residence property in city. R. C. Niswonger, 18 Harrison St. 10-31tf

WANTED—Two young men as boarders in private family; reference required. 39 Brackenridge St. 8-2t

WANTED—If you want a bargain in real estate call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court St. Home phone 49 main. 11-2-tf

WANTED—Stark Nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri; Danville, New York. 8-12-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—I have the idea in life-size, demonstrative practical working order; have you the money? If so, address, W. A. McDaniel, 3 E. Superior St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 8t2

WANTED—Ideas—I know a canvassing agent who is making a good income; I have something mighty interesting to agents. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. tf

WANTED—Young ladies, any distance, copy letters home evenings and return to us; we pay $8 per thousand; send addressed envelope, particulars and copy. F. M. C., Dept. 82, Box 1411, Philadelphia.

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8-tf

WANTED—Male Help—Ambitious representatives. Wages $3 day. Large house, new lines, bona fide opening men and women good character willing to work. Permanent position, chance advancement. 206 State St., New Haven, Conn. 28-6Sats

WANTED—Civil service government positions; 9,869 appointments made last year; probably 10,000 this year; only common school education required for examination; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 9-10

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment office, 39 W. Washington St., want 10 cooks and 10 second girls for private families; general house girls; good dining room girls out of city, from $4 to $5 per week. Have a good experienced housekeeper; can give reference. No charge to girls. 16-tf

WANTED—A live, energetic man to place "Hoosier School Boys," a puzzle, with the trade. A hot novelty, showing the trials of a schoolmaster in his endeavor to keep the boys under control. Sample and terms, 15 cents, stamps. Kegley Hardware and Novelty Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sept7 sats12t

WANTED—Manager, energetic, faithful man to take management office in this city; salary $125 month, all expenses and share profits; no soliciting, office work only; old established house; must have unquestionable references and $500 cash; yearly engagement. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Conn. n9-16-23-30

WANTED—Do not go to a sanitarium, which costs time and much money, when you can get a Quaker folding bath cabinet for $5.00 in which you can take all kinds of baths at home for 5 cents a bath or less; see sample at Meyer Bros. drug store, or call on agent, Mrs. Antrup, corner West Main and Webster street. 11-1-1mo

WANTED—Responsible manager (integrity must be unquestionable) to take charge of distributing depot and office to be opened in Fort Wayne to further business interests of old established manufacturing concern; salary $125 per month and extra profits. Applicant must have $800 to $1000 cash, and good standing. Address Mgr., P. O. Box 1151, Philadelphia, Pa. 11-2-9

WANTED—A good investment for large or small amounts, $50 upward; immediate profits; payable weekly; no speculation or gamble, but from legitimate business; bankers, merchants, professional men, and all persons interested in money-making with small capital are joining us; first-class references. For particulars address E. J. Arnold & Co., Ninth and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four-room cottage and 30-foot lot on East Wayne St.; $900. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A nice cottage, in best part of Jackson St.; $2,000; a bargain. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Less than value a splendid bargain in west end residence; just on the market. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One couch, banquet lamp, standard works of fiction, cheap. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 10-4tf

FOR SALE—Carriage horse, city broke; perfectly safe for woman to drive. Call 425 West Main street. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A nice modern residence in Lakeside; owner is leaving city and will sell at great sacrifice. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A good 8-room house on E. Wayne St.; pavement; with barn and 44 foot lot; price $2,300. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR SALE—A lot, size 40x150 feet, on W. Berry St., one block from pavement; price $1,500 cash. Inquire 141 Fairfield ave. (Griffith.) 8-24-tf

FOR SALE—A corner lot, with two houses; fine for renting; between Calhoun and Fairfield ave.; an investment. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good house of 9 rooms on Harmer St.; will trade for smaller or sell at sacrifice. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—New 9-room residence, plumbed for bath and wired for lights, and an asphalt paved street; price cut to $2,250. W. E. Doud, agent. tf

FOR SALE—A modern residence, with 7 rooms and bath, located for P. F. employe; very desirable; $2,250. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The nicest 7-room thoroughly modern cottage in the city, between depot and DeWald St.; all hard wood and plate glass finish; $3,200. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Two or three hundred feeet of counters; all lengths, 10 to 18 feet; first-class southern pine; as good as new. Apply to Frank Pollock, 52 Hamilton St. 10-19tf

FOR SALE—50 feet, west side Calhoun St., business lot, next south from Thomas Telley, cor. Williams; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—50x165, fronting on three streets, South Harrison, Woodland ave. and Pontiac, $1,300; room for 4 houses on this lot; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Four 35-foot lots on West Butler street, south front, beginning second west from Webster; full grown shade trees, maple, between curb and brick sidewalk; street pavement, sewers, etc., all paid. Long time payments. Apply Henry M. Williams, or any real estate agents. 10-10-tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—Four 40 acre tracts; 25 acres, 7 miles from city; 10 acres, 3 miles from city; 10 acres, 7 miles out; 13 acres, 5 miles out; 10 acres, 6 miles out; 7 acres, 2 miles out; one 5-room house, No. 7 Summit St., $1,250. Inquire of R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. 4m26d&wtf

FOR SALE—West side Calhoun St. fronts, between Creighton ave. and Woodland ave.; will advance with the street railroad extension from Creighton ave. south; also 55 feet Calhoun St. front, second lot south of Woodland; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Handsome lots in my East Creighton ave. addition, between Smith and Oliver streets; central for Pittsburg shops east, the new Haberkorn-Haley Engine works, new Van Perrine mill, Western Gas Co., the Bowsers, Bass foundry, and Lafayette St. railroad shops; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Seven room house, corner lot on East Williams street, $2,000; six room house on Swinney avenue, $1,500; five room house on Frances street, $1,250; a good investment, three houses four squares from P. F. W. & C. depot, $4,700; six room house, good barn, on Fourth street, $1,600; seven room house on Jackson street, $1,800, a bargain; five room house, half lot, on West Main street, two squares west of river, $1,500; 100 acre farm, good house, barn and out buildings, all in first class condition in Cedar Creek Tp., $4,500. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court street. 1-11-tf

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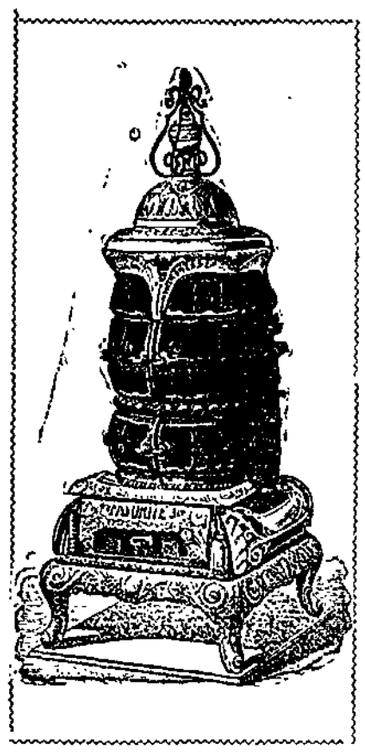

Pickard Bros....

...SELL...

STOVES & RANGES

Of all descriptions and handle only the best of each variety.

The "FAVORITE" teel Range, the best money and brains can produce.

The "MODEL CLARION" Cook Stove cannot be excelled as a baker.

The "FAVORITE" Base Burner, the most successful hard coal stove in the world.

The "HERMETIC FAVORITE," the handsomest and best oak stove made.

The "SALEM OAK" for a cheaper oak stove cannot be beaten at the price.

The "BUCKEYE" has no equal as an air-tight wood heater.

The "SUCCESS," the best all sheet iron air-tight heater in the market.

Pickard Bros.,

....HEADQUARTERS FOR....

FURNITURE, STOVES and CHINAWARE.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Labor Organizations—Street Railway Employes, No. 136, at 138 Calhoun street, third floor, midnight; Stationary Firemen, No. 40, in K. of L. hall, second floor; Brewery Workmen, No. 62, at 54 East Main street, third floor.

Fraternal Societies—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. & A. M.

Masonic Temple—"The Christian."

In the public mind Admiral Schley has never needed any vindication and the court of inquiry has proved that he did not.

While the French fleet is on the ground, so to speak, other powers having claims against Turkey might do well to place them in the hands of France for collection.

Andrew Carnegie is making another spurt to purge himself of the disgrace of dying rich. Magnificent plans for enlargement of the Carnegie institute in Pittsburg and the founding of a technical school in the same city will involve donations of $15,000,000 at the outset.

In connection with the federal investigation of Niles (Mich.) bank bursting it was disclosed that a bucket shop had quarters above the bank and that the president of the bank lost $15,000. When a bank and a bucket shop become short-circuited the depositor who continues to do business with the bank end of the combination is simply offering his neck to the ax.

Cole Younger, the bandit and murderer lately pardoned from the Minnesota penitentiary, where he was serving a life sentence, has just declined a police captaincy offered him by the mayor of Minneapolis. He sensibly states that he realizes his position in society and that he hopes to spend the remainder of his days with as little notoriety as possible. In which view the pardoned outlaw shows a deal more common sense and appreciation of the fitness of things than Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis.

The order issued in South Luzon forbidding the use of the Spanish "Don," "Dona," "Senor," "Senora" and "Senorita" and directing the substitution of the English "Mr.," "Mrs." and "Miss" seems to have caused more trouble here than there. In this country the order is criticised mainly on the ground that the Spanish words are far more musical than the English equivalents. Doubtless this is true, but it might also be argued that Spanish should continue to be the official language of the Philippines because of its greater wealth of melody. The only way to Americanize the islands, however, is to accustom the people to American ways and to the English language.

The latest English complaint of American competition comes from the millers. Its cause is the popularity of American flour in London and the cause of that popularity seems to be that the flour sent from this country to the English market is put up in small bags for the benefit of the small consumers, and yet is sold at the same rate as flour in barrels. Of course this way of packing flour is an old story in our country, but it is something quite new to the English flour millers, and they are seriously alarmed over it. It probably has not yet occurred to them that the best way out of the difficulty is to fight the enemy with his own weapons. The British mind moves slowly.

GORMAN A FORCE AGAIN.

As the official count proceeds in Maryland it becomes certain that the democrats will control the legislature. This has important bearing on national politics. Former United States Senator Gorman will go back to the upper branch of congress and again become an influential force in national democratic politics. However Gorman may be viewed as a moral factor in politics, that he is a skillful organizer and tactful general must be admitted. He is conservative and has had no sympathies with the democratic national organization during the past five years and more. Whether Gorman himself has, as is claimed, presidential ambitions, may be doubted. He must realize that he has a notable lack of strength in the west. His great abilities as a political leader are respected, but there is no admiration for him personally. What is more likely than that Gorman will seek the presidential nomination for himself is that he will seek to have it bestowed on some other democrat who can win.

The trend of Gorman's preference can hardly be known. If he has no aspirations himself, doubtless he does not now have definitely in mind a candidate. Two years and a half must elapse before the democracy will be called upon to nominate a presidential candidate. Many things will happen here then. The work of congress or the state elections next year or both may have much to do with the logic of choice, and Gorman is a political tactician who does not move until the time is ripe for action.

At all events, with Gorman back in politics and in the senate, it is a foregone conclusion that he will have as much to do as any other man with shaping the course of the democratic ship.

HONEST, UPRIGHT, COURAGEOUS

(South Bend Times.)

By the death of Hon. John D. Sarnighausen, for nearly forty years continuously editor and publisher of an influential public journal, the Indiana Staats-Zeitung, this commonwealth loses its oldest and most conspicuous German editor. Mr. Sarnighausen was originally a parochial school teacher and as such had become a thorough student of theology. He was a devoted and consistent member of the Missouri Synod Lutheran church at Fort Wayne and always manifested a deep interest in religious and educational affairs. Nothing of an unclean or impious character was ever permitted to go into the columns of his paper. He was a strong, fluent writer and likewise an effective public speaker. Between the years 1870 and 1880 he took quite an active part in political campaigns. He quit when the democratic party coquetted with greenbackism, but warmly supported Grover Cleveland from the beginning to the end. By nature, education and choice he was an uncompromising democrat, but always claimed the right to judge what was and what was not democratic. Many years ago he represented Allen county in the state senate. While serving in that capacity he became warmly attached to the late David R. Leeper, whom he esteemed highly. For the past five years Mr. Sarnighausen was in feeble health and almost blind. He grieved very much over the political situation and was more than resigned to face death. Life ceased to have attraction for him, and death came as a relief. He was a good, honest, upright man who faithfully performed whatever duty he took upon himself to perform. Peace be to his ashes.

Knows No Distinction.

Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh in this Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval

to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh yet produced.

One well known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough test of this preparation discarded inhalers, washes and sprays and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating catarrh whether in the head, throat or stomach

Dr. Risdell says, "In patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely and even where the hearing has begun to be affected from catarrh, I have had fine results after only a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I can only explain their action on the theory that the cleansing and antiseptic properties of the tablets destroy the catarrhal germs wherever found, because I have found the tablets equally valuable in catarrh of the throat and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Estabrook says Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of mucous and speedily overcoming the hawking, coughing and expectorating.

Any sufferer from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief, and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste, are convenient and always ready for use, as they can be carried in the pocket and used at any time as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the cleansing antiseptic properties of Eucalyptus bark, Guaiacol, blood root and Hydrastin.

All druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

ELBERT HUBBARD IS COMING

TO OPEN PEOPLE'S LECTURE COURSE MONDAY NIGHT.

Founder and Chief of the Famous Roycrofters at West Jefferson Street Church of Christ.

Elbert Hubbard, founder and head of the famous Roycrofters of East Aurora, N. Y., author of the more than famous "A Message to Garcia;" writer, editor, philosopher, craftsman and lecturer, will be heard for the first time in this city Monday evening at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ in the inaugural entertainment of the People's Lecture course for the coming season.

Mr. Hubbard is a remarkable person. He not only believes in doing things, but that things shall be done in the best way. From the appended editorial which recently appeared in Leslie's Weekly a good idea of who Mr. Hubbard is and what the Roycrofters are may be had:

"A gifted author, an eloquent speaker and a singularly and unique character, properly describes Mr. Elbert Hubbard, of Aurora, New York, the editor of The Philistine magazine and the author of "A Message to Garcia," which is now being distributed by the million copies by the energetic efforts of George H. Daniels, the general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad. Mr. Hubbard was a journalist in the west, and happened to settle in the little village of East Aurora, N. Y.

MR. ELBERT HUBBARD.

With a friend, he decided to revive the work of the pamphleteer by publishing a little magazine which should speak the truth and not fear to tread on the toes of anyone. Somehow this little publication, with scarcely anything behind it excepting the originality, genius and high character of Mr. Hubbard, was at once recognized as worthy of a place in the literary world and that place it has continued to hold. More than that, Mr. Hubbard decided that there was room not only for the pamphleteer, but for a printer of the old type and character, for, as he says, printing is the only noble art in existence which was born full-fledged. He insists that the printing of the monks in the earliest centuries of the art stands unrivaled for excellence and beauty, and he has established at East Aurora the Roycroft Press for the publication of none but beautiful books. From little or nothing Mr. Hubbard's business has grown to large dimensions and he is everywhere recognized not only as the writer of the famous "Message to Garcia," but as a conscientious patron of the most distinguished art of our times. Long may he survive."

A BOOT SOCIAL.

The ladies of Degree of Honor lodge No. 29 will give a "boot" social Tuesday evening next in Elektron hall. The stage program is as follows:

Mandolin duet.....Messrs. Winters
Vocal solo....Miss Luella Conover
Recitation.....Miss Lulu Foster
Instrumental music .....
...Messrs. Winters and Leachman
Recitations.....The Misses Worth
Vocal solo .....
.....Dr. Harriet Stemen Macbeth
Mandolin duet.....Messrs. Winters
Vocal solo.....Miss E. Liggett
Recitation.....Miss Clara Bender
Recitation..... Miss Keller
Tableau..... Misses Worth
Instrumental music .....
...Messrs. Winters and Leachman

MASONS COME NEXT WEEK

The fall convocation of Scottish Rite Masons of the valley of Fort Wayne will be held in this city next Tuesday and Wednesday, and a large class of candidates is expected. The reception committee is made up of Messrs. George W. Pixley, 33d degree, chairman; George Reiter, 32d degree, vice chairman; Newton W. Gilbert, 32d degree, Angola; James C. Hatfield, 16th degree, Bluffton; William H Magley, 16th degree, Columbia City; Millen Burns, 32d degree, Decatur; Amos P. Beatty, 16th degree, Garrett; Frederick Stiver, 16th degree, Garrett; James B. Broas, 32d degree, Geneva; William B. Hale, 32d degree, Geneva; Robert V. La Mont, 32d degree, Huntington; Harry I. Park, 32d degree, Kendallville; Charles Kohler, 16th degree; George S. Hill, 16th degree; L. G. A. Powell, 16th degree, Wabash; Richard J. Evans, 16th degree; James M. Griffith, 16th degree; Charles H. Windt, 16th degree; Oliver A. Phels, 16th degree; Fred M. Stevens, 32d degree, Fort Wayne. The Fort Wayne Lodge of Perfection will confer degrees from four to fourteen on Tuesday afternoon, and a banquet, with William Geake as toastmaster, will follow in the evening. Darius Council, Princes of Jerusalem, will confer its degrees on Wednesday, and Henry W. Mordhurst is to be toastmaster at the banquet which follows. The Scottish Rite members who have died during the past year are Charles A. Munson, William P. Morris, George W. Moore and John H. McClure, of Fort Wayne, and James A. Perfect, Angola.

DIED IN TENNESSEE.

John C. Miller, formerly of this city, died Thursday night at his home at Memphis, Tenn. The sad news came in a telegram yesterday to his sister, Mrs. Myers, who left at once to attend the funeral, which will be held at Kenton, O., Sunday. The young man was well known among the young people of Fort Wayne, and was 22 years of age. He was born at Kenton, O., May 15, 1879, and came with his parents to Fort Wayne in 1885. He was united in marriage at Indianapolis in May last to Miss Lillian Furrow, of Broughton, O., who, with his aged mother, a brother and a sister, survive him. Mr. Miller was an estimable young man, a graduate of the Angola college, and a devoted member of the Catholic church. He has been engaged in railroading in the south.

IRENE GOES BACK.

Logansport, Ind., Nov. 9.—Miss Irene Canning has been discharged from the insane hospital and sent to her home in East Barre, Vt. Miss Canning is the mysterious young lady who left a Grand Trunk western train at South Bend some months ago, was picked up the police and later fell into the hands of the police at Goshen, Ind., where she told strange stories of herself and of a vast estate which she sometime expected to receive. The girl left her Vermont home last March and drifted as far west as this state. She was found wandering aimlessly upon the highway between Middlebury and Goshen by E. D. Gallagher, a Fort Wayne traveling man, who was driving to the latter city late at night. The girl was taken to Goshen, where officials took her in charge, and she was later committed to the asylum at Logansport.

NEW HONORS FOR DR. PARR.

Rev. Dr. W. D. Parr, who was pastor of Wayne Street M. E. church in this city for several years, has been elected second assistant secretary of the general church extension society of the M. E. church, having been chosen at the conference held Friday at Columbus, O. The place is an important one, with a salary of $2,500 per year in addition to traveling expenses. Dr. Parr, who was made presiding elder of the Kokomo district by the conference last spring, will now be compelled to resign that place and remove to Chicago, where his headquarters will be in the Methodist Book Concern building.

EDITORS IN LAW BATTLE.

Wabash, Ind., Nov. 9.—Will H. Sharpe, owner and editor of the Wabash Star, a free silver democratic newspaper, who was arrested for libeling Nelson G. Hunter, proprietor of the rival democratic paper, appeared before Judge Shively yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal libel. The action of Editor Sharpe was a surprise, as he for weeks attacked Mr. Hunter in his paper, and it was thought he would make a fight. The case of Mr. Hunter, who was also arrested at the instance of Mr. Sharpe on a charge of criminal libel, will be tried this term, and he is preparing for a stubborn defense. Mr. Sharpe was fined $5 and costs, amounting to $30.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

LOW RATES TO TEXAS VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

November 10th and 11th, excursion tickets to Fort Worth, Texas, account Woman's Christian Temperance Union National Convention, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. See John E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, for particulars. 6-8-10

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Comparatively few horses attain to seventeen hands, but Kansas boasts of one that measures twenty hands and weighs 2,412 pounds. This big creature is owned by a man named Stout, who lives in Domphan county, Kansas.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

YOUNG WOMANHOOD.

How Often it is Made Miserable by the Lack of Proper Advice at Just the Right Time.

This picture tells its own story of sisterly affection. The older girl, just budding into womanhood, has suffered greatly with those irregularities and menstrual difficulties which sap the life of so many young women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints, that bearing down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system.

Mrs. Pinkham especially invites young girls to write her about their sickness. She has made thousands of young sufferers happy.

Two young women authorize us to publish the following letters.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. Before I took your medicine I could hardly stand the pains in my back. I tried different doctors but none did me any good. I took three bottles and feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure while before it was a burden. To-day I am a well and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world."—MISS MATHILDA J. LAGASSE, 826 9th St., New Orleans, La. (Dec. 30, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several months with pains in my back and sides. I felt worn out and weak. I tried many different medicines but nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking several bottles, I feel entirely well. My improvement was simply wonderful. Thanking you for the benefit I have derived from your medicine. (Jan. 12, 1901.) I am sincerely yours, FANNIE CLINTON, La Due, Mo."

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit.

Follow the record of this medicine and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

...Consult Your Own Interests...

If you do you will be sure to buy the

The Packard PIANO.

For Quality, Appearance and Durability it Stands Unequaled.....

Packard Music House,

"Agents for the Pianola," 120 Calhoun St.

MONEY HELP!

THAT'S WHAT MANY WANT.
THAT'S WHAT MANY NEED.

We make it a business to serve those people who want money without delay.

We advance from $10 to $100 on your furniture, piano, horses, buggies and wagons and like personal property.

Everything left in your possession, which gives you the use of both money and goods. Don't go to your friends—be independent and come to us and your affairs are sure to be kept private. All business strictly confidential. We give you from 1 month to 1 year to pay back your loan. You save money by borrowing here. Full particulars given by calling at the office.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home phone 995. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

..DR. RANKE..

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

Glasses Adjusted.

Office Lau Block; Room 11 and 12. Hours—8:30-12; 1:30-4; 7-8.

Money to Loan.

—AT—

FIVE PER CENT.

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

C. B. FITCH,

65 CLINTON ST.

A NEW SONG...

When you want to sing remember we sell all kinds of music and musical instruments.

Come in and hear the famous Everett piano. We sell them for cash or on easy payments.

GUY CONKLIN,

156½ CALHOUN ST.

Opposite Cathedral.

DR. R. P. WHITE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK

Rooms 3 and 4.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Office hours are 8 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 576, residence 576.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

WHEN TROUBLE COMMENCES

THE STARTING POINT OF MOST ILLS IS EXPRESSED IN INABILITY TO GET REFRESHING SLEEP.

Everything changes and among others is the marked increase in the number of people who fail to get restful sleep—they awake with a start—twitch or jump and cannot get sleep again. Usually other symptoms follow along and increased in proportion until restless sleep is allayed. Then brain, heart, stomach—every vital organ assumes its normal condition, because their controlling power—Nerve Force—is restored. There is no doubt in Fort Wayne now about Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills great influence in promoting Nerve Force.

Mrs. A. Schlegel, of No. 98 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "Owing to care and anxiety I ran down, was quite nervous and unable to sleep, restless and twitching. I needed a nerve tonic and procured Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, No. 14 Calhoun St. The medicine acted very splendidly, giving me steadiness of nerves, strength and an ability to sleep peacefully with no twitching. I am able consequently to recommend it."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers. Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

The Test of a Tooth Brush

Is in using it. If the bristles wear down, break off or pull out in too short a time, you have reason to be dissatisfied.

We give our most careful attention to the selection and buying of our brushes and carry at all times a line that we can guarantee. We can sell you a brush that will last until you're tired using it. It's the non-shedding, "money-back-if-you-want-it" sort. We sell it in all styles at 25c as a leader.

Ranke & Nussbaum,
Pharmacists. 88 Calhoun St.
Manufacturers of Dr. Brook's Tooth Powder, 25c.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Wednesday, November 13

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Charles Frohman Presents the Delicious Laughing Success

CAPTAIN JINKS

OF THE HORSE MARINES.
By Clyde Fitch.
WITH.....
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
After 200 Nights at the Garrick Theater, New York.
Prices—Lower floor $1.50; balcony $1.00 and 75 cts; admission 50 cts.
Seat sale Monday.

Do Not Fail to Get One of the $1.25 $1.50, Books for 25c.

Eight books now in, viz: Simon Dale," "Bonaventure," "American Wives and English Husbands," "A Fair Barbarian," "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery," "A Puritan's Wife," "Tekla," and "I, Thou and the Other One." Clip the coupon from The Sentinel and bring same to The Sentinel office or enclose it together with 30c and same will be mailed.

Book Voucher.

(When ordering by mail fill out the following blank, and be sure to inclose 30 CENTS for each book desired, and put cross before books wanted.)

Inclosed find $..... for which please send me, PREPAID, books designated by cross.

NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....

Master Wilson Clemens, son of Mrs. J. C. Wagner, was the recipient of a pretty surprise yesterday when a number of his young friends came to his home, 154 Montgomery street, to honor the young man's tenth birthday anniversary. Popcorn, candy and fruits were served in lavish abundance and the little host was presented many handsome tokens of the occasion.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

There will be an important meeting of the Tippecanoe club this evening at the club rooms. All present members and all who have heretofore been members of the club are invited to be present.

WENT HOME HEARTBROKEN

WAYWARD GIRL REFUSES TO GO WITH FATHER.

Old Man Comes From Kalamazoo to Get Erring Daughter, Who Will Not Abandon Her Life.

On Thursday a man named J. H. Fisher, of Kalamazoo, came to this city in search of his wayward daughter, Mary Fisher, who he had reason to believe was in Fort Wayne. He engaged the interests of the officers of the police department and yesterday accidentally met her on the street. She did not say where she was stopping, but gave her father a good talk—said she was a good girl now, and that she was about to enter the employ of C. L. Hill, the piano dealer. Inquiry of Mr. Hill failed to substantiate her story and the old gentleman started out to look for her again. This morning Officer Dickson found her on the street and took her to the police station. She has been in the city for about a month and has been boarding at various places, the last place being the O. K. restaurant at 31 Columbia street, where she had a room and had registered under the name of Mrs. Webber. She paid her board and rent promptly in advance, but had never eaten a meal in the house. She was held at the station until nearly noon, while the officers scoured the streets to find her father. It finally developed that he had left on the morning train for Kalamazoo. At a relative's house, on Baker street, he yesterday had a conference with his daughter and asked her to go back home, and it is stated, offered her $700 in cash if she would return with him. She refused. He then said he would move to this city, establish a home and have her live with him as housekeeper, and this proposition she also refused. Being convinced that the girl was utterly incorrigible, he said he would return to his home in Kalamazoo, and the relative said that when he left the house he was an utterly heartbroken man. From all reports it is deduced that Mr. Fisher is a man of considerable means, but not to be considered wealthy, and is a widower. The girl, who is but 19 years of age, has been wayward for some years. She ran away from school and when placed in charge of the principal of a parochial school, under strict surveillance, also managed to elude the vigilance of her teachers and was in so many escapades that she was returned to her home. Since she has been here she was a conspicuous character on the streets and was watched by the police as a smooth article, and was known as an abandoned woman. She is petite of figure, has a pleasing though not pretty face and is thoroughly self-possessed at all times. What to do with her is the question that now confronts the officers.

NEWS OF THE POLICE.

A man who was slated as James Johnson was found on Berry street this morning so completely drunk that he could not be tried at police court this morning. When police court was called to order he was still so drunk that prospects for his trial seemed to stretch over to about Monday.

Daniel Murphy was found with a ponderous jag and was taken in. Mr. Murphy's remorse was of such a distinctive character that the judge let him off with eleven days in jail.

Two weeks ago Frank Perry and "Chippy" Klug assaulted John Cerula, the Nickel Plate watchman at the Walton avenue crossing, and did violent things to him. Warrants were issued for their arrest and Perry was not found until yesterday afternoon, Klug in the meantime having left town for good. This morning Perry was fined $2 and costs and was sent to jail.

Charles Hoofmann reports that the bicycle stolen from his place night before last was returned.

P. H. Garvey found a pocketbook on Barr street a day or two ago and noting in The Sentinel that Mrs. Pyle, of Barr street, has lost a purse answering in description to the one he found, he hunted her up and returned to her the purse. It contained several dollars.

LOCAL LINES.

Emmet Powers, of Kansas City, visited relatives in the city yesterday.

Dr. J. C. Wallace and sister, Miss Lulu, will spend Sunday in Chicago.

Otto Meyer, of St. Louis, arrived in the city this morning for a visit of several days.

Dr. D. W. Moffat and Rev. J. Budman Fleming will exchange pulpits tomorrow morning.

C. W. Miner, the well-known photographer, has left for a few days' hunting trip in Ohio.

Edward Rieke, of the Packard music store, has left for a few days' visit with friends in Chicago.

The enrollment lists in the choral work, needle work, German, French and English classes at the Y. W. C. A. are still open, and the secretary desires that all desiring to enter enroll at once.

The ladies of Grace Reformed church will open a rummage sale on Monday morning.

The boilermakers' union is making arrangements to give a big dance in Saengerbund hall on New Year's eve.

Mrs. W. E. Dartnell and baby Robert went to Indianapolis today for a week's visit with the lady's mother.

The Tigers and the second team of the high school played a game on the practice grounds of the Tigers on the south side today.

Rev. A. K. Zartman will be unable to officiate at the South Lafayette Street mission tomorrow owing to the Schmuck funeral.

Mrs. F. M. Miller is visiting her son in Annapolis, Md. The young man is employed in the government naval yards at that place.

Mrs. F. McBennett and daughter, Miss Mayme McBennett, went to Chicago this morning to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frank McBennett.

The Southside Aid society will be entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. E. F. Poore, who will be assisted by Mrs. D. H. Caldwell.

Miss Marie Moran has taken a position as stenographer and bookkeeper in the wholesale paper and printing house of I. G. Stafford.

An elaborate pay station telephone booth has just been placed in the New Aveline hotel by the National and Home Telephone companies.

Miss Mabel Mensch, of the north side, entertained the M. L. club last evening at her home. Music and games were followed by a supper.

Miss Hattie Shively, of Mansfield, O., was the guest yesterday of Dr. and Mrs. R. Parks White on her way to Quincy, Ill., to visit friends.

B. W. Skelton, jr., the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Skelton, of 120 North Harrison street, is down with the measles.

Charles Aker, tuner at the Jacobs music store, has just recovered from an illness of three weeks. He has been a patient at St. Joseph's hospital.

The senior class of the high school will give a dance in Mulqueen's hall on Friday evening, November 28. The dance is for the benefit of the 1902 annual.

Judge S. M. Hench left this morning for Rockfield, Ind., where he will spend several days visiting friends and enjoying a rest after his arduous duties in the Dunn case.

Mont W. Fay has been indisposed for several days. In addition to his other troubles Mr. Fay is nursing a badly bruised hand, which was caught beneath a falling box.

The old Dispatch office next to the White bank on Clinton street has been remodeled, and an addition has been built. It is now occupied by J. D. Lewis as a bicycle repair shop.

The dance given by the E'Galantes in Knights of Columbus Hall last evening was a success in every respect. There were about thirty couples in attendance and music for dancing was supplied by the Annex orchestra.

Mrs. Kopp, of St. Joseph township, residing near the Center school house, will celebrate the seventy-seventh anniversary of her birth tomorrow and several hundred people are expected to take part in the celebration. A number of the guests will be from this city.

REMEMBER

MONDAY IS SPECIAL PRICE DAY AT WAYNE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Last day of the silk sale. All of our Fancy Taffetas, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, Monday the last day, at the sacrifice price of 69c.

A 42-inch all-wool, black storm serge, 60c goods, for the day, 37½c.

A 52-inch black Camelette, extra weight, 85c goods, for the day, 67c.

New 52-inch striped Basket cloth, black, blue and gray, our price $1.00, for the day, 83c. New silk striped Waistings, 50c goods, for the day, 37½c.

One case of Fancy Outing Flannels, 8c goods, for the day, 6½c.

One case 11-4 Blankets, plain tan and gray, fancy checks and white, our regular price $1.40 a pair, for the day, $1.10. One lot of Blankets, guaranteed pure wool, warp and filling, white gray and red, regular price $5.00 a pair, for the day, $4.20.

One number in Brussels Net Curtains, regular price $5.00, for the day, $4.19. One number in Irish Point Curtains, regular price $5.00, for the day, $4.19. One number in Cable Net Curtains, regular price $5.00, for the day, $4.19.

One number in a ladies' 27-inch Box Coat, satin lined, yoked or strapped back, for this day only $9.50. The best Kid Glove you ever bought for the money, black and colors, for the day, 88c. The best in ladies' black cotton hosiery you ever bought for the money, for the day, 21c.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.,
96 Calhoun Street.

WALLOP QUAKERS

CRIMSON OF HARVARD BORNE TO THE FRONT.

ANNUAL FOOT BALL BATTLE

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY IS BEING BEATEN.

OUTCLASSED BY OPPONENTS

HARVARD PILING THE SCORE UP WITHOUT MERCY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9.—With the score 22 to 6 against them at the end of the first half of today's annual battle between the elevens of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard, the most loyal partisans of the Quakers admitted that nothing could stop the crimson from being borne to victory.

The crimson players outweighed the red and blue nearly fifteen pounds to the man and looked like giants compared with their rivals.

Another squad of Harvard players, the members of the second and scrub teams, arrived in the city shortly before noon.

When the game began there were nearly two-score crimson players on the side lines in football togs. Paul Dashiel, of Annapolis, is the umpire, and McClung, of Lehigh, referee.

THE LINE-UP.

The teams lined up as follows:

U. of P.	Position.	Harvard.
Metzgar	Left end	Campbell
Piekarkski	Left tackle	Blagden
Bennett	Left guard	Lee
McCabe	Center	Sargeant
Teas	Right guard	Barnard
Donaldson	Right tackle	Cutts
Gardiner	Right end	Bowditch
Howard	Quarterback	Marshall
Reynolds	Left halfback	Ristine
Dale	Right halfback	Putnam
Davidson	Fullback	Graydon

The stands surrounding the playing field filled slowly and at 2 p. m., the time fixed for the starting of the game, there were about 12,000 persons present. The sun was hidden by clouds, which made the day somewhat raw.

The Harvard squad came on the field at 1:55 and were loudly cheered. Three minutes later Pennsylvania appeared and were also given a noisy reception.

Harvard won the toss. Captain Campbell chose the west goal, with a moderate wind at his back.

PENNSYLVANIA KICKS OFF.

Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, kicked off at 2:08. The ball landed on Harvard's 5-yard line and it was immediately punted back to mid-field. Gardiner made five yards around Harvard's right end. Two more yards were made, then Pennsylvania fumbled and the ball was Harvard's. The latter could not advance it and Graydon, in attempting to kick, fumbled the pass and Davidson fell on it. Pennsylvania bucked the line a couple of times and then Harvard was penalized ten yards for off-side. This brought the ball to Harvard's 20-yard line. A quarterback kick failed and it was Harvard's ball on her own 15-yard line. Graydon kicked to his 45-yard mark. Pennsylvania failed to gain and exchange of kicks found the ball on Harvard's 5-yard line. The latter was penalized half the distance to the goal for off-side play and then Graydon kicked the ball to Pennsylvania's 45-yard line. Dale took the leather around Harvard's right end for thirteen yards and Reynolds kicked to the crimson 10-yard line, where it was fumbled and Pennsylvania got the leather. A moment later Teas let the ball slip from his fingers and Harvard regained possession of it.

Harvard here began a series of line plunges and took the spheroid down the field to their own 40-yard line, and then Graydon made a 20-yard run to Pennsylvania's 50-yard line. The crimson men continued their line work and soon had the ball on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line. Graydon took the ball around right end for eight yards and twice through the center for five more. A couple more plunges by Harvard's backs landed the ball five yards in front of Pennsylvania's goal.

FIRST TOUCH-DOWN.

Cutts went through center for three yards and Graydon then took the leather over Pennsylvania's goal for the first touch-down. Cutts kicked an easy goal. Score: Harvard, 6; Pennsylvania, 0.

Pennsylvania kicked off and Harvard immediately began to again rush the ball. In half a dozen center plays she took it to mid-field. Graydon vaulted Pennsylvania's line and took the ball 30 yards before he was downed by Howard. Donaldson left the game and was replaced by Mitchell.

A short run around Pennsylvania's left brought the ball to the Quakers' 10-yard mark. Pennsylvania held them momentarily, but Harvard was not to be denied and Full Back Graydon took it over the goal line again. Cutts kicked a difficult goal. Score: Harvard, 12; Pennsylvania, 0.

Pennsylvania's kick-off was downed on the crimson 25-yard line. Harvard carried the leather to their own 30-yard line by short lunges, where Pennsylvania got the ball for off-side play. Reynolds punted and Marshall fumbled. Mitchell picked up the ball and ran 15 yards for Pennsylvania's first touch-down.

Davidson ran Harvard's kick-off back to Pennsylvania's 20-yard line. The Quakers failed to gain and Pennsylvania kicked to Harvard's 50-yard mark.

Graydon and Ristine took the ball through Pennsylvania's center for ten yards each.

HARVARD STACKS 'EM UP.

Graydon made 5 more, Ristine 5 and then Putnam took the ball around Pennsylvania's left to the 17-yard line. Three more plays and the leather was on the Quakers' 8-yar dline. Graydon here took the ball to within a few inches of the goal line, but on the next line-up he succeeded in making a touch-down. Cutts missed an easy goal. Score: Harvard, 17; Pennsylvania, 0.

Graydon ran the kick-off back 25 yards. Ristine was thrown for a loss and then Harvard punted to Pennsylvania's 35-yard line.

Pennsylvania failed to gain and Reynolds punted. Marshall ran the ball back 30 yards to the Quakers' 45-yard lie. Ristine was here given the ball and went around Pennsylvania's right end for 40 yards.

Harvard hugged Pennsylvania's center and on the third try Harvard took it over for her fourth touch-down. Score: Harvard, 22; Pennsylvania 6. The kick-out was a failure.

Pennsylvania kicked off and Harvard returned the kick. Dale ran the ball back twenty yards to Harvard's 15-yard line.

3:26 p. m.—First half ended. Score: Harvard, 22; Pennsylvania, 6.

IRE CAUSED EARL LI'S DEATH

HE HAD A VIOLENT DISPUTE WITH M. LESSAR.

Left Russian Minister's Presence in Raging Passion, Went Home and Had Hemorrhage.

Pekin, Nov. 9.—A violent dispute with M. Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China, over the Manchurian treaty, appears to have been the immediate cause of the death of Li Hung Chang.

The diplomatic events preceding this tragic climax have enabled Japan for a moment to frustrate the designs of Russia. A fortnight ago the Japanese legation secured a reliable outline of the terms of the treaty, and thereupon demanded that the Chinese plenipotentiaries officially lay before them the text, basing this demand on the allegation that Japanese interests were involved in any change of the status of Manchuria. The Chinese plenipotentiaries refused to comply with the demand. Thereupon the Japanese government, from Tokio, communicated with the southern viceroys, and induced them to use their influence with the empress dowager against the treaty. In the meantime the empress dowager instructed Li Hung Chang to communicate the treaty, after certain modifications, to the ministers of the powers, and, if they did not object, to sign the same. Li Hung Chang visited M. Lessar and explained to him the instructions. The Russian minister strongly objected to revealing the text of the treaty to the ministers of the other powers, and a stormy interview followed. Li Hung Chang went home in a violent passion and had a hemorrhage, which the doctors attribute to the overexertion of a weakened system.

While these things were happening in Pekin the southern viceroys sent to the empress dowager a memorial against the treaty. On receiving it she telegraphed to Li Hung Chang, countermanding the order to sign. This instruction came after Li Hung Chang had become unconscious. When M. Lessar endeavored to have Li Hung Chang's seal affixed to the treaty Chou Fu, provincial treasurer, had arrived from Pao-Ting-Fu and had taken charge of the seals as temporary successor of Earl Li.

The flag of the United States legation was the only one half-masted in Pekin yesterday. The mourners and the family of Li Hung Chang will burn paper offerings tomorrow, in accordance with custom, for the use of his spirit in the other world. The street is hung with mourning emblems. All the attendants at the yamen are richly attired and many of them gaudily dressed. Yesterday musicians beat drums about the house. Li Hung Chang's estate will remain intact for the use of his eldest son, who will provide for the other members of the family.

Mrs. T. E. Ellison will return Monday from a visit at Chicago.

Dangerous Places!

Fort Wayne Finding Them.

When pain comes in dangerous places you should look after it. A pain in the small of the back is a pain in a dangerous place; it tells you the kidneys are sick and calls for prompt attention. Neglect this warning of nature and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure every kidney ill, cure every symptomatic indication of Sick Kidneys, Backache, Nervousness, Dropsical Swellings, Loss of Energy, Rheumatic Pains, Excessive Urinary Discharges, Retention of the Urine, Diabetes. Plenty of Fort Wayne proof that this is so. Read one case.

Mr. S. E. Beck, of 104 Ewing street, says: "Ever after I had my foot cut off six years ago I had symptoms of kidney trouble. I don't know whether it was the shock of the accident or the effects of the operation, but whichever it was I had kidney complaint, and try what I would I could not get relief until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and began taking them. My back ached very bad at the time and I could hardly stoop. The first few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great deal of good, and in a short time the symptoms disappeared."

All Druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Warm Weather....

With Cold Weather Trade.

If good trade in furs is an indication of cold weather, look out for blizzards and a good many degrees below zero temperature for

The Wayne Dry Goods Co.

has been having a booming trade in furs of all kinds, from the favorite neckwear styles in Fine Sables to the least expensive furs in the market. We have already had returns from some of our special orders on

Fine Seal Skin Garments

sent in, and the results have been more than satisfactory, both to us and those placing the orders. They have in every instance expressed themselves as pleased with the elegant appearance, workmanship, quality and fit. We show you the garment make up, we show the skins from which your garment will be made, the lining, your own selection of style or pattern, that will be used in it, and guarantee price, making and fit.

From Fine Cloaks to Fine Blankets

is by no means passing from the sublime to the ridiculous. If you are in need of anything, or any quality in the way of blankets, from a cotton to the handsomer grades in fine wool goods, you should see the qualities we are offering for the pair: 60c, 75c, 85c, 98c, $1.10, $1.40, $1.50, $2.00. $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $9.00, $12.00 and $15.00.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

96 Calhoun Street.

A musical will be given in St. Paul's M. E. church on Walton avenue next Tuesday evening. A fine program has been arranged, and some of the best vocal and instrumental talent in the city will appear.

Mrs. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in the city visiting her mother, Mrs. Baughman, of 63 West Fourth street. Mrs. White was born and brought up in this city, but has not been here for forty-four years.

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You Are Not....

Taking a Chance

When You Buy Here....

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

If You Come As....

A Visitor

You Will Remain as a Customer.

Brazilian Beaver Scarfs,

with Fisher tails and chain clasp

...$5.00 each

Opening Display of Furs!

...Monday and Tuesday...

The Representative of one of the largest and best Fur manufacturers' in New York will be with us on Monday and Tuesday, with an elaborate showing of the finest Furs of every description. Special orders will be taken for Seal Skin Coats and other fur garments at right prices.

A Genuine Black Marten Scarf...

with 6 tails and chain clasp...

...$5.00 each

Dress Goods.

There is not a taste that cannot be suited here, because our stock comprises every stylish weave, every fashionable coloring. Here are a few new arrivals:

Fancy wool suitings, 27 inches wide, just right for children's school dresses.....25c a Yard
Wool Tricot, in all desirable shades, a serviceable fabric....35c a Yard
All-Wool Cheviot and Venetians, all the most wanted shades.....50c a Yard
All-Wool Cheviot and Granite Suitings, 46 to 54 inches wide, all good shades.....75c a Yard
French Flannels for waists, in new and beautiful Persian designs..75c a Yard
French Flannels for waists, in plain colors, with handsome side band of Persian for trimming..75c a Yard
Plain French Flannels, in all the prettiest shades.....50c a Yard
Embroidered French Flannels in waist patterns, all ready but the making.....$3.75 and $4.50 Each

Handkerchiefs.

You always need handkerchiefs. You dont always find such a complete stock and such excellent values as we are showing now. Don't wait until Christmas; the selection is easier now.

Women's all-Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, unusual at the price .....5c Each
Women's Sheer Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, a special offering .....3 for 25c
Special values in Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..10c Each
Linen and Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs in beautiful qualities and patterns.....10c Each
Hundreds of pretty and dainty patterns in Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.....25c Each
Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, extra values at .....10c 12½c, 15c and 25c Each
A beautiful showing of fine Linen Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs from...50c to $10 Each

Leather Goods.

A big lot of Pocketbooks, Purses, Chatelaine Bags, Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases and leather novelties of all sorts are here enticingly priced. Goods that are sure to interest you, for they are new and stylish; choosing ought to be easy.

..Thanksgiving Linens..

That glorious New Enland holiday. The day of family gatherings and good cheer is near at hand. How is your linen closet? Your Thanksgiving table must be made attractive with snowy napery. There is always a demand for table linens at this time. Something finer than common; that is why we make a special effort on fine linens, and a special price, that you may dress your table handsomely at a small cost.

We offer all Linen Table Damasks, 72 inches wide, in fine qualities and beautiful patterns in the new and elaborate floral, plain center and open border designs at 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up to $2.50 a yard.

All Linen Napkins, ⅝ size, in a great variety of handsome patterns, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and up to $3.50 a dozen.

Fine All-Linen Napkins, ¾ size, in patterns to match, all Damasks, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50 and up to $10.00 a dozen.

Lunch Cloths, Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Center Pieces and Doylies in endless variety.

Just a word about some striking values in Table Sets. Fine Satin Damask Table Cloths, real Iris Linen, choice of beautiful patterns:

Size 2 x2½ yards, $3.75 each.	¾ Napkins, $5.00 a doz.
Size 2 x3 yards, $5.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $5.00 a doz.
Size 2½x2½ yards, $3.75 each.	¾ Napkins, $3.00 a doz.
Size 2½x2½ yards, $5.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $4.00 a doz.
Size 2½x2½ yards, $6.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $6.00 a doz.
Size 2 x3½ yards, $5.25 each.	¾ Napkins, $4.25 a doz.
Size 2½x3 yards, $4.50 each.	¾ Napkins, $3.00 a doz.
Size 2 x4 yards, $5.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $3.50 a doz.
Size 2 x4 yards, $6.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $4.25 a doz.
Size 2½x3 yards, $6.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $4.00 a doz.
Size 2½x4 yards, $12.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $6.50 a doz.

China and Glassware.

The best of food poorly served is not appetising. Your table ought to be handsome in its china and glassware appointments especially on Thanksgiving day. You will find a stock here that can supply every need. Complete lines of Dinner Ware, Celery Trays, Salad Dishes, Fancy Plates, Olive, Pickle and Jelly Dishes, Candelabra Candles and Shades, Table Glassware of every description.

Large Platters to put the turkey on. 18 inch, $4.25; 20 inch, $4.50 each.
Turkey Plates in English China.....$4.50 a doz.
Rogers Bros.' 1847 silver plated Knives, Forks and Spoons at lowest prices.
Look here for anything you may need for use or ornament on Thanksgiving.

Men's Underwear

Gentlemen, we want you to get the habit of looking to us for your Underwear. The better judge you are the more you will appreciate our stock. This store is equipped to meet every demand; suppose you see these values:

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, ought to be 50c, here.....39c Each
Fine Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, no rough seams to irritate you; our special quality..50c Each
Fine Natural Wool Underwear, soft and warm.....75c a Garment
Root's Tivoli Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers.....$1.00 Each
Wright's Sanitary Health Underwear, serviceable and comfortable.....$1.00 a Garment
Fine Australian Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers.....$1.50 Each
Luzerne Camel's Hair Underwear, Shirts and Drawers....$1.50 Each
Men's Union Suits, in all-wool and Merino, from..$1.50 to $5.00 Each

Gloves.

People who appreciate Glove goodness buy them here. No glove stock in town is better fitted to fit you and yours in gloves. None but the worthy makes find room here.

Golf Gloves, for children, in pretty color combinations.....25c a Pair
Kid Gloves for women, in all plain and fancy colors.....25c and 50c a Pair
Kid and Suede Gloves, all sizes, all shades, every pair we sell makes a permanent customer for our glove department....$1.00 a Pair
Real Kid and Suede Gloves, made by Reynier, Perrin and Centemeri, the perfection of fit and durability.....$1.50 a Pair
The Perrin make in Gloves for men, all correct shades.....$1.50 and $2.00 a Pair
Warm lined Gloves and Mittens for men, women and children; all sorts and kinds at prices to suit your purse.

Books.

All the new and popular books can be found here. The Crisis, Lazarre, Dr'i and I, Graustark, The Eternal City, Captain Ravenshaw, Richard Carvel, The Right of Way, the Puppet Crown, Like Another Helen, The Sky Pilot, Uncle Terry, Blennerhasset, Eben Holden, Alice of Old Vincennes, and many others...98c Each

THE RURODE DRY GOODS CO.

FURS! FURS!

Buy your furs direct from the manufacturer and thereby not only obtain the best prices, but the latest styles and best quality. It costs you no more to have your fur garments made by us to your own measurements than to buy ill-fitting garments elsewhere. We carry the most complete line and largest assortment of furs in the city. All the latest effects of fashionable furs in Alaska Seals, Hudson Bay, Sables, Beaver and other; Silver Pointed Lynx, Sable, Isabella and Arctic Foxes, Persians, Broad Tails, Chinchillas, Kremmer, Mink and Martin, at prices that can not be duplicated elsewhere, quality considered. Remember we make all our own goods is the proof that we can make you the right price. Careful attention given to remodeling and repairing furs. We have a large stock of men's fur coats and mittens. Call and see us.

E. A. Stephens,

29 East Berry St. Fort Wayne's New Fur House.

CABBAGE.

Half price. 33 thousand pounds. No place to store it. Must be sold at once. No. 50 Harrison St., corner of Berry.
6t4 LEWIS SHATZER.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

HAIR GOODS.

Purchasers will find here only the choicest hair goods; latest in combs, aigretts, bows, etc.
MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.
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MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Beginners' class will be formed at the Hanker Dancing Academy Thursday evening.
8-9-11-13

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

REMOVAL SALE.

Will sell all Pianos at greatly reduced prices from now until November 25th, when I will move to 31 West Berry street.
S. A. KARN,
11-7tf 27 West Main Street.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—A fox hound, red with black face. Reward will be paid for his return to 348 South Calhoun street, Joseph Schnee.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Forecast for Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday, except possibly showers in extreme south portion this afternoon or tonight; colder tonight; winds mostly northerly.

LOCAL LINES.

George Sterling, of Chicago, is visiting friends in the city.

Dr. A. H. Shaffer, of Huntington, was in the city yesterday.

Fred Zollars and Mr. Menzies leave this evening on a week's hunting trip.

Messrs. Harry and Daniel Ninde leave next week for the Ninde farm, near Baldwin, where they will hunt for a week.

The second annual French masquerade ball of the Zoo-Zoo Fishing club will be given in Randall hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 21.

The Book Reviewers will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles Fitch Monday afternoon. The books to be considered are "The Crisis" and "Every Such a King."

The annual meeting of St. Paul's Walther league will be held in the school hall at Barr and Madison streets Monday evening. The business session will be followed by a smoker.

Miss Helen Kelly, of Arcola, and Messrs. Roy C. Walker, of Spencerville, and Stacey Steele, of Albion, have arrived in the city to take a commercial course in the International Business college.

The Shamrock Literary club will meet tomorrow afternoon in its club rooms to complete arrangements for its annual ball and reception to be given at the Saengerbund hall on Thursday, Nov. 21.

Quite a crowd of little folks gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Helbig, of 111 Liberty street, to celebrate the joint birthday anniversary of their daughters, Edith and Selma, Edith being 9 years old and Selma 8 years. Games and other amusements occupied the attention of the little people, and at 4:30 a luncheon was served. The little girls received many handsome presents in honor of the occasion.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND MAPLE SYRUP.

New York Buckwheat, 10-lb sks. 35c.
Geiger's Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour, 5-lb packages, 25c.
Mrs. Austin's Self-Raising Buckwheat, 2-lb packages, 10c.
Mrs. Austin's Pancake Flour, 2-lb pkgs, 10c.
Virginia Sweet Pancake Flour, 2-lb pkgs, 10c.
Franklin Mills Whole Wheat Flour, 5-lb pkgs, 25c.
New Vermont Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, quarts, 35c.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

FRESH VEGETABLES—FRUITS.

Fresh Florida Head Lettuce, 15c lb.
Hot-house Lettuce, 15c lb.
Large Cauliflower, 20c head.
Large Scarlet Radishes, 2 bunches, 5c.
Fresh Green Onions, 2 bunches, 5c.
Fresh Spring Spinnach, 20c pk.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 25c pk.
Ripe Florida Oranges, 30c doz.
Snow Apples, for eating, 35c pk.
Good cooking Apples, 30c pk.
GREATEST GROCERY CO.,
'Phones 315-366; Bell, 378.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

FRESH OYSTERS.

Large Select Oysters, 28c can.
Large Stewing Oysters, 22c can.
Fine Michigan Celery, 23c bunch.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 9c quart.
New Monarch Catsup, pts, 22c bt.
Monarch Catsup, half pts, 13c bt.
Monarch Catsup, quarts, 35c bt.
GREATEST GROCERY CO.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Nothing better for luncheons and dinners than the celebrated "COLUMBIAN" Macaroni or Spaghetti. For sale at all leading grocers in Fort Wayne. 7tf

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RENUMBER YOUR HOUSE.

Telephone us. We will renumber your house at 15 cents a number put on. Only Anti-Rust Aluminum numbers used. Regulation size.
THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.
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FOR WINTER LEISURE

there's a world of satisfaction in the

"R&W" Smoking Jackets, House Coats, Lounging Robes

Not High-Priced Goods, for Gift Purposes Only, but Popular Novelties, in Popular Fabrics, at Popular Prices—to supply the wants of the every-day man who appreciates House Comfort. Let us show you the lines—you'll be willing to pay more than we ask.

GOLDEN, The Hatter,
COR. CALHOUN & BERRY ST.

Consider The Lily

And when you get your eye properly focused to appreciate the natural art and beauty, take a peep at Mautner's exclusive array of Fall Suitings, as indexed in his show windows—cut to fit, and fit for sure at $25.00 and up. Besides the perfection of fabric, there's the Mautner science—an unbeatable combination.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

THE Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and city property at low rates.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVING ASSOCIATION.
Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock.
LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to rich and poor.
Assets $600,000

A poor man can't afford to deal at a credit store. Too many people are blindfolded just long enough to keep them continually in debt, while their neighbors, who have often even a smaller income, but who pay as they go, have a few dollars in the bank. These neighbors can show you how to prepare for hard times. Our business is cash. Your money-saving neighbor deals with us. If hard times should again occur, he will buy groceries from us for cash at one-half the price that your credit grocer will have to charge you on the book.

H. G. WIEGMAN'S CASH STORE,
199 LAFAYETTE ST.
Home phone 562. Bell 491.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

SPIRITUALISM.

The Rev. Denslow, of Sturgis, Mich., will lecture in Elektron hall Sunday, Nov. 10, at 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Everybody invited. Admission 10c.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER COURT AND MAIN STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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U. S. Stamps

Get your premiums and numers to get the $100.00 bed at Stamp Store, 140 Calhoun St. Remember, any one may get this magnificent bed, even for a single number you get with our circular page.

If it's a good thing SLAVEY'S have it

A Warm Thing

for a cold day is our New Era Radiator. The rich should have them. The poor cannot afford to do without them. Their simplicity, beauty of design and fuel-saving qualities make them the most desirable hot air radiators on the market. Only the best material is used in their construction. Now made in three styles, which we sell at $2.25, $4.50 and $5.50—prices that will practically suit everybody. Come in and inspect this new Idea in Radiators.

BOTH PHONES 149. SLAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 & 21 W. MAIN ST.

ONLY AFRICANS GROW IMMUNE

SCIENTISTS SAY TREATMENT FOR MALARIA DOES NOT GIVE PARASITE A CHANCE TO MODIFY SYSTEM.

A paper of much interest on the relation of mosquitoes to malaria has been prepared by Dr. Theobald Smith, of Harvard university, who, under the direction of the state board of health, has given great attention to the disease as it has prevailed in Massachusetts during the last six years. Through the kindness of the officers of the association it has been made possible to present in advance some of the more important passages of the paper. Though it aims only to present a "brief connected survey" of recent discoveries regarding malaria and mosquitoes, nevertheless, it brings out a number of points which will be entirely novel to the general reader. Coming at a time, too, when the season's vigorous campaign against the mosquito is closing, with the advent of cooler weather, Dr. Smith's article may be taken as a resume of what has been done and what may be done in the warfare against malaria—especially wht may be accomplished by smaller communities and by individuals when mosquitoes and malaria come around again another year.

Dr. Smith was the discoverer of the difference between the bovine and the human bacillus of tuberculosis, as has been pointed out recently in connection with Dr. Koch's address in London. Whatever he may say in regard to the nature and transmission of malaria has more than usual interest from the fact that the present knowledge of human malaria is based largely upon investigations of animal malaria which he undertook, with the assistance of F. L. Kilborne, ten years ago and which resulted in the discovery that the "tick" was the "intermediate host," as it is called, or general medium, as it may be less technically termed, which carried from diseased to healthy cattle the Texas fever that has so often ravaged the herds of the great southwest.

ANIMALS HAVE MALARIA.

The paper begins by pointing out that malaria and the part of the mosquito in spreading it have been studied by four classes of men. The first step was the study of the disease itself from the standpoint of the physician; the second, the study of the malarial parasite, to which the medical biologist and zoologist have devoted themselves; the third, the study of the mosquito, undertaken by the zoologist and entomologist, and the fourth, the investigation of the best way to get rid of the mosquito, which is the work of the entomologist and the sanitary engineer. The fact, which is well established and on which the whole warfare against the mosquito depends, that the germ of malaria develops partly in the red corpuscles of the blood and partly in the stomach and the stomach walls of the mosquito, so that both mosquito and man are required to enable it to complete its life cycle, was the discovery of many men, each working on knowledge supplied to him by others.

By one investigator or another it was found also that malarial parasites live in the red corpuscles of frogs, turtles, lizards, snakes; that birds—crows, pigeons, finches and sparrows—in different parts of the world are affected with malaria, and that the parasite occurs in mammals other than man, as cattle, sheep and dogs—in all of which it produces severe and destructive diseases. Man, therefore, is not the only one affected by malaria; the same disease is general in animal life. Nevertheless, all efforts to prove that the parasites of animal were able to infect the human subject or that the human malarial parasite was able to infect animals proved a failure. Only one thing carried the parasites of human malaria, and that was the mosquito. Moreover, though it was found that the culex mosquito carried the malaria of birds, only the anopheles mosquito could carry that of human beings. Regarding the mosquito in general and the anopheles mosquito in particular, Dr. Smith says:

MOSQUITO FAMILY NUMEROUS.

"In consideration of the large number of species which occur in most localities—it is said that there are not less than 250 species that have been determined in the entire world—it is, of course, a problem of the greatest importance to find out which species cause malaria and which do not. In solving this problem perhaps no one has done more than a certain Italian zoologist, Grassi, who studied the distribution of the mosquitoes in Italy. He found—and his work has since that time been confirmed—that of the two great genera of mosquitoes that are commonly found in various localities, Culex and Anopheles, Anopheles is the one that carries maralial parasites. By making careful comparative studies with infected Culex and by allowing patients to be stung by Anopheles, he reached the conclusion that the genus Anopheles is the one which transmits human malaria, and that Culex has nothing to do with it. From this position Koch dissented several years ago, when he studied the disease in Italy, and he alleged that probably some species of Culex also transmit the disease. But I am not aware of any further statement of his upon the subject, and I think we must rest contented with these statements for the present, since the Italian scientists have made personal and very thorough investigations into this subject."

With the life history of the mosquito studied as it has been, the theory that the mosquito is the only agent in transmitting malaria is believed to be scientifically proved. The only difficulty has been to explain the conditions under which malaria appears when large public works are undertaken—canals dug, railroad embankments built or drinking water and sewerage introduced. Here there is simply the overturning of the soil, on which the epidemic of malaria follows. The old theory, says Dr. Smith, that the malarial organism lives in the soil for untold ages until it is turned up is utterly ridiculous and cannot longer be entertained, so that the question arises as to how it is possible to account for malaria appearing under such circumstances. For, undoubtedly, it nearly always does appear. Dr. Smith answers the question thus:

INFECTION CARRIED.

"There are several conditions that we should take into account. In the first place, all such work involves the temporary formation of unequalities of the soil, the interference with the natural shedding of the water from the soil and the consequent formation of puddles in which mosquitoes may breed. Then in the economic conditions which prevail today it has been customary, in order to get work done, to import laborers in large numbers from different places and to keep them near the work; and this has given rise to the formation of laborers' camps. These camps have generally been near a source of water, because proximity to water was a necessity of camp life. Sometimes this water was running, sometimes it was stagnant. Then a third condition was the introduction of individuals who probably had been through malarial epidemics in other parts of the country where they had been at work, or who were brought from other countries where malaria is endemic in all its forms. We have, then, the very conditions that are necessary to produce malaria. We have the infected individual, we have an opportunity for the mosquito to breed, and we bring the infected individual in close contact with the breeding grounds of the mosquito. I think that these facts are sufficient to explain, in accordance with our present theory of malaria, the existence of malaria under conditions such as I have described."

In conclusion Dr. Smith takes up the methods by which malaria can be suppressed. In Africa and in Asia, where malaria is the great enemy to the extension of European empire, the suppression of malaria seems to him to be questionable, but in a climate like that of Massachusetts it should be entirely possible, in his opinion, to eradicate or to suppress it. To see that it does not assume epidemic forms such as have prevailed occasionally in the immediate past the things to be done are threefold—an endeavor, in the first place, to rid the neighborhood of mosquitoes; secondly, to protect individuals from the bites of mosquitoes, and, lastly, to protect those sick from malaria from the bites of mosquitoes, to prevent in the sick room the dissemination of infected mosquitoes and to treat carefully all cases subject to relapse.

OIL A PALLIATURE.

Dr. Smith points out that the use of oil on stagnant pools is only a palliative and not to be compared with drainage, which permanently relieves the source of danger. Naturally, however, he does not pay much attention to the claim that when kerosene is used upon puddles to destroy the mosquito larvae the mosquitoes themselves become so loaded with kerosene that when they fly into the lamp at night they become ignited and are converted into dangerous sparks liable to set fire to dwellings. "This," he says, "is one of the arguments which the rural genius is apt to breed, and which are so injurious to the work of public health authorities." Passing from this point, Dr. Smith advises the proper screening of houses, and that people generally who live in malarial regions should be informed of the danged of the open air after sundown.

"Recently," he says, "the Italian investigators have published some very striking statistics concerning the value of such preventive methods in countries that are saturated with malaria. Different men of the national malaria commission undertook to protect experimentally the men who were compelled to live along the railroad tracks of the different Italian railroads passing through very dangerous malarial swamps. They personally supervised the experiments, provided the houses in which these railroad officials lived with proper screens, provided double doors and supervised the lives of the people in such a way that they could not be exposed at night. The statistics which they published for the year 1899-1900 show that fully 90 per cent of such people remained free from malaria in some of the worst parts of Italy, and that of those people who were not protected purposely nearly 90 per cent suffered from malaria during the season. The method of protecting people by keeping away the insects in some mechanical way or other is thus a very valuable means, especially in places where there is always danger of contracting malaria."

The last matter taken up is that of immunity. Koch in his African studies found that in some of the villages where malaria prevailed the children all have malaria, but as these children grow up they no longer have chills and their blood no longer contains the parasites in demonstrable numbers. As adults they are no longer susceptible to it The same phenomenon has been noted in the case of cattle though, strangely enough, they always carry the parasite in their blood, which is therefore infectious to those that are susceptible. "The reason why we in this country do not become immuns," says Dr. Smith, "is because, as soon as malaria has developed within us, we are treated and the parasite dies. Our system is not permitted to undergo the peculiar influences of the parasite during long periods of time, which leads to immunity, so that after a patient is treated for one attack of malaria he may contract that disease again another year; he may contract it as long as he lives, because he is cured at once, the malarial parasite has no chance of modifying his system, and consequently he is always susceptible. I think it is this fact which has led physicians to speak of malaria as a disease toward which we cannot acquire immunity. There is no difference between malaria and other diseases in that respect, excepting in this, that it requires a very long time and it probably demands a very youthful system to withstand malaria before full immunity is acquired." Immunity, in other words, in this part of the world, is an impossible ideal. One has to be a native African for it to be of any use to him.

THE WORD ASSASSIN.

For 900 years the "assassin" has been abroad in the land. Before this time life-takers flourished, of course, in fact, if history be correct, there was a violent death in our first family. But before the eleventh century the man who killed was not known by the name "assassin," says the St. Louis Republic.

The word took shape when the Mohammedans, around the period of 1090, had their grand split up. This came, it seems, through the disagreement of the Sunnites, the orthodox party, and the Shiites, a branch which believed that the son-in-law of the reigning prophet should inherit the throne The latter were in the minority, however, and they had to keep their sentiments to themselves. But they were busy in secret. They formed many side orders for the purpose of carrying out their creed, which ran something after this style:

1. The rejection of all fixed rules, either of religion or morality.

2. The belief that the mans of the line of Ismaei were at present invisible, and that consequently it was the duty of true believers to yield implicit obedience to the vice regents on earth of these secret rulers.

3. The allegorical interpretation of the Koran, whereby any doctrine might be either defended or rejected.

The most active worker appears to have been one Hassan Ben Sabah, who was responsible for the killing off of many opponents of this sect. He exacted blind devotion of his followers, intrusting the task of murder to the lowest and most ignorant. First he had them fed on hashish, and from this oriental opiate comes the word assassin. The most delightful dreams resulted, and the hashish eaters, out of gratitude to the man who was capable of transporting them, followed his commands in the most unquestionable manner.

The sect was extinguished in 1272 by Turkey's sultan.

The deepest borehole known, made by the Prussian government, is at Paruschowitz, near Ratibor, in Upper Silesia. Though finished in 1893, particulars of valuable observations made have never been published, until now supplied by the Prussian government to a British association committee. The total depth is about 6,572 feet; the diameter decreases from 3.6 inches down to 2.7 inches. The upper half of the hole is tubed.

FACTS ABOUT ORCHIDS

The Life of the Orchid Hunter is Not Strewn With Roses—Full of Dangers.

The life of an old orchid hunter combines in itself all the most sensational features of exploration in untrodden districts, often infested by ferocious beasts and by even more savage natives, and in many cases highly malarious and disease laden. The rarer orchids are generally found in the most inaccessible spots and in the densest and most marshy jungles. Even the natives avoid the districts into which the intrepid orchid hunter penetrates in search of his floral quarry.

A few years ago eight orchid hunters met at Tamatave and then separated in search of specimens. Within a year only one of them survived, and he had spent months in the most pestilential swamps, from which he emerged with his health permanently impaired. One of the others had been captured by native priests, who drenched him with oil and burned him to death on their altar.

The expense of collecting the orchids and getting them at last into the salesroom is very great. For example, a fine orchid is found in a very out of the way part of Colombia. After being gathered the plants are wired to sticks and nailed inside boxes. These boxes are conveyed on a journey of several days to Bogota, whence another six days' journey takes them to Honda, where they are placed on rafts and conveyed down the Magdalena river to Savanilla—a fortnight's journey — where the steamer is awaited.

When at last, after a heavy outlay, the consignment reaches England, quite half the specimens will be dead, and in many cases the whole of them will be too far gone for recovery. The orchid importer has always to be prepared for heavy losses.

Twenty-seven thousand valuable plants were sent home on one occasion from Colombia by Mr. Roezl, and of these only two survived the voyage. They were sold for forty guineas each—not a high price when one considers what they had cost.

Until the plant flowers its value is purely speculative. Its species is in most cases readily determined, but it may present some variation which will greatly enhance its value. For example, a certain orchid with a purple bloom may be worth about five shillings, but an example of the same species with white flowers will realize £100 at auction. The value of a plant depends upon its rarity and novelty even more than upon its beauty.

Many years ago an orchid of quite new and unknown species arrived in the packing in which some foreign plants were sent home. No one knew where it came from, and for a long while it continued unique. Orchid hunters sought everywhere for it, but not till seventy years later was it found.

Another orchid arrived in 1854 without any known place of origin, and notwithstanding persistent search, its native habitation has not been found yet.

Some years ago two orchids were found in the zoological gardens in a heap of rubbish. They came in the packing with some South American monkeys, but their place of origin has not yet been discovered.

BAD-NAMED VILLAGE.

On the western slope of the Berkshire hills is a small village which is literally painted red once in every ten or twelve years, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Twenty-five years before the battle of Lexington Sylvanus Cunningham, a peddler of notions, passed through the settlement His cart was upset and all his wares thrown out in the road. The villagers rushed to his aid, but when he took a hasty inventory of his stock he declared that much was missing, and furthermore denounced the place, and said it should thenceforth be known as "Pilfershire." And thus it was known until 1825, when the village fathers called a meeting to take steps toward throwing off his innominious name.

As a substitute some one mentioned "Red Rock." This was met by the objection that there were no red rocks in the vicinity. Whereupon a shrewd old man suggested that they could paint one. So a great rock by the roadside was given a coat of deep, rich red, and since that time "painting day," which occurs about every dozen years, has been one of the great celebrations in Red Rock's history. It was last painted in the summer of 1899, so that it is comparatively fresh, and the rock itself is not a particle more eternal than the satisfaction of the villagers.

OSCULATORY MISTAKE.

The Lindsborg News, which, by the way, is edited by a charming young woman, prints a story "on" the pretty eighteen-year-old daughter of a McPherson county farmer, says the Kansas City Journal. The story opens with the rather astonishing statement that, though Kansas born, the girl "is very sedate and had never been kissed." However, the editress probably knows what she is talking about, and without comment we give her story as follows:

"Now it happened that the farmer expected a visit from his brother, whom he had not seen for ten years, and the two girls of the family were jubilant. One morning, while the old gentleman was out in the field, a carriage stopped at the farm house and a fine looking young gentleman alighted. The little girl saw him, and running out to meet him, cried: 'Uncle Fred, how glad I am to have you come.' The young man picked her up and kissed her. She led the way into the parlor, where she introduced 'Uncle Fred' to her big sister, who promptly puckered up her lips and gave her 'uncle' a hearty kiss of welcome. Half an hour later the old gentleman arrived on the scene, and as he entered the parlor 'Uncle Fred' arose, handed him his card, and introduced himself as Mr. So and So, of St. Paul, representing the Milwaukee Harvesting Machine company. The girls made their escape from the room and when their uncle arrived next day they waited for their father to give them an introduction."

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

Recently, says a correspondent, I visited Waterloo. Since, as a small boy, I was taken over the ground by two old gentlemen, one of whom had helped to close the gate of Hougoumont against the French bayonets and the other had ridden in the charge of the union brigade, I had been on the field of the great battle half a dozen times and have driven as often out to Quatre Bras, but had never been to Wavre, when the Prussians marched to decide the issue of the glorious day.

A tramway now runs through the valleys along which the Germans dragged their guns, through the mud, to the town which was the headquarters of our allies. The earth is soft and brown, little streams cut their way through the easy soil and form pools in every hollow, and seeing the ground, it is possible to understand how difficult the task was that the fiery old Marshal Blucher sent his men, and how it required all the energy he was able to inspire to enable him to keep his promise to Wellington and to bring his army up on to Napoleon's flank.

The farm products of the United States this year are worth about $400,000,000 more than last year's out-turn.

SHELL-LESS NUTS NEXT

(Los Angeles Times.)

Seedless fruit, thornless roses and shell-less nuts—these luxuries will be common in a few years if predictions are verified.

The methods of growing fruits, nuts and vegetables are undergoing a revolution. It is believed that even the cores and skins can be practically done away with. By saving the strength of the plant used up in this way the fruit will be grown larger and with a finer flavor.

The seedless orange is so far the most successful of the fruits experimented on. It is the result of years of cultivation.

The navel orange, which has very small seeds, was first grafted on the common orange. The result was an orange with smaller and fewer seeds than any in the market. The experiment was repeated over and over again, until the present variety of absolutely seedless oranges could be grown. As the seeds grew smaller the orange itself became larger, sweeter and more juicy.

Apples and pears have been grown without seeds. The fruit so far obtained is smaller than the ordinary varieties and lacking in flavor. With a few years more of cultivation it is believed that seedless apples and pears will be as common as seedless oranges.

Currants and grapes are grown in large quantities without seeds.

A great deal more attention is being paid to the cultivation of nuts than ever before. Experiments in growing chestnuts larger than the ordinary wild nuts have been successful. The object of nut growers now is not so much to grow larger nuts as to do away with the shell and the thick walls that separate the kernel.

An Ohio grower has already succeeded in growing hickory nuts with shells so thin that they can be broken by the hand.

The results obtained in growing roses without thorns or superfluous leaves are already familiar.

The official entomologists of Georgia predict that within a few years the Empire state of the south will contain more than 100,000,000 fruit trees.

One out of every forty-six deaths in Minnesota is due to accident or negligence, according to the report of vital statistics for 1894 to 1897 inclusive.

SLAVES TO HABITS OF SLEEP

NOTIONS DISPLAYED IN PULLMAN CAR—EFFECTS OF THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS AND INDIANA LINE.

(New York Sun.)

"Working on the cars we learn odd things about the sleeping habits of people," said a porter on a Pullman car. "One of the surprising items gleaned in my early railroad days was the fact that many people who wear glasses cannot sleep without them. The first time I saw a man go to bed with his glasses on I thought he had made a mistake.

"'Sir,' I said, 'you have forgotten to undress. You have your glasses on.'

"The man snapped like an angry turtle.

"'Of course I have,' he said. 'I wouldn't be able to sleep a wink without 'em.'

"After that I met lots of people who had become slaves to the habit. Some who could afford luxuries had special night glasses made with certain loops and clasps which held them securely in place, while others, less extravagant, contented themselves with the regular reading glasses.

"A few whom I questioned said they had purposely accustomed themselves to the habit owing to the fact that they were apt to lay their glasses down carelessly and were thus totally helpless if awakened suddenly, but the majority declared that their glasses had become a part of themselves and that they would as soon think of taking off their ears as their glasses.

"In contrast to these folks I found that most people took out their false teeth upon going to bed. I had a good deal of trouble with the toothless contingent. Most of them were afraid to trust their molars to the narrow confines of their berth for fear of losing them. So they gave them to me for safe keeping.

"Then there were wigs. Lots of bald-headed people couldn't sleep without them. In most cases a special shock of hair was provided for sleeping purposes, thus keeping the regular wig spick and span for daytime wear.

"One of the funniest things I ever came across in the false hair line was the case of a certain gentleman from Indiana who often traveled with me. He was absolutely bald. One night I caught a glimpse of him in his night attire. The shining pate that I had marvelled at only an hour before had blossomed out into a great mat of shaggy black hair.

"'I always sleep in it,' he grunted, in explanation. 'When I first began to get bald I hankered after a black wig. I didn't dare to put it on in the daytime for fear my folks would make fun of me, so I took to wearing it at night. I've got so used to it now I can't sleep without it.'

"That struck me as being one of the craziest notions I had ever heard of, but of course it was strictly the old man's business and I didn't say much about it.

"Another funny thing is the predilection many people have for sleeping with their heads in a certain direction. I remember particularly well what a time I had with one woman traveling over the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Helena. After that road passes into North Dakota it runs almost due west. Naturally the berths extend from east to west. This woman could sleep only with her head to the north.

"'I must sleep with my head to the north,' she said, 'and that is all there is to it. I have been ill and am still weak and I must have my sleep, but I cannot possibly lie down with my head to the east, west or south. My head is like the magnetic needle. It always points to the north. If, by any chance, it gets screwed around in any other direction I cannot rest. You must make my bed as I direct you.'

"I tried to be diplomatic. I pointed out to the woman how absolutely impracticable it was to improvise a couch that would block up the aisle for the rest of the passengers, but she wouldn't listen to my explanation.

"'You are not here to argue, but to obey,' she said. 'Make my bed with the head to the north, please.'

"I reported the difficulty to the conductors and brakemen and we finally made a bunk for her out in a little ante room at the rear end of the rear coach.

"There are other folks who have a habit of sleeping decked out in all their jewelry. I found women the greatest offenders in that respect. I used to implore them to lock their gems up somewhere, but they declared they couldn't sleep without their rings and all the rest of it. I knew one woman who never wore even the plainest band ring in the day time, but when she got ready for bed she looked like a jeweler's advertising window.

"Sleep, with some people, depends upon the kind of clothing worn. One wants a handkerchief tied round his head, another must wear slippers, and still another is nervous and uncomfortable without gloves. One man who traveled often over a western road where I was employed could not sleep unless he had a red woolen shawl wound round his shoulders.

"Most habits of this kind are contracted during a spell of illness. The wearing of a certain article of dress is recommended then and by the time the patient has recovered the custom has become second nature and cannot well be broken off.

"Then, there are certain sounds essential to repose. I have known a few abnormal souls that are soothed to slumber and held therein by the ticking of a clock. Unfortunately, the everlasting racket was apt to keep a much greater number wide awake, and many a time I have had a positive mutiny on my hands as a result of the indispensable clock.

"Of all the slaves to habit those who are bound to awaken at a stated hour or minute of the night or at a particular spot are the most amusing and at the same time most annoying. I have in mind now a customer belonging to the latter class.

"He traveled in my car once from Cleveland to Chicago. We had been out of Cleveland only about half an hour when he hunted me up and asked to have his bed fixed. I suggested it was rather early and asked him if he couldn't hold out a little longer.

"'No, sir,' said he, 'I cannot. I've only got a few cat-naps ahead of me at the best and I want to make the most of them. I wouldn't be able to close my eyes for two seconds after we cross the Indiana line and I want to snatch a few winks of sleep before we get there.

"I saw the man was in dead earnest and made his bed. Five minutes later he was snoring away like a pirate, and he continued to snore till we got to the Indiana line. As sure as I'm sitting here that man ceased snoring before the last coach had switched out of Ohio and stuck his head out from between the curtains as wide awake as a new silver dollar.

"'It didn't take us long to get to Indiana,' he said. 'You may make my bed now. I shall not be able to sleep so long as we are in this confounded state.'

"I was dumbfounded.

"'But how did you know when we got here?' I asked. 'You were asleep a minute ago.'

"'Of course I was,' said he, 'and I'd have slept all night if we hadn't struck Indiana. But I always wake up right on the line, no matter in what direction I'm going. You can't fool me on Indiana. I've traveled across this state about two hundred times in the past five years and it has always been so.

"'A man did me dirt down in Tipton county once and I have never slept a wink inside the state since. I want to keep wide awake so as not to lose any chance of seeing him. I'll run across him yet, one of these days, and when I do I'll pay him back with interest or know the reason why. Sleep in Indiana? Well, I guess not.'

"And he didn't. He didn't find his man, either, on that trip, but I feel sure that he will find him some day. Vigilance of that brand is a gift of Providence and is bound to be rewarded."

'GENE FIELD WENT BROKE.

"The late Eugene Field was notoriously improvident, his chronic hardupness being a sort of byword among his intimates," said an old friend of the poet recently to a writer in the New York Times. "But he managed to get a good deal of fun himself out of the paucity of his own resources.

"Once at one of those semi-public functions held in a saloon where every man is a host who has the price and every man a guest who has a thirst, Field as usual went broke. There happened to be a hanger-on in the crowd, one of those whose considerable ambition is to say they have shaken hands and touched glasses with a celebrity. Calling the poet to one side he said: 'Now, I hope you'll take no offense, but I understood you to say you had run short of money. If that is true, I would be glad to oblige you with a ten.'

"'How dare you,' snapped Field, effecting great indignation. 'I don't even know your name.'

"'Beg your pardon a thousand times,' responded the other. 'I meant no offense, I assure you. I thought maybe you might be able to use the money. Please forget it.'

"Field was silent for a moment as if in deep thought, and then slowly drawled:

"'Forget it! All right, I will, on one condition.'

"'On what condition?'

"'On condition that you make it fifteen.'"

The highest receipts ever taken in for the use of the Suez canal in one year were $16,461,000.

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ANCIENT INDIAN ART.

Ivory Carving a Hereditary Occupation—Generations of Carvers.

Although ivory carving is doubtless one of the oldest of Indian arts, there are neither facts nor fables to prove much in connection with its early history. So much is certain, however, that work of a kind was practiced previously to the Mussulmans invasion and the Kensington museum contains a set of chessmen discovered about fifty years ago on the site of the city of Brahminabad, Sind, which was destroyed by an earthquake early in the eighth century. The history of the art, so far as the Punjab is concerned, is of quite modern date. In Delhi it goes back no farther than the last century. In Hoshiarpur the inlaying industry is of ancient date, but it received its great stimulus under British rule from large exportation to America, England and the continent, where the work competes not unfavorably with the best of China.

Formerly the trade was confined to the various small boxes used by natives, sticks, chaukis, takhts, shoes and charpais, but now there is hardly an article of European furniture, tables, chairs, mirrors, easels, picture frames, sideboards, hat racks, glove boxes, etc., that is not used for decorative purposes. Patiala has also been a center of ivory carving for several generations, the late maharaja being a munificent patron. The art of turning churas, or bangles, is also of considerable antiquity. The turning of billiard balls, which is confined to Ludhiana, is, of course, quite modern in origin; the trade is small, climatic conditions rendering the use of bonzoline or composition balls preferable, and the balls are mostly exported, having thus to compete with European products.

Ivory carving in Delhi is almost exclusively a hereditary occupation, the system of training being long and arduous, tending to limit the acquisition of the art to families. Thus, the family of Faqir Chand has carried on this work for four generations. The training of the would-be artist begins usually when the boy is about ten or twelve. For about four years he is taught freehand drawing by the head carver, his apparatus consisting of a slate and pencil or chalk; his sketches are chiefly the figures of animals, camels and dogs, and floral designs, advancing in difficulty as the pupil attains skill. From freehand drawing he passes on to model drawing, using as models figures executed by the workmen in the shop. When proficiency has been attained in this first step he proceeds to learn how to smooth ivory and render it fit for the next process at the hands of the more experienced workers. He is kept at this for two or two years and a half, at the expiration of which time he is initiated into the art of sketching on the smooth surface he has been taught how to prepare—with lead pencil reproducing on the ivory tablet some design which he has been instructed to draw on the slate. He next proceeds to delineate the lines on which a full design will be carried out, and this work employs the lad for another year or year and a half.

When he has succeeded in adapting himself to his new material he is provided with a piece of inferior ivory and instructed in the art of filing his figures on the surface. He then gradually passes on from surface to block figures, and when he has acquired proficiency in the latter he enters on the most difficult art of all—perforation, beginning with coarse work and progressing to the finest qualities, until at length he is able to turn out a beautiful figure, richly adorned with tracery and perforated trappings. A good deal depends on individual aptitude, but even with the advantages of hereditary instinct, application and natural gifts a period of twenty to twenty-five years of careful training is required before a workman can be trusted and is considered proficient in all the branches of the art.

The master craftsman employs his carvers at fixed wages, varying according to the capabilities of the man, supplies him with material, sets his task, he himself taking the risk of sale, destruction of material and the long period of waiting before a return is made for the outlay. The apprentice is paid nothing till he is sufficiently skilled to turn out a salable article, and this he is able to do generally after having served from five to seven years, but the first pay received scarcely exceeds one rouble a month.

In Amritsar, the work being of a much less ambitious character than in Delhi, the apprenticeship to be served is shorter and less arduous. Lads at from ten to twelve are bound for six months or a year to a master craftsman, who sets them to work in soft woods, then on to harder and harder, until the hand and eye can be trusted to be employed on the costly ivory, the pay gradually mounting with the degree of skill attained. The work in Amritsar consists of bangle making, toy figures and such ordinary useful articles as combs, paper cutters, zurmadani (little boxes to contain the black antimony wherewith the eastern belle intensifies the blackness of her eyelashes), card cases, as also the geometrical and floral designs for inlaying work in wood or metal. The training of boys to the trade consists in simply watching their fathers at work. When a child is seven or eight he may be said to enter upon his apprenticeship, and in the course of ten or twelve years he becomes a capable worker. The profits of the industry are light, and the chief gainers are the middlemen shopkeepers, who seem to have a kind of local understanding to keep down prices paid for finished articles, while charging their customers three or four times the prices they themselves pay to the producers.

STRAUSS IN RUSSIA.

When Johann Strauss took his orchestra to Russia he had some unusual experiences not generally vouchsafed to those who live outside an autocratic government, says the Youth's Companion.

One day he received the czarina's command to play before her at her summer resort, and was told, on arriving there, that he would have to rehearse his program three times before the performance. He begged to know the reason for that, but no explanation was given him. These were her majesty's orders, and he could only comply. Still his astonishment grew when he saw, during the three rehearsals, an empty court carriage drawn by a pair of horses slowly going back and forth in front of his orchestra.

Throughout the final performance the mysterious act was explained. The empress, having a sharp attack of gout, was obliged to recline in the carriage, her foot on a cushion, while the concert took place, and the object of rehearsal had been to accustom the horses to a full string band, lest they should take fright and bolt with their mistress.

At the end of the performance an exalted dignitary of the court bade Strauss follow him to a splendid piano, saying:

"Now be good enough to play me all the newest Vienna music."

Although he was pretty well fatigued by his three rehearsals and state performance Strauss thought it expedient to comply, but after he had played continuously for over an hour he stopped, saying:

"I presume that will be sufficient?"

"I am not at all tired," coolly responded his excellency.

"But I am!" said Strauss, and rose from the instrument.

THE LAMA BIBLE.

The principal Buddhist sect in Japan has just placed in its splendid temple, Hong-wan-ji, in Kioto, a most interesting object, namely, the Scripture of Lamaism. There is some obscurity about the manner of this great sutra's coming into Japanese possession. Printed in the Wanlich era of the Ming dynasty from wooden blocks which were subsequently destroyed by fire, it lay for over three centuries at the Lama temple, in Pekin, where some Japanese Buddhists who accompanied the military expedition of last autumn had an opportunity of seeing it. Their natural desire to remove the precious volumes to Japan was not approved by Gen. Yamaguchi, who commanded the Japanese forces, but some arrangement seems to have been subsequently effected, to which the Lama priests were evidently assenting parties, as is proved by the recent visit of the Lama himself to Japan, where he was the guest of the very sect now in possession of the sutra. It is a Scripture of huge dimensions. The volumes number some thousands and weigh about thirteen tons. Each tome measures 1 foot by 3, and is magnificently bound in gold brocade, having a finely painted religious picture on the cover. With the sutra came also two lecterns of red sandalwood, elaborately carved in a design of dragons and vine-scrolls. One lectern measures 18 feet in length by 3 feet in width and 4 feet in height. Such a slab of sandalwood is a curiosity, worthy to be used by readers of the great sutra.—London Times' Tokio letter.

Thinks the wife, to have the wedding ring slip from the finger. "Something is going to happen."

Something is *happening*. That ring could hardly be pulled from the finger when it was put there a few years ago. Now it slips off by its own weight. How thin the fingers have grown! And the fingers don't grow thin alone. How thin the face is and how thin the once plump form. Almost unconsciously the wife has been fading and wasting away. The strength given to children has never been regained. Drains which should have been stopped have been neglected.

That is a common experience with women, unless some friend has shared with them the secret of the strengthening and healing power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries the drains which undermine the strength, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes the baby's advent practically painless and gives vigor and vitality to nursing mothers.

"Words cannot tell how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines," writes Mrs. John Cooke, of Hastings, Northumberland Co., Ontario. "I have been in poor health for four years back and this spring got so bad I could not do my work. I went to the doctor and he said I had ulceration and falling of the internal organs, but thought I would try your 'Favorite Prescription.' I took five bottles and three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and I can safely say that I never felt better in my life."

A Ladies' Laxative—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One single, small pellet is a laxative dose.

WAYS OF THEIR OWN.

Two more Parisian newspapers this week forsake the traditional four pages in consequence of the growing taste of the public for news, says the New York Herald.

M. Marimoni, the printing press manufacturer, who owns the Petit Journal, which boasts of 5,000,000 readers, announced a six-page issue some time ago. His enterprising rival, M. Jean Dupuy, owner of the Petit Parisien, stole a march on him. He said nothing, but suddenly came out with six pages.

One of the most curious lawsuits ever tried in France is occupying the attention of the courts. At the last election M. Le Provost de Launay, a royalist senator, desired to have an organ. He went to the editor of a local newspaper and hired the front page for two months for a given sum. His republican opponent thought the idea a good one and hired the second page, so that the readers of the Journal de Ferguier were treated on the first page to an eulogy of monarchy and on the second page to praise of the republic. M. de Launay lost the election, and is now suing its editor for breach of contract in leasing the second page to his opponent.

TO CLEAN LACES.

Lace, no matter how fine of texture it may be, is one of the simplest things to clean, if only it is carefully handled. It may be wound about a bottle and washed in that position; it may be put loose inside a bottle, the cleansing fluid added, and the washing done by thorough shaking; or, by the best method of all, the lace may be sewed upon two thicknesses of flannel. The stitches should be long and of fine cotton thread. Put the lace, thus basted to the flannel, into a basin of suds made from castile soap and to which one teaspoonful of powdered borax has been added. Let the lace soak for twenty-four hours, the suds being changed as frequently as necessary, the state of the lace deciding that point. From the suds place the lace in clean water, allowing it to stay for three hours. Squeeze it between the palms to remove the water. When nearly dry place on two thicknesses of flannel, lace downward, so that the lace will be between four layers of flannel, two dry and two damp. Press with a hot iron until perfectly dry, then rip the lace from the flannel.

A GLOVE KERCHIEF.

In these pocketless days one feels the need of a tiny handkerchief which occupies little space and can be stuffed up the cuff of your jacket (where it is sure to fall out and be lost), or better still, can be secured in the cleft of your glove. A handkerchief of some sort is needed. The glove kerchief fills the want. It measures exactly a quarter of a yard square, but it is so sheer that it crumples up into a mere cobweb of lawn, occupying scarcely any space and easily tucked into the cleft of your glove, should you be unprovided with a more convenient receptacle. The glove kerchief is sometimes embroidered with French knots, or finished with a colored border. It is a very dainty mouchoir.

M'KINLEY'S MALADY.

The polite euphemisms of the east have ever been a model for the rude west, but there are occasions on which this politeness can be stretched too far. Here is the report of Mr. McKinley's death, which appeared in the Sabah, the sultan's official organ:

"Mr. McKinley, who has been suffering in health for some time past, has not recovered from his malady, and according to the telegrams which we print above, has just passed away."

Abdul Hamid's press agents are, as you will see, courteously reluctant to harrow the feelings of true believers—especially of such of them as may be blessed with sensitive—and imitative—imaginations.

Bluffton News: "Mrs. Nichols, trained nurse, arrived from Fort Wayne today to attend Mrs. Roy McCormick for a few days. She has just been relieved from the bedside of Congressman Robinson, who had typhoid fever."

SCHOOL FOR HELLO GIRLS

INDIANAPOLIS COMPANY TO TEACH THEM ELOCUTION.

Plans to Secure Clear Enunciation by Operators Especially for Long Distance Talk.

Indianapolis, Nov. 8.—The new telephone company has determined to open a school of elocution for the benefit of the "hello" girls on one hand and the benefit of the public on the other. The theory is that many of the mistakes which occur in the exchange and much of the inconvenience caused to patrons are the direct result of the want of clear enunciation on the part of the operators. To the end that these impediments may be overcome, one of the best elocutionists in the city has been employed and there will be regular lessons in voice culture, free of charge, under his direction.

The school will be opened in the company's building, and every employe who is in any way connected with the telephone service as an operator will be required to devote a certain number of off hours each day to improvement of his or her voice. It is also said that the company will hereafter make it a condition to employment that the applicant shall undergo certain training before being placed in charge of a switchboard at the exchange.

Officers of the company state that while all its employes will be required to take lessons, it is those who are employed in its long distance service that most need this training, and for whom they are more solicitous. They realize they are doing a great deal of business that the telegraph companies once did and that this business can be increased greatly if all obstacles to quick and easy communication are removed. Many of the more advanced farmers of the state are receiving their market quotations over the lines every day, and this is bringing the long distance wires into a use where absolute accuracy is required, and accuracy in this case means clear enunciation.

BUTTERMILK AND CANCER.

Drinking buttermilk as a cure for cancer is not included in the practice of any physician or surgeon, but John McCrary, a well-known farmer of Tipton county, thinks that it should be. He had been afflicted for some time, and physicians said he was suffering from cancer of the liver. He went to an Indianapolis physician, who confirmed the statement, and told him he had better arrange his worldly affairs, as he had only a few weeks to live. He returned home with a determination that he was not going to die. He threw away all medicines and began drinking buttermilk several times daily. He has gradually improved in health in the past four months and suffers no longer. He has gained in weight and says that he feels like another person. His friends are amazed at the change in his appearance.

DOUBT

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

Women who are yet to experience the trial of motherhood should post themselves and reason with modern intelligence. Theories based upon the conditions that surrounded your grandmothers or of the lower animal kingdom, should not be advanced—is pure ignorance. Fashion and civilization has changed your mode of living, dress and thought. The modern mother need not suffer, yet she surely will if nature is left alone to mould the fetus and give successful issue of the living child. Mother's Friend is a softening and relaxing liniment, for external use shortly after a woman finds herself pregnant, or as soon as fullness and discomfort with morning sickness is evident. It relieves the excruciating pain occasioned by the strain on the tendons of the abdominal muscles. A bottle costs $1.00, and is sold by all druggists.

Our book "Motherhood" is mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

GETTING READY FOR HUNTING.

(Bluffton News.)

Never were there as many good hunting dogs in Bluffton as at the present. At least twenty-five are being trained for the season, which opens next Monday. This year twenty-four quails is the limit for a days hunt, and so no bragging can be done about big killings. Each and every hunter must get a permit from the farmer on whose land he hunts or be liable for trespass. Taken all in all, there will be less slaughter done this year than ever in spite of an abundance of quails, the like of which has not been seen in this country for years.

ANCIENT PAINTINGS.

Miss A. De Zavala, president of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, who has been engaged in gathering historical relics for that organization, has come in possession of five oil paintings from the brush of masters of centuries ago, some of them bearing date as far back as the fifteenth century. Where these paintings were secured Miss De Zavala at this time declines to state, says a San Antonio correspondent, but there is a report that they were found in an underground passageway connecting the old Jesuit missions near this city. The subjects of these paintings are: "The Crucifixion," "Adoration of the Wise Men," "The Stable of Bethlehem," "Christ Bearing the Cross" and "The Resurrection." All of the paintings are in a fine state of preservation, but show stains, as if by some fluid, but it is believed these can be removed. "The Stable of Bethlehem" bears date, plainly marked in one corner, 1496, and it is claimed to be a Correggio. "The Crucifixion" bears date 1621. The other paintings, it is believed, belong to a period prior to 1496. The paintings will be on exhibition at the St. Louis world's fair. Three of the paintings are on canvas and two on wood.

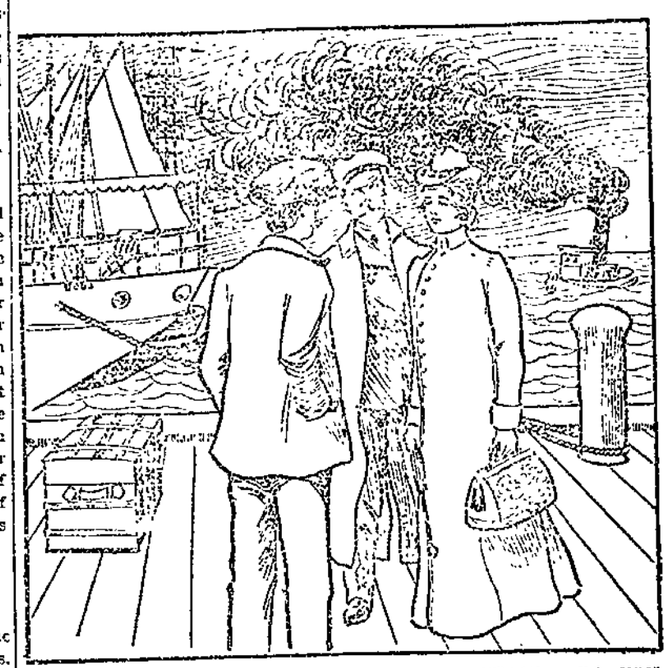
AFTER OUR WHEAT MARKETS.

The vast area of arable land in Siberia opened by the new trans-Caspian route will make Russia a stronger competitor of the United States in the European grain markets than ever before. Some years ago our farming interests believed that their chief competition was to come from the far off wheat fields of India and Egypt, but the cost of transportation was too high to enable these countries to undersell us. With Russia the situation is entirely different. Germany is simply across her frontier and France, Austria and England are within easy reach. The maintenance of our supremacy in the grain markets of Europe, therefore, depends upon the cheapening of Atlantic ocean freight rates.—Leslie's Weekly.

HOW RUSSIA PREVENTS RIOTS.

Riots and disturbances are practically unknown in all the vast empire of the czar, stretching, as it does, in an unbroken line from the Baltic to the Pacific. The reason for this is the wise precautions taken to guard against disaffections arising from the population fraternizing with the military. The government distributes the troops in such a way that they have nothing in common with the population. Tartars are sent to districts where there are no Tartar compatriots, the Poles and Little Russians go to Petersburg, the Caspian regiments to Kronstadt—thousands of miles from home—and the purely Russian troops are stationed in Poland, Caucasia, Finland or any other district that might possibly cause the government trouble.—Pearson's Magazine.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.



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"I am thankful to be able to say that your Drefs' Gout and Rheumatism Pills are the best medicine I have ever used in my life. I sent for a box last November and it helped me from the first day. Oh! I cannot explain to you how I was suffering from Neuralgia. It seemed to me that Death was near at hand. I thought that no one could be worse. I was so weak that I hardly expected to see my husband come home from his daily labor, but now I am in better health than I have been for five years. I have a good appetite and sleep well the whole night through, and my cheeks are red. Oh, how happy I am, and how thankful to you! My friends who know how I suffered are very much surprised to see how well I am."
Mrs. James Franklin, Detroit Michigan.

You Run No Risk. Mr. Drefs wants no one's money without giving a full return for it. He agrees to refund your money if you are not benefited after a thorough trial, no matter how severe your case or of how long standing. Drefs' Pills Cure nervous, muscular and articular rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, la grippe and lumbago, put the entire system in order, purify the blood, restore nerve force, and remove from the system all traces of the poisonous uric acid.

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Why Don't You Seek Relief?

A really healthy woman has little pain or discomfort at the menstrual period. No woman needs to have any. Wine of Cardui will relieve all those smarting menstrual pains and dragging head, back and side aches caused by falling of the womb and irregular menses.

March 29, 1900, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of Cameron, Mo., wrote the following to The Chattanooga Medicine Company: "I ask you for advice for the treatment of my complaint. I hear a great many women in my condition are cured by Wine of Cardui, so I send for the medicine." The medicine was sent with plain directions regarding treatment required, and August 31, 1900, she wrote again: "Perhaps you will remember Mrs. W. H. Jones who wrote to you six months ago asking for advice which you so kindly gave her. I never will be able to thank you enough for it. I suffered terribly at my monthly periods for three years. I would sometimes go for seven months with no flow at all. Now I have my health back again and am expecting to be confined in January. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

WINE OF CARDUI

has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 women who suffered every month. It makes the menstrual organs strong and healthy and gives women relief from the terrible aches and pains that blight so many homes. The only thing necessary is to seek relief—to go to a drug store and get a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui and take the medicine in the privacy of your own home.

Greenwood, La., October 14, 1900.

I have been very sick for some time. I was taken with a severe pain in my side and could not get any relief until I tried a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before I had taken all of it I was relieved. I feel it my duty to say that you have a wonderful medicine. Mrs. M. A. YOUNT.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

ISRAEL OPPRESSED IN EGYPT—GOOD WORK OF JOSEPH AT COURT OF PHARAOH FORGOTTEN BY SETI I.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 10, 1901.

Topic—Israel Oppressed in Egypt.

Text—Exodus i., 1:14.

The class will readily catch the salient points of this lesson if the teacher divides the study under the following subtopics: The oppressed, the oppressor, the oppression, and the purport of it all to us in our time.

The oppressed were the children of Abraham, and a little nearer the offspring of Jacob. When Jacob (Genesis 32:28) prevailed in prayer with God he received the new name of Israel. And beginning from the stage of their history in our lesson in Exodus they are all sons of Israel, Israelites. In the Book of Genesis individual men and families were the centers around which events circulate. The seed of Abraham, the child of promise, and the sons of Jacob are the prominent personages upon whom, as pivots, events in the Book of Genesis turn around. But with the opening of the Book of Exodus scripture widens its scope and a great people moves into the field of vision.

First we are informed of this people entering Egypt (lesson v. 1). "the sons of Israel." They entered Egypt as a family; they are to be enlarged and become a great host of serfs. When they came into Egypt their illustrious relative, Joseph, was prime minister at the court of Pharaoh, and every best thing in the realm was theirs to command. Joseph was about 39 years of age when his kindred settled in Egypt, and as he lived until he was 110 years of age we see he was in power about seventy-one years.

During that period the Israelites had the most propitious opportunity to increase. They dwelt in Goshen, the location of greatest fertility. Because their great relative, Joseph, had proved himself a man of incomparable integrity and political wisdom, his Israelite family stood first in every favor which Egypt had to bestow. How they prospered (lesson v. 7) and multiplied is here indicated in strong terms. They were "fruitful," the verb expressing it being taken from the vegetable world, in which the increase varies from a small multiple to several hundred fold. They "increased abundantly," the words used to describe the increase of fishes. As the finny tribe spawns and swarms in myriads, so those Israelites spawned, swarmed, so that "the land was filled with them." The tradition is that as many as five to seven were born at a time, and that thus "they waxed exceedingly mighty."

TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Thus natural conditions contributed to make the Israelities a great people, but by no means did they contribute enough. Dating from their entrance into Egypt, and for most 200 years thereafter, they were favorites of good fortune. But then the tide turned. A king ascended the throne about forty years after the death of Joseph, of whose relation to Israel we hear in a single sentence, he "knew not Joseph." "Not to know" is in scripture phrase to disregard. The new sovereign had no grateful recollection of the service Joseph had rendered the country in the seven years of famine. Hence the rod of oppression displaced the scepter of favor over the people whom Joseph's influence had sheltered before, and the favored family of Israel began to suffer what they, as a people, have never escaped from until this day.

We have a saying that republics are ungrateful, but exceedingly more ungrateful have been kingdoms and empires. No difference the service rendered by a good ruler, fickle public favor which cries hosannah one week will cry crucify him the next. But with the Israelites it has been exceptional and extraordinary that the spirit of persecution has been hot against them in every age in every nation. The persecution of the Jews began there in Egypt, and it has never been more than mitigated from that day to this hour. It is a mystery that we have not had any explanation by either the advocates or enemies of the Israelites.

How is it that a race of people possessed of so many praiseworthy characteristics as the Jews should always have to face a frowning world? They have ever been a law-abiding race; an industrious, frugal, religious race; a domestic, economical and enterprising people. Today the money markets of the world is said to be in the control of the children of Israel. In the United States we are told of different departments of commerce being wholly controlled by the Jews. They are admitted to the money-makers above all others in the world. Many of the leaders in the learned classes are Jews. And as to their masses there are but few Jews found in penal institutions, and fewer still in poorhouses. Nevertheless, the whole world exhibits an unfriendly attitude toward the Israelities. They fell under oppression in Egypt, and wherever they have been scattered since, and that has been all over the inhabited globe, there has been somebody ready to antagonize them.

MANY REASONS ASSIGNED.

Ask why it is that the Jews are so antagonized, and the very difference of reasons assigned makes it plain that the mystery is to deep for us to solve. One will tell you it is because they are clannish. But if they were exclusive in ancient times, while they believed themselves pets of Providence, that cannot be the reason now, for at present they do not regard themselves favorites of deity. Others account for the common hostility to the Jews because they always get the best of a bargain. But if the ability to get and the practice of getting the best of a bargain is enough to array a mass against a class, we should expect to see the people in general rise against our multimillionaire class. In heart the multitude do hate them, but there is no persecution plotted or practiced. Why, then, are the Hebrews both hated and persecuted? Here is one of the many instances wherein human understanding either stumbles or stands baffled before a mysterious fact in God's world.

The oppressor is succinctly described (lesson v., 8) in one line: "There arose a new king over Egypt which knew not Joseph." His name was Seti I., and in the museum at Boulak his embalmed body is now on exhibition. "Of all the Egyptian monarchs whose faces lie bare to the eyes of modern sight-seers," the face of this Seti I. is said to be the most "refined, intelligent, high-bred and cheerful." As is understood, he ascended the throne about forty-seven years after the death of Joseph. This would give time for Joseph and his services to be forgotten. And as most likely the Israelies were wont to press every plea for privilege or promotion on the basis of their brotherhood in Joseph, probably at their ceaseless reference to the famous prime minister.

Well-looking in face and feature, history holds up Seti I. as a cruel despot; as destitute of sympathy as the heart of man ever was. Thus one describes Seti I.: He was "the jackal leaping through the land of his enemies, the grim lion, the powerful bull with sharpened horns who annihilated the peoples." And enemies he had in plenty. His empire did not extend over all Egypt. There were other sovereigns in the valley of the Nile from whom Seti I. was exposed to attack. Therefore he needed the Israelites as helpers in time (lesson v., 10) of war. How to secure them as supporters and yet hold them as subjects was the question.

TYRANNY COMMON.

Doubtless the monarch had heard of the hope of Israel to return to their native land some day, and he feared if they were given free scope they would become allies of an invader—"when there falleth out any war they also join themselves unto our enemies." The idea of treating the Jews justly and thus to win their support by human treatment did not dawn on the head or heart of the despot, just because he was a despot.

Of all the arguments made to prove that man is an evolutionary result out of the beast order next under humanity, there is but one argument that appears weighty. That is the natural heartlessness of the stronger toward the weaker. Despots are not occasional curiosities in the human species. The tyrannical is a common disposition in mankind. True, there has been progress to the extent that despots who wield swords and scepters are not permitted to play the monster after the pattern of very ancient tryants. But while modern times had a Catharine de Medici, a Lucretia Borgia, and a Nero, we cannot say that Seti I. of the Pharoahs was notably worse than these crowned criminals of the Christian ages.

But the oppression which Seti introduced was certainly demonish enough to suit the temper and taste even of Satan. First he robbed the descendants of Israel and Joseph of the freedom which they had so well earned by service to the welfare of Pharoah in famine time and afterward. And when we are told (lesson v., 11) that "taskmasters" were placed over them (v., 13) and the children of Israel were "made to serve with rigour," it is the same as saying that bondage in Egypt under Seti included every ingredient of bitterness. But once begun, this heartless monarch multiplied the miseries on Israel. At first they were set to make bricks, which were used for building fortresses and arsenals. But when the slavery had lasted many years and the bondsmen were increasing instead of diminishing, the king (Exodus v., 7) directed the overseers to withdraw the straw used by the slaves in making brick. And he added: "The tale of brick they did make heretofore ye shall lay upon them; ye shall not diminish aught thereof, for they be idle."

And so pitiless was that decree that from that day until the present there has been a proverb, "making brick without straw," to illustrate an extortionate demand.

ORDERS BOY BABIES KILLED.

Nor did this stony-hearted sovereign stop at grinding slavery. He gave orders that boy babies of Hebrew mothers should be killed by the nurses and the girl children only kept alive. As to his motive and purpose in this there have been a variety of opinions expressed. If I may venture an opinion I would say Seti meant to weaken the male force against possible future war and at the same time keep up the laboring part of the slaves, women being as effective as men in daily drudgery.

One more matter we may not overlook, namely, that with all his horrible abuses Seti I. could not decimate the number of the Israelites. For (lesson v., 12) "the more they afflicted them the more they multiplied and the more they spread abroad." Here we come to applications of the whole subject to other ages and nations than Israel in Egypt. Throughout the scripture there is both a natural and a spiritual Israel. The natural in many respects types the spiritual. The monarch of Egypt reduced the children of Israel to bitter bondage. So "the God of this world," as the gospel teaches, blinds the eyes and reduces his subjects to slavery.

But while the victims of the evil ones are beridden and burdened under the temptations and trials of life our lesson gives us a picture and proof of God's saving care which defeats Satan's designs. Through many a terrible persecution the seed of Abraham has come, and they are today a mighty factor in the world's affairs. So after all the persecutions through which the church of God, the church of Christ has come, it is a greater and grander body than ever it was before.

ART OF THE HINDOO FAKIR.

Captain James E. Parker, a well known English traveler who has just returned from India, has added an entirely new and remarkable chapter to the many stories of Hindoo fakirs. It tends to bear out the charge that the fakirs hypnotize their audiences and cause them to imagine they see things which are not.

"The acknowledged greatest of all Hindoo mystic performances," said the captain, "and the one that has been told by trustworthy persons too often to be doubted, is the one in which the fakir throws a ball of twine into the air above him, while he holds the loose end of the string and then climbs it, with a knife between his teeth, following the boy assistant, who has preceded him. In this performance the spectators, surprised when both boy and man climb out of sight, are horrified when the boy's severed head, arms and legs, followed by his trunk, fall to the ground, with the man sliding down close behind. Their astonishment is increased when the fakir gathers the quivering members and restores the boy to life.

"Well, I saw this performance once and once I didn't see it, and the latter experience was more wonderful than the former.

"I had some London friends visiting me and after having left them for a few minutes on the broad veranda of my bungalow I saw as I was returning the same fakir and his assistant whom I had seen perform the trick standing about forty feet in front of them apparently preparing for their performance. As I was about the same distance behind the Indians and hadn't been observed I stood quietly where I was.

"The man placed a drawn knife between his teeth, took the usual ball of twine in his right hand, made a motion as though throwing it in the air and then stood perfectly quiet. My friends on the veranda were looking into the upper air with astonishment pictured on their faces, which in a minute turned to a look of horror as their eyes came back to the ground. In another minute their countenances lit with pleasure and they loudly applauded.

"They could not say enough about the wonderful performance they had seen and were astonished beyond measure when I told them I had been as near the fakir as themselves and had seen nothing of what had so wonderfully impressed them."

WORKS AT THE FORGE.

Santa Rosa, Cal., has a woman blacksmith who is doing a good business and is popular throughout the town because of the fact that she does excellent work. From morning to night, except for a short time while the domestic duties of home claim her attention, she remains hard at work in the little smithy on First street helping her husband. She is Mrs. Serini Ann Faber, wife of C. F. Faber. She is a helpmeet to her husband in the fullest sense. He is a blacksmith also.

"She's pretty handy, you bet," said he, as he gazed admiringly at his wife, who at that particular moment was making the sparks fly from a plowshare she was welding.

Mrs. Faber, "the woman blacksmith," as the neighbors call her, is a strong, muscular woman. She is about forty-nine years of age, maybe less, for, of course, like the majority of her sex, she is a trifle reticent about her years. In the words of the poem it can be said that the "muscles of her brawny arms are strong like iron bands." She is expert with the wielding of the sledge, assists in all kinds of work, such as helping to build wagons, setting tires and is an expert handler of the wood plane. In fact, there is nothing in the business but what she can take a hand in.

It must not be imagined that Mrs. Faber has assumed the role of blacksmith because she had to. She likes the work and cares nothing for the gossip and interest that a woman blacksmith naturally gives rise to. "Yes, I know it is somewhat of a novelty for a woman to work in a blacksmith shop as I do, but I like it, just the same." She likes to help her husband, too. Again returning to the poem, "the children coming home from school love to look in at the open doorway" of C. F. Faber's smithy on First street and see this woman working diligently. She has not brought herself to the point yet where a leather apron is a part of her attire. She modestly remarks that she has not such an apron yet, but considers that one of the old-fashioned bib aprons is just as good. They are a hard-working couple. Both Mrs. Faber and her life partner are Adventists and on Saturdays the padlock is clasped on the smithy door and not a sound is heard from within.

MARRIAGE IN KONDE LAND.

Some curious stories in regard to the Konde land, one of the choicest regions in German East Africa, have been told by a German traveler who has just returned from that country.

The marriage ceremony there is quite primitive, and a young man who desires to take unto himself a wife must be prepared to pay a certain number of cows for her. A year or two ago a comely girl was worth ten or a dozen cows, but today any village belle can be bought for two cows and an ox, the reason being because a disease has been raging among the cattle for some time, and as a natural result their price has greatly increased.

A young man who has decided to go a-wooing begins by consulting a match-maker, or go-between, who is known as the "ampousia." The latter, if he approves of the match, goes to the girl for her consent, and after obtaining it he calls on her father and tells him of his project.

The suitor next brings forward the cattle which he proposes to give for the girl, and his future father-in-law inspects them closely. If he likes them, all goes well, but if he does not like them, the suitor is obliged to offer others in their stead. As soon as this important detail has been satisfactorily arranged the suitor casts a lance into the ground in front of him as a token that on his part the compact will be kept. A minute or two later the girl removes the lance and hands it to her father, but the latter declines to accept it, whereupon the happy bride uses it as a goad to drive toward him the cattle which he present her market value.

Such are the complicated marriage rites among these uncivilized negroes. In them the go-between plays an important part, and even after the marriage he may be called upon to act, for if the wife should prove unfaithful to her husband, it is his duty to go to her father and compel him to restore the cattle which were paid for her.

TEACHING LITTLE ONES.

It is wonderful how much knowledge can be imparted to small children by a quick nursemaid who has an inkling of the kindergarten system. Children are never tired of asking questions, and if these are intelligently answered they pick up all sorts of useful knowledge without any actual teaching. The object of the kindergarten system is to teach the little ones to think for themselves, and it is worth every nurse and mother's while to learn something of it. The custom of talking nonsense to them and distorting words cannot be too much condemned.

OUR NEW NAVAL DRY DOCK.

Work on the big government dry dock and naval station at Charleston will now, no doubt, be started at an early date, says the Chicago Chronicle. The published details give some idea of the size of the task in hand. The dock will, for instance, be 600 feet in length. At the entrance of Charleston harbor there was, up to ten years ago, a bar of considerable dimensions. Now at high tide there is a thirty-foot depth of water on the bar and this depth will be still further increased.

The Charleston jetties cost the government about $4,000,000, and it is estimated that almost $5,000,000 will be expended on the dock before the work has been completed. Next winter, during the exposition, the government will make many attractive naval displays in the Charleston harbor.

JAPANESE COPPER MINES.

The total number of persons employed in various services at the Ashio mines and furnaces is about 10,000, and these, with their families, make up a small city of 17,000, writes E. G. Adams, jr., in the Engineering Magazine. Of these 75 per cent have been born on the spot, as were their fathers and grandfathers, and some have never seen beyond the red hills which close in the village and mines. They are cared for by the proprietor, fed, and sent to school until twelve years of age. The village has a well-equipped hospital, at which the operatives and their families are tended without charge. Only men are employed below ground to dig the ore, working in shifts of eight hours each, while those employed at lighter labor work shifts of twelve hours. Women are employed at the light tasks, such as sorting and washing ore by hand, most of them being the wives of the miners. The average pay per day for those engaged in manual labor is 13 cents in silver money and a stated quantity of rice and fuel, while the miners are paid by the quantity of ore extracted. The furnace and shaft men receive from 14 to 30 cents per day, and the women are paid 7 cents.

ELEVATORS FOR THE KING.

Three American elevators will be installed in Buckingham palace for the use of King Edward. While the mechanical installation will be entirely of American design, the cabinet work, which is the only part seen, will be of English workmanship, which it is hoped will prevent another revival of the discussion of the "American invasion," which has given the Britisher so much concern of late, says a London correspondent.

The elevators or "lifts" as they are called in England will be of the automatic kind. A touch of the button will summon the car to any floor, and as it comes to a stop the door is opened. When the passenger has boarded the car its movement in either direction and its stopping is controlled by the same means. The three elevators will cost about $25,000.

HOW TAMMANY WINS.

"How does it happen that Tammany has achieved so many local victories during the century, while the democracy in the nation and state has so often suffered seemingly ridiculous defeat?" I asked Mr. Croker, writes L. J. Lang in Leslie's Monthly. From his cloud of incense the Tammany chief emphatically replied:

"Oranization! Organization! Organization! But for political organization anarchy must prevail. Tammany has been the victim of 'inquisitions' and attacks of all sorts from the day William Mooney established the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in 1789, through the administrations of Aaron Burr and other leaders almost to this very minute. Scores of movements within and without the democratic party have been inaugurated to crush us. Few have survived longer than a single campaign. Like all bad organizations they suffered popular annihilation. All failed to give the people what they wanted. Tammany's policy is to discover what the people want and give it to them.

"A political leader cannot exist an hour after he has forfeited popular approval. When he fails to faithfully represent his followers they rise and put him out. I have been accused of being a boss. Well, so was Gladstone, and so was Beaconsfield. As long as they acted in accordance with the will of the people they remained in power. Both fell when they failed to represent public sentiment. Thus will fall any organization or leader that acts contrary to the commands of a majority of the voters of his own constituency."

In England an electric automobile has recently run ninety-four and three-fourths miles on one charge. It carried four persons and the average speed was twelve miles an hour. The vehicle weighed thirty-nine hundredweight and the battery twenty-two hundredweight.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney and Co. Testimonials free.

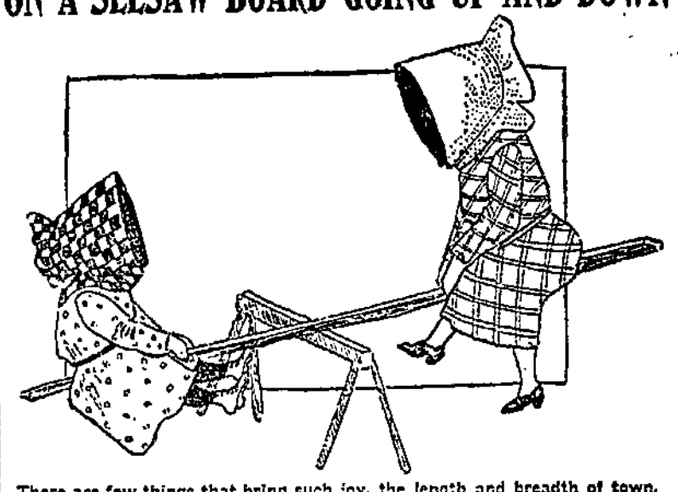
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The first electric street railway in Greece has just been completed at Patras.

For the Children.

ON A SEESAW BOARD GOING UP AND DOWN



There are few things that bring such joy, the length and breadth of town,
As sitting on a seesaw board and going up and down.

A BOY'S POCKETS.

Things in the world that you want to find
Pockets of boys have of one a kind—
Marbles and blocks and unnumbered strings,
Tops and old cards and odd other things;
Knives and flint rocks and gun shells and sticks—
All of his pockets brim full, he's fixed.

Frogs and green lizards and bugs and snakes,
Everything loose the small boy uprakes;
Crowded pants' pockets resembling a sack,
Odds and the ends that he takes he'll "pack;"
Lines and their sinkers and corks and hooks,
Fishing in rivers and sloughs and brooks.

Button and staples and nails and screws,
Sack of "tobac" that he smokes and chews,
Pistols and powder and fiery rockets,
All can be found in a boy's bulging pockets.

—Norvin G. Perry.

A Lesson For Time Wasters.

"What is the price of that book?" at length asked a man who had been dawdling for an hour in the front store of Benjamin Franklin's newspaper establishment. "One dollar," replied the clerk. "One dollar!" echoed the lounger. "Can't you take less than that?" "One dollar is the price," was the answer.

The would be purchaser looked over the books on sale awhile longer and then inquired, "Is Mr. Franklin in?" "Yes," said the clerk. "He is very busy in the pressroom." "Well, I want to see him," persisted the man. The proprietor was called, and the stranger asked, "What is the lowest, Mr. Franklin, that you can take for that book?" "One dollar and a quarter," was the prompt rejoinder. "One dollar and a quarter! Why, your clerk asked me only one dollar just now." "True," said Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than to leave my work."

The man seemed surprised; but, wishing to end a parley of his own seeking, he demanded, "Well, come, now, tell me your lowest price for this book." "One dollar and a half," replied Franklin. "A dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter." "Yes," said Franklin coolly, "and I could better have taken that price then than a dollar and a half now."

The man silently laid the money on the counter, took his book and left the store, having received a salutary lesson from a master in the art of transmuting time at will into either wealth or wisdom.

Young Defenders.

In some of the New York schools they have a Young Defenders' league to help the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They report cases of cruelty to horses, dogs, donkeys, cats, etc., to headquarters for investigation and punishment. In one of the schools the league was started by a boy who had been a torment to the teacher of every school he had passed through. He was the last one they expected to lead a reform movement. The way it came about was this: He was passing Madison square one afternoon when he saw a company of boys coming out of the S. P. C. A. building. On meeting they explained the league to him and asked him to join. He was told to get into line. He signed the card and had his badge pinned on, and the next day he began his work. He not only reported cases to the society, but induced twenty-five of the boys of his school to become members of the league. He seems to realize that a leader must be one the boys can look up to, for there is a marked change for the better in his department.

A Girl Cyclist.

Little Miss Evelyn Scott of Hyde Park is one of the youngest bicycle riders in Boston or vicinity.

She started to ride when she was three and a half years old, her father

EVELYN E. SCOTT.

teaching her in three or four evenings on the street in front of the house.

She has ridden the wheel a year and has perfect control of it, mounting, dismounting, riding with hands off the handle bars and performing several other little feats.—Boston Globe.

LITTLE INDIANS.

Not as Tenderly Reared as White Children—An Indian School.

Some of our little boys and girls make a very big face when their mothers or nurses give them a bath. If they could see the way the Kiowa and Comanche Indian babies are given their baths they would never make another face as long as they live. When an Indian mother wants to wash her little one, she takes off his clothes, holds him by one foot and plunges him into the river. It makes no difference how cold it is—into the water he goes head first. Little Indians are not rolled around in baby carriages. Their mothers carry them on their backs, either strapped in a cradle or rolled in a blanket. The cradles the Indian babies have are not at all like the ones provided for their little white brothers and sisters. It is a sacklike affair open at one end fastened to a frame. The papoose is placed in it with his hands tied across his breast. When the mother gets busy, she hangs the cradle on the limb of a tree or stands it up against something. Ants or flies can run over the baby's face at will, for his hands are tied and he cannot defend himself.

Little Indian girls do not have pretty dolls with real hair and eyes that open and close. The only kind they have they make themselves out of grass and moss and bits of cloth their mothers give them.

When Indian boys and girls go to school, they cannot go home every night like the white children do. They stay at school day and night for ten months out of twelve. Besides learning their book lessons the boys have to learn to do all kinds of outdoor work and to use tools. The girls have to learn to sew and to cook and to do all kinds of housework. In the dining room at the Riverside government school, near Anadarko, there are sixteen tables, and ten boys and girls of different ages eat at each table. In the large garden connected with the school there are sixteen little gardens. The boys have to cultivate them, and the girls cook the vegetables the boys raise. Consequently many things that come on to each table are raised and prepared by those who eat them.

In some of their studies the Indian children get along better than the whites, and in others they do not do so well. They can learn to write easily and are fine at drawing. They have a natural eye for color and execute very beautiful designs upon the blackboard with colored chalk. In needlework the girls soon become very expert. Some specimens of their work were recently forwarded to New York, where they were pronounced exquisite, and sold to wealthy ladies at very high prices. When it comes to music, Indian children make good instrumental performers, but few of them become finished vocalists. In mathematics they make a very poor showing. They do not memorize well and get along very slow in history, civil government and studies of a like nature.

Indian children are shown scarcely any affection and sympathy by their parents. They are never kissed, and if they get hurt they get very little attention. This being the case, they show small consideration for each other at school. While the teachers are very strict and prompt to punish any act of harshness or cruelty, the bad Indian creeps out very often. If a boy has a sore foot or a lame leg, he is quite likely to get a push or a knock to see how bravely he can stand the pain. At one of the schools not long since several young hogs were found dead in their pen. A few days later it was discovered that several more had been killed. Investigation developed the fact that they had been clubbed to death by several of the larger boys.

Where Ye Spankweed Grows.

There's a corner in our garden, but my nurse won't tell me where,
That little boys must never see, but always must beware,
And in that corner, all the year, in rows and rows and rows
A dreadful little flower called the Spankweed Growal

My nurse says that if a boy who doesn't wash his face
Or pulls his little sister's hair should ever find that place,
The spankweed just would jump at him and dust his little clothes.
Oh, it's never safe for fellers where the Spankweed Growal

Some day I'll get the sickle from our hired man, and then
I'll go and find that spankweed place; it's somewhere in the glen—
And when I get a-swingin' it and puttin' in my blows,
I bet there'll be excitement where the Spankweed Growal

—Paul West in Life.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

INDICATIONS.

GENERALLY FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; COOLER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SUGGESTION.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LOOK UP OLD LAWS

BRITAIN IN STRAITS TO GET CONSCRIPTS.

FORCED BY WAR IN AFRICA

CANNOT KEEP HOME FORCES TO ADEQUATE STRENGTH.

STORM OF PROTEST LIKELY

NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

London, Nov. 9.—During the lengthy cabinet conference this week, a representative of the Associated Press learns, the question of reinforcing the old ballot laws came up for discussion. Many of the cabinet ministers were strongly in favor of putting in practice this form of conscription, for which certain obsolete laws already provide. Thus new legislation would be obviated. The war secretary, Mr. Broderick, has already caused guarded feelers on this matter to be circulated in the press, for it appears to be almost impossible to keep the home forces up to adequate strength and supply the necessary reinforcements for South Africa on the volunteer system of enlistment alone. Such a strenuous measure, however, doubtless will cause a storm of disapproval in Great Britain and it will not be enacted unless the war situation becomes graver. What changes have come over the state of the country in two years can be judged from the fact that the war office has closely examined the old ballot laws and has prepared an elaborate plan by which they can be sprung upon the public at a moment's notice.

A HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

The Daily News today exhaustively surveys the concentration camps in South Africa, with the following conclusion:

"The truth is that the death rate in the camps is incomparably worse than anything Africa or Asia can show. There is nothing to match it even in the mortality figures of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with."

Statistics are produced in proof of this assertion.

The government's advertisement for teachers for the camp children, setting forth that "the term of employment will be one year certain," is prominently displayed as evidence that the authorities have no intention of ending the "wholesale destruction of human life."

The Daily News urges all humane men not to wait for official reports, but to insist "on the camps being broken up and the people distributed among their friends or removed to districts where a fresh attempt can be made, under competent organization and with some regard for the preservation of life—that or extermination and an eternal stain on the name of England."

KILLED IN COLLISION.

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 9.—In a rear-end collision on the Pittsburg and Western at Lowellville, eight miles east of here, last mignight, one man was killed and two were injured. The dead man is J. L. Shennel, brakeman, Pittsburg; the injured, Engineer Gates and Brakeman Conerty. The first section of a freight train was delayed by a broken coupling and the second section ran into it, wrecking the engines and trains.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Brescia, Italy, Nov. 9.—Several underground tremblings culminated this morning in a severe earthquake shock. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and fled to the streets. A number of buildings were damaged, but no fatalities have been reported.

PLAGUE IS STAMPED OUT.

Glasgow, Nov. 9.—The authorities are satisfied that the bubonic plague has been stamped out. The last case of the disease reported was placed in a hospital November 1 and the period of incubation expires today.

PRETTY CHURCH WEDDING.

A church wedding which attracted much interest among the many friends of the young couple was that of Miss Clara Miller and Jonas Gerich, which was solemnized at the Mission church, three miles west of Maysville, Thursday morning, at 9:30. Rev. J. E. Ramseyer, of Bluffton, Ohio, was the officiating clergyman, assisted by Rev. Schultz, of Bellevue, Pa. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Miller, and was attired in a beautiful gown of light gray cloth and toque to match. At the close of the ceremony the wedding party went to the home of the bride, where an elaborate dinner was served. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gerich are widely and favorably known and are prominent in the Mission church. Guests present from a distance were Rev. H. Zehr and father, of Berne, Ind., and B. P. Lugibihl and daughter, of Bluffton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gerich will begin housekeeping in the near future.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

London, Nov. 9.—The lord mayor's show took place today and was more than usually interesting, as there were a number of new features. Special attention was paid to the colonies, which were represented by attractive cars. The decorations of the streets were of the customary character. Big crowds lined the whole route of the procession. After the usual reception at the law courts the procession completed its tour of the city and returned to the guild hall.

IN SPITE OF ALL HARDSHIPS

MISS STONE AND COMPANION ARE STILL WELL.

Consul Dickinson Receives Another Letter From Her—Bulgaria Playing Queer Game.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Consul General Dickinson, from Sofia, reports to the state department by cable the receipt by him of another letter from Miss Stone, as already noted in the press dispatches of last night. He quotes Miss Stone as saying:

"We are still well, in spite of all our hardships."

There are other matters treated in the letter which it is not deemed wise to publish. Mr. Dickinson complains constantly of attempts to interfere with the line of communication he is seeking to establish with the brigands. Although no explanation is offered by him as to the reasons for this interference, it is believed here that the Bulgarian authorities are seeking to pave the way for a denial of responsibility for an indemnity by exhibiting unnecessary activity in the pursuit of any persons who might be supposed to be able to inform them of the whereabouts of Miss Stone.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which are daily encountered by the state department in its efforts to reach Miss Stone, the belief is strong among the officials that in the near future they will succeed in securing her release. It is true, as reported from Constantinople, that the principal issue is one of the amount of ransom to be paid, and this delays the negotiations, for the brigands, fully aware of the exact amount of money at the disposal of the United States agents in Turkey, are holding back, evidently in the hope of having that amount increased by further subscriptions.

INSTALLING NEW LINES.

The Home Telephone company today placed in service new lines connecting up the office of the Hicks Gold and Silver Extraction company, the Newspaper Union, the Singer Manufacturing company's office, the Haberkorn-Haley Manufacturing company, the office of H. C. Berghoff and the House Furnishers' company. A new line has also been erected reaching the office of J. B. Baxter, trustee of Adams township, three miles east of the city.

WERE INTERRED TODAY.

In accordance with instructions received from relatives, the remains of May Fosbinder, who came to her death Wednesday from an overdose of morphine taken with suicidal intent, were interred this afternoon in the Catholic cemetery. The remains were removed Friday evening from the home of Superintendent Study to the undertaking parlors of Schune & Veith.

Mrs. Dr. A. J. Rauch, her daughter, Miss Clara, and granddaughter, Miss Elsie Pierce, have returned from Tennessee, where they spent the summer for the benefit of Miss Elsie's health. It is much improved and they will now remain in Fort Wayne.

Mrs. B. W. Vesey and Mrs. A. J. Vesey have gone to Chicago for a visit of several days.

EVE OF A BREAKUP

TURKISH EMPIRE MENACED BY MANY PERILS.

A REIGN OF CHAOS NOW ON

OTTOMAN DOMINION ON VERGE THE FINISH.

SETTLEMENT WITH FRANCE

DRAFTS FOR ALL CLAIMS ARE HANDED OVER.

New York, Nov. 9.—The sultan's yielding to the French demands brings out the full gravity of the possibilities of the effect of the seizure of Mitylene upon the crumbling edifice of Turkish despotism, says the Turkish correspondent of the World. The whole of European Turkey is seething with disorder. In Armenia the annual butcheries have been in full swing for the past three months and in the remainder of the empire there is the perennial violence, corruption, waste and lawlessness. From the army down to the magistracy every part of the machine of government is in a hopeless condition. In the opinion of the diplomatic body at Constantinople any attempt at patching things up will be merely futile effort. The news of the French intervention was suppressed at Constantinople for three days, but the sultan's cabinet being in constant session showed that a serious crisis had arisen. The sultan has been in a condition of epileptic fury and his ministers, who live in perpetual terror of their lives at his hands, were helpless and afraid to do or suggest anything. It is believed in Constantinople that Russia is behind France in this business and it is felt that the present trouble is inevitably destined to lead to developments in the eastern question in which England will be powerless to make her influence felt.

TURKEY GIVES DRAFTS.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Admiral Caillard has telegraphed particulars of the seizure of the customs at the principal port of the island of Mitylene. He says that in consequence of the sympathetic welcome extended to his squadron he landed only a single company of marines, who were received with marked confidence by all the inhabitants.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Mitylene is now restored. The latest dispatch from M. Bapst, councillor of the French legation at Constantinople, notifies the French government that the porte has handed him the drafts on the customs covering the entire Lorando claim, and payable monthly from February 1, 1902, to May 1, 1903.

The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, has not yet received the announcement that the sultan has signed the irade executing his engagements. So soon as it arrives a cable dispatch will be sent to Admiral Caillard instructing him to leave the island of Mitylene.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER DIES.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—Halil Rifat Pasha, the grand vizier, died today and Abdurrahman Pasha, the minister of justice, has been appointed to succeed him ad interim.

INJURED IN A COLLISION.

John L. Gronau, residing at the corner of Lombard and Pittsburg streets, was painfully injured by being thrown from his buggy this morning at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets. Mr. Gronau attempted to cross in front of a City Trucking company team, driven by John Ellison, but the tongue of the heavily loaded wagon caught the buggy between the wheels and upset it. Mr. Gronau and his wife were thrown beneath the rig and were rescued with difficulty by spectators. Mr. Gronau was assisted to Dr. C. E. Barnett's office near by, where his injuries were dressed. He suffered a badly contused shoulder and the bone of the right arm was exposed at the elbow and it was necessary to take several stitches in the cut. Mrs. Gronau was badly shaken up, but not injured.

LORD BERESFORD'S PLANS.

London, Nov. 9.—The government's naval policy is soon likely to be brought prominently and perhaps unpleasantly to public notice, as Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will shortly be relieved of his post as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet and is coming home to enter parliament at the earliest opportunity. Lord Beresford intends to devote his energies to a political career until it comes his turn to command the channel squadron, which has always been the height of his ambition. While on duty in the Mediterranean Lord Beresford has won every sham battle in which he was engaged.

QUICK TRANSIT OF MAILS.

New York, Nov. 9.—A consignment of mail which left Sydney, Australia, October 15 for London, Eng., by the American route, arrived in this city at 10:40 this morning and was dispatched on the steamship Umbria, which left for London this afternoon. The mail arrived on the steamer Ventura at San Francisco November 4 and was carried across the continent by regular mail trains. The time consumed in the transmitting of the mail from Sydney to London will be about thirty-one days, a saving of four days over the Suez canal route.

MERIT TO BE HIS CRITERION

PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Will Be Guided By the Record in the Promotions to Brigadier Generalships.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The president declared today to Senator Cullom, of Illinois, that in making the promotions to the brigadier generalships soon to become vacant he would be governed entirely by the record; that it was his intention to promote those whose records showed them to be most deserving of promotion; and that neither personal considerations nor influence would count. Senator Cullom had called on behalf of Major Ballance, who went into the army from Peoria, and Major McClernand, a son of General McClernand. The latter was General Shafter's adjutant during the Santiago campaign.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, talked with the president today about financial legislation. Senator Burrows is a member of the finance committee of the senate and is strongly opposed at this time to any further reduction of the government's income. "I do not believe," said he, "that it would be wise to tinker with the revenues until we know exactly what money will be needed. If we are to build the Nicaraguan canal and provide liberal amounts for the improvement of rivers and harbors it would be the height of folly at this time to slash the revenues."

MISTAKEN FOR A DEER.

Greenville Junction, Maine, Nov. 9.—Word has been received here from the Moosehead lake region that W. C. Tuckey, of Collingwood, Ohio, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday by J. G. Hostaller, of Toledo. The men were hunting near Lilly Bay, twenty-five miles from here. The information which came by telephone gave no details except that Tucky was mistaken for a deer. Game Commissioner Carleton has communicated with the coroner here, saying that fatalities of this nature have become so frequent in the woods that he will at once take steps to bring about prosecution in all such cases.

PREACHER SCORES DANCING.

Flora, Ind., Nov. 9.—Rev. H. M. Kendall, pastor of the First Christian church, of this city, preached a sensational sermon on dancing, the outgrowth of the recent organization of a dancing club. The sermon has aroused much feeling in society circles. There had been no dancing in Flora for the last ten years and many good people were dismayed at the new social step. Rev. Mr. Kendall begged that none of his congregation indulge, warning them against "the evil of dancing." Meanwhile, the young people express themselves as determined not to abandon the organization.

A LORD OUT OF PRISON.

London, Nov. 9.—Lord William Nevill was released from Parkhurst prison on ticket of leave yesterday. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude February 15, 1898, for fraud in connection with a promissory note. His lordship spent most of the time during his incarceration in wheeling a barrow on the prison farm.

TEN ROUNDED UP

ESCAPED CONVICTS FOUND BY PURSUERS.

TWO SLAIN IN THE FIGHTING

SEVERAL OTHERS WOUNDED BEFORE CAPTURE.

THE PURSUIT IS CONTINUED

WARDEN M'CLAUGHRY THINKS ALL WILL BE TAKEN.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 9.—Ten of the convicts who escaped from the federal prison here on Wednesday afternoon had been accounted for this morning. Two of them have been killed, two wounded and five others have been captured unhurt. Of the sixteen still at large, four are being pressed closely by armed prison guards and citizens, and word is expected at any moment that they have been captured or killed. The other fleeing convicts, according to reports received at Warden McClaughry's office, are still making for the Indian territory.

Warden McClaughry expressed confidence that he would ultimately capture every one of the fifteen missing convicts, and said he expected to take several today.

A message from the sheriff at Lawrence to the warden this morning said that ten guards, a number of deputies and a crowd of citizens, all heavily armed, were on the track of Frank Thompson, a negro convict, the originator and ringleader of the conspiracy to escape, who is traveling with two other convicts between Lawrence and Nortonville. Thompson is considered a desperate man and is sure to give battle before he surrenders. He and his comrades are armed. The sheriff at Lawrence also reported that Gilbert Mullins, another of the ringleaders, is reported twelve miles southwest of that city, where he had impressed a horse into service this morning and was making south.

RESULTS OF THE CHASE.

The net result of yesterday's chase follows:

Dead:

At Nortonville, Kan.—James Huffman, aged 2, white, from Coffeyville, Kan., killed instantly.

Jay J. Poffenholz, aged 35, white, a military prisoner from Chicago, killed instantly.

Wounded and captured:

At Nortonville—John Green, aged 21, white, from Vinita, I. T., shot in hand and knee; wounds serious.

Willard Drake, aged 19, white, from Southwest City, Mo., shot twice in arm; wound slight.

Captured unhurt:

At Nortonville—Fred Moore, aged 16, negro, from Shawnee, O. T.

At Jarbalo, Kan.—Donald Norie, white, from Ryan, I. T.

R. L. Davenport, white.

At Lawrence—Ole Bobs, a half-breed Indian from Marquette, I. T.

Joseph H. Deekin, white, a military prisoner.

Jay J. Poffenholz was a German soldier who enlisted in the United States army at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He was a private in company A, Fourth United States infantry, and was arrested and convicted by a court-martial at Balor, Southern Luzon. His crime was burglary. He was brought to the federal prison July 28, 1901, and his sentence was for five years. He claimed Chicago as his home.

James Huffman was convicted of robbery and brought to the prison December 28, 1897, to serve for five years. He had a bad prison record.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

At noon today James Wilson, colored, was captured in the outskirts of this city, making the tenth convict to be taken. Wilson's feet were still shackled. In this condition he had traveled two miles from the scene of the outbreak since Wednesday afternoon, and had come out from cover to get food. Wilson was a five-year prisoner sent up for larceny.

A report reached here at noon of the wounding and capture south of Tonganoxie, of Frank Thompson, the negro leader of the outbreak, but it has not been confirmed.

The dead bodies of Huffman and Poffenholz were brought in today and prepared for burial in the prison grounds. A letter from Poffenholz's mother, written in Chicago on the day of the outbreak, to her son, was received at the prison today. Mrs. Poffenholz urged the prisoner to make a fine record, as she was, she said, trying to get one of the Illinois senators to take up his case with the war department to secure a pardon.

THOMPSON TO BE PROSECUTED.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 9.—It develops that if Charles D. Thompson, ex-supreme finance keeper of the supreme tent, Knights of the Maccabees, who embezzled $60,000 from the order, is to be prosecuted, the Maccabee officials will have to take the initiative. By the terms of Thompson's bond with the Fidelity and Deposit company, of Baltimore, which was in force when most of the money was stolen, the organization must apply for the warrant in the event of a defalcation and prosecute with the assistance of the bonding company. Supreme Counsellor D. D. Aitkon has all the necessary papers in his hands and Thompson's arrest is expected soon. Dr. L. E. Sisler, of Akron, Ohio, was selected this afternoon to succeed Thompson as finance keeper.

CAUGHT ROBBING LETTERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—Samuel Selig, foreman of the city distributing department of the St. Louis postoffice, was arrested today, charged with stealing letters. It is stated that letters, some containing money orders, were found on his person.

SAMAR INSURGENTS BEATEN

MAJOR WALLER CAPTURES A STRONGHOLD.

Two Americans and Twenty-six Natives Killed in the Fight—Place Stubbornly Defended.

Manila, Nov. 9.—Advices from Catbalogan, capital of Samar island, report that Major Waller attacked a force of insurgents occupying a strong position at Sojton, two three-inch guns being used to shell the rebel stronghold. Throughout the first day the insurgents held the place, but yesterday Major Waller renewed the attack and after a desperate engagement, carried the position. Two marines of the attacking force and twenty-six insurgents were killed. Major Waller destroyed the Cuartels and seventy houses.

General Smith has issued orders forbidding the purchase of hemp in the island of Leyte except in small quantities for food, which purchases must be under the supervision of the military authorities. All the ports in Leyte are closed and traffic is forbidden where it cannot be supervised by the military.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Rear Admiral Rodgers, at Manila, today cabled the secretary of the navy as follows:

"Privates George Lynch and E. A. Kloman killed in action, Sajopan, near Basey, Samar, on the 7th instant."

No further details of the action are given.

MR. CARNEGIE'S PLANS.

New York, Nov. 9.—Andrew Carnegie intends to model the new Pittsburg institute for manual training close upon the lines of Pratt institute, Brooklyn, and he has just visited that institution, spending two hours in a study of the methods of its teachings, says the Herald. After he told F. P. Pratt, the head of the school, that he was very much pleased with what he had seen and that his purpose was to investigate the Brooklyn school so that he might the more intelligently consider the reports of the committee of experts who are to outline the work to be done in Pittsburg, Mr. Carnegie's next gift to Pittsburg will be the great mechanical school, plans for which he has had in mind for some time and which he has laid before an expert committee. His investigations of the subject of technical instruction has taken some time and it was in this line that he went to the Brooklyn school.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

London, Nov. 9.—The king is spending his birthday at Sandringham with the queen, the prince and princess of Wales and the rest of the royal family. There has been no official observance of the day, with the exception of the customary salutes at Windsor and at the naval and military headquarters and the ringing of church bells.

George Jacobs returned last evening from a business visit at Chicago.

ASK A NEW TRIAL

CHARLES DUNN'S COUNSEL PRESENT MOTION.

NUMEROUS ERRORS ALLEGED

MOTION WILL BE ARGUED AT NEXT TERM.

DOCUMENT IS FORMIDABLE

EDWARD COTHRELL TO SUE FOR DAMAGES.

This morning at 11 o'clock the counsel for Charles Dunn presented to Judge O'Rourke their motion for a new trial. The motion was typewritten and covered fifteen pages of legal cap, and to look at it was a very formidable document. The grounds alleged as the basis of the motion were numerous but might be generalized as follows: That the verdict was contrary to law; that it was contrary to the evidence.

That the court erred in refusing to incorporate certain instructions to the jury, presented and requested by the counsel for the defense.

That the court erred in incorporating in the instructions to the jury instructions and opinions of his own, not presented by counsel or the state.

That the court erred in excluding certain evidence offered by the defense and erred in admitting certain evidence objected to by the defense. The latter basis was made the subject of sixty-one separate paragraphs and was a recital of the bill of exceptions covering every possible cause for retrial.

The motion was presented by Samuel Morris and while the court was reviewing it Attorney Culerick entered the court room and signified his approval of the motion as presented, after which both attorneys withdrew.

Judge O'Rourke said that from a casual reading of the motion he could not divine upon what particular paragraph of the bill counsel expected to prove the strongest. "The motion is in usual form," said the judge, "and the particular points upon which the motion is based will, of course, not appear until the arguments are made." This being the last day of the term of the circuit court the arguments of necessity go over to the next term and will be heard upon a date not yet fixed. The probabilities are, however, that the motion will be argued week after next.

COTHRELL MAY SUE.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cothrell, parents of the dead girl, are much distressed over the discovery that the tongue and the hyoid bone of the little girl were not buried with her, but were retained by the physicians for the defense at the time the second post-mortem examination was made. They state that their first knowledge of this fact came when it was brought out upon the witness stand that these portions of the body were still in the possession of the physicians.

Mr. Cothrell was in the city this morning to consult an attorney with reference to a claim for damages upon the grounds that the parts were retained without his knowledge or permission. Dr. Rosenthal said no objection had been offered to the removal of the parts when he inquired, and he presumed there was none. Dr. Greenawalt stated that he understood they were for the use of both sides of the case, and believed no wrong had been done. The tongue and the bone were sealed in a jar and were left at the court house for use in the case, he said.

Coroner Barnett said he had turned the body over to the relatives immediately following his own examination, and was present Wednesday only as a spectator. He had given no permission to carry away any part of the remains, for they had passed from his custody, and he had then no authority to either permit it or forbid it.

MAY SUE W. C. DUNN.

Mixed up with the various rumors and comments of the recent Dunn trial, a new one came to the surface this morning. The newcomer is to the effect that Marie Sampleson will soon bring a civil and criminal action against William C. Dunn, charging aspersion of character and slander in that he charged her with certain immoral acts of which she was not guilty. The authenticity of the rumor is somewhat clouded, and the specific basis of the action, if brought, has not been set out.

A GREAT CHARITABLE INSTITUTION

Adds Its Praise for the Grand Work of Smith's Green Mountain Renovator.

The Suffolk Hospital and Dispensary of 4 Charter St., Boston, is a large charity hospital. Here is what Albert C. Smith, the president of this splendid institution, writes us:

"Last season you kindly sent us your Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, and the good accomplished by its use cannot be detailed in this sheet. If the proofs of its value as taken from our record of cures will be of service I shall be only too glad to send them."

This voluntary statement is only another proof of the great good Smith's Green Mountain Renovator is doing. In all cases of broken down constitutions, shattered nerves and impoverished blood this remedy from the Green Mountains speedily cures. Every bottle is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
Sole Agents, 88 Calhoun St.

Borrow From Us
WE LOAN MONEY.

Perhaps you do not know just how to get or where to go for a little money. This partially explains.

We make loans of $10, $20, $30, $50, $100 on furniture, pianos, horses and buggies, wagons, etc.

Everything left in your possession and you have the use of the money and property. We give you from 1 to 12 months to pay the money back and the payments are so small you scarcely notice it. All our dealings private and confidential. Our manner of doing business fully explained if you will call at the office.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.
Home phone 995.
Open Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. p. m.

FOR ECZEMA USE OSMICURE OINTMENT AND BLOOD PURIFIER
60c. and $1 at Druggists, or Mailed.
OSMICURE CHEMICAL CO. CADILLAC, MICH.

—Sold by—
PELLENS & POLSTER
DRUGGISTS, 21 Calhoun St.

There's Money in Our Flour. . . . . .

And you will find it out when you use it. It is made from the best of wheat, by the newest and best equipped roller process system. In making bread, cakes, pies or any pastry it gives the best results. Try our Hungarian Process or Silver Dollar Flour. Take no nameless country mill product at a higher price when you can patronize a home mill and spend less money.

C. TRESSELT & SONS,

8-Room Brick House

Bath, gas for heat and light, street and alley paved, all clear, lot 30x150. central $3,200

10-room frame house and large barn, on asphalt street, lot 40x180, east side $3,000

7-room house and barn, south side, lot 34x150, frame house....$2,350

Half lot in Hamilton's field, south front $625

Lot 20x150 on Main street, 1½ blocks from court house.....$3,500

8-room house on DeWald street, near Calhoun, all modern, lot 33x150 ..... $3,500

7-room house on Williams street $2,100

7-room new house on East Wayne street $2,150

Two new houses on Brackenridge modern, just right for small families .....$2,600 and $2,750

8-room house, with bath, on Huffman street, full corner lot....$2,350

Two large brick houses, central, one for $3,800; other for $4,800; cheapest property in the city for the money.

VAL ROCHOLL,
23 COURT STREET.
Phone 49 Main.

WAS A WELL KNOWN FARMER

JAMES W. VINING SUCCUMBS TO STOMACH TROUBLE.

Death Came This Morning at His Home in St. Joe Township—Other Mortuary Matters.

James Washington Vining, one of the most prominent residents of St. Joe township, died at 3:30 o'clock this morning at his home upon the St. Joe road, four miles north of the city. Mr. Vining's age was 74 years, 3 months and 27 days, and death was due to stomach trouble.

He had been in failing health for some months. Six years ago in bringing a load of hay to the city, Mr. Vining sustained an injury to his spine, and he never fully recovered from its effects, though no pronounced decline was noted until the latter part of August. Since that time, however, he has been failing gradually, and three weeks ago was compelled to take to his bed. He had realized for some time that the end was near, and in a conversation with his pastor, Rev. A. K. Zartman, a short time ago, preferred a request that was strikingly illustrative of his plain, sturdy, unostentatious life. Said he: "Preach a short sermon—a simple sermon, for I've always been a simple sort of man."

Mr. Vining was born in Greene county, New York, near Catskill, July 13, 1827, and was the son of David and Hannah Vining. The father died in New York in 1840, and the mother spent her declining years with her son, dying at his home in St. Joe township in 1871. There were six brothers and five sisters in the family, and Mr. Vining who died today was the last of the number.

He came to Allen county in 1857, locating in St. Joe township, and for some years thereafter was engaged in the sawmill business with Fred and Henry Antwerp, the mill standing along the river above the site of the old paper mill. Mr. Vining was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Buettner March 16, 1861, and to this union three daughters were born. Myrtle died January 2, 1896; Carrie, September 12, 1901. The remaining daughter, Miss Kittie, with the mother, survives.

The farm home of Mr. Vining, one of the prettiest in Allen county, was the old Bowser farm, and was purchased by him more than thirty years ago. Mr. Vining has for many years been recognized as a foremost citizen, a man of sturdy honesty and of kindliest nature. He was a republican politically, but had never held public office. For some years Mr. Vining was in charge of a section of the St. Joe toll road. He had acquired a competence and was charitable and benevolent. None stood higher in the estimation of all who knew him. Mr. Vining was a devoted member of Grace Reformed church.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 2 from Grace Reformed church. The pall-bearers will be Messrs. Fred Griebel, Hale Ashley, Charles Parker, William Bicket and Henry and Paul Zimmerman.

MAISCH.

Jacob Maisch, of 172 Gay street, died at 5:3 o'clock Friday evening after an extended illness from asthma, at the age of 57 years. Mr. Maisch was a native of Renningen, Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to America in 1880. His wife died nine years ago and the surviving children are the Misses Mary and Annie Maisch and Jacob G. and August C. Maisch.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence and at 2 from Zion's Lutheran church.

SCHMUCK.

Mrs. Mary Schmuck, 55 years of age, died Friday evening from cancer ,at her home, 98 Baker street. Mrs. Schmuck leaves three sons—Charles B. and Francis Schmuck, of this city, and A. C. Schmuck, of Newark, Ohio. All are barbers by occupation.

Mrs. Schmuck was a member of Degree of Honor No. 2, A. O. U. W. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence (private) and at 2 o'clock from Grace Reformed church.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sarnighausen.—Funeral services of Hon. J. D. Sarnighausen will be held from the home, 20 Clinton street, Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Jacob Miller officiating.

DR. BAILEY'S LECTURE.

The lecture by Dr. Bailey last evening in Plymouth Congregational church on "Our Country's Place as Revealed in Prophecy," was a most finished and scholarly effort. For an hour and a half the doctor led his audience through his story and prophecy to see that the United States of America is destined to lead the nations of the world and revolutionize them by its civilization and Christianity. Although 80 years of age the speaker's thoughts are clear and lucid and his historical data were given with a readiness which was remarkable. Miss Nellie Lawson sang a solo in her usual faultless manner and Dr. H. G. Patton played a violin solo, "The Lost Chord," with artistic effect. The men of Plymouth church are to be congratulated on managing a lecture course which promises to be so educational and instructive in its character. The next lecture will be given on November 22.

TO START RELIGIOUS PAPER

AN ANDERSON MAN IS COMING TO FORT WAYNE.

Big Stock Company is Organizing to Purchase the Aldine Printing Plant.

William Westenfield, of Anderson, is at the head of a proposition which contemplates the location of a large printing house and the publication of a religious paper in Fort Wayne.

The paper is to be undenominational in character, devoted to Christian unity, and is to be called "The Gospel Message." Negotiations which have been under way for some time have practically been concluded and Mr. Westenfield expects to be in Fort Wayne in a few days to close up the transaction.

Mr. Westenfield has arranged for the purchase of the Aldine printing plant, which has been standing idle for some months, and expects to add quite largely to the equipment. He is at work upon the organization of a stock company, to be capitalized at $200,000, to carry forward the work, and it is stated he has been successful in enlisting sufficient capital to insure the success of the venture.

HAD BARELY TIME TO ESCAPE

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP HOME WENT UP IN SMOKE.

Tenants Were Able to Save Nothing —Another Blaze in Springfield Township.

Reports came today to Secretary Kelsey, of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, telling of two losses by fire in the county within the past few days, and one of them, which occurred in Scipio township on Tuesday morning, was quite extensive.

A residence there owned by Albert A. Jackson, but occupied by a tenant, was totally destroyed, together with all its contents. The blaze occurred early in the morning and its origin is unknown. The family was aroused about 5 o'clock by dense fumes of smoke, which completely filled the house, and in an incredibly short time the entire structure was blazing fiercely. The family had barely time to escape from the building and nothing in the way of contents was saved. An insurance of $800 upon the building will not nearly cover the loss.

The dwelling of I. N. Gorrell, in Springfield township, together with its contents, suffered extensive damage from fire one day during the past week, but figures upon the loss are not attainable at this time. The Farmers' company carried a policy upon the dwelling.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to our friends, neighbors and members of the Order of Railway Conductors for their many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy extended us in our late bereavement, the death of our beloved son and brother, Howard P. Compton, and for the many beautiful floral offerings.

I. N. COMPTON,
FRANK COMPTON,
MR. AND MRS. A. J. COMPTON.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

RENUMBER YOUR HOUSE.

Telephone us. We will renumber your house at 15 cents a number put on. Only Anti-Rust Aluminum numbers used. Regulation size.
THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.
9t3

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

IN LAW'S EYE HE IS DEAD

JOHN KAOUGH SO DECLARED YEARS AGO.

New-Found Brother of William Kaough Has no Legal Status Here—About the Court House.

Speaking of the discovery of John Kaough, the long lost brother of William Kaough, who turned himself up in California a few days ago, it might be interesting to know that in the eyes of the law in Allen county he is still dead. When the Kaough heirs several years ago settled up their parents' estate and sold the real estate, it was found necessary, in order to perfect the title, to declare John Kaough dead. It was accordingly presented to the circuit court that he had not been heard from for over twenty-five years and that there was every reason to believe that he was dead. Accordingly the circuit court officially and legally pronounced him dead, and dead he is in the eyes of the courts in this county.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Maude Gazeley has commenced divorce proceedings against Reynold Gazeley.

Joseph Leon Vauris, the young lad sentenced to the reform school by Judge O'Rourke yesterday, was taken to Plainfield yesterday evening by J. B. Lassus, a neighbor.

Several days ago Bessie Miller filed an affidavit against her husband, Charles H. Miller, charging desertion. A bench warrant was issued, which was served yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Reichelderfer, who found the defendant in Milan township. The statement made in a morning paper that Miller was brought to the city and jailed is incorrect. He immediately gave bond for his appearance, with Solomon Stauffer as surety, and was not even brought to the city.

Mary A. Iten has commenced suit in partition against Frank W. Iten et al.

The commissioners were engaged this morning in miscellaneous business.

The superior court will convene for the November term on next Monday.

This is the last day of the circuit court. The November term will commence November 18, one week from Monday.

Martha B. Sledd has commenced proceedings against Mary Pfleidner et al. on a note, foreclosure and asks for the appointment of a receiver to dispose of described real estate.

Rebecca Jackson files divorce proceedings against Silas A. Jackson.

Justice Taney this afternoon found for the defendant for costs in the case of Marks vs. Webber. The action was to recover for the purchase price of a horse sold by the defendant as sound and claimed by the plaintiff to have been windbroken at the time of sale.

HE WAS FORCED TO RESIGN

REVENUE COLLECTOR SAPP TOO STRENUOUS.

Kentucky Politician Too Flagrant in Violations of Civil Service Law—Deboe's Protege.

Washington, Nov. 9.—C. E. Sapp, internal revenue collector for the district of Kentucky, has resigned. His resignation has been accepted by the president. The chief has been appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy.

The announcement of the tender and acceptance of Mr. Sapp's resignation followed a visit of Senator Deboe, who handed the resignation to the president. Mr. Sapp's resignation ends a long contest which has been waged against him by the reform element in the republican party in Kentucky. Mr. Sapp has been charged repeatedly with flagrant violations of the civil service law and has been under investigation. Senator Deboe has been his friend, but the pressure became so strong that Mr. Sapp finally concluded to resign. No one has been selected to fill Mr. Sapp's place and until the appointment is made the deputy at Louisville will be acting collector.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

By an arrangement of the pastors of the four Presbyterian churches and Grace Reformed church union prayer meetings will be held at 7:30 p. m. next week as follows:

Monday evening, at Bethany Presbyterian church; topic, "Humiliation and Prayer for Self-Examination and Intercession for the Church," to be led by Rev. J. Budman Fleming.

Tuesday evening, at Westminster church; topic, "The Responsibility of Parents to Win Their Children for Christ; a Plea for the Home Altar and Religious Conversation in the Home," to be led by Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D.

Thursday evening, at the First Presbyterian church; topic, "The Christian's Responsibility to Win His Immediate Friends and Neighbors to Christ; How May Business and Social Influence be Used for Christ," to be led by Rev. A. K. Zartman.

Friday evening, at Grace Reformed church; topic, "How Can the Church and Individual Christians Win to Christ Those That Have No Interest in Religion and No Sympathy With the Church?" led by Rev. J. A. P. McGaw.

Wednesday evening in each of the churches the regular prayer meeting will be held and the topic will be, "How Can We Win Our Sunday School Scholars and the Young People of Our Churches to Christ?" Special consideration will be given to young men, with special prayer for the work of the Young Men's Christian association, now holding their week of prayer. The topics adopted are those suggested for this week of prayer by the national central committee of the twentieth century national campaign.

LOCAL LINES.

Herman Berghoff, of the Berghoff Brewing company, is in the city from Chicago on a flying business trip.

Drs. R. Parks White and C. C. I. Niesching performed a very difficult operation on Peter O'Connell, whose home is near Columbia City, at St. Joseph hospital yesterday morning. The operation consisted in the removal of a large tumor which involved the lymphatic glands in the throat beneath the jaw bone. The patient is doing nicely.

The wife of a well-known resident of the east end, who left town suddenly last week without leaving her future address, has returned home and has been received into the bosom of her family once more. The incident furnished jaw material for the gossips for a time, and many different stories of the affair were current. The woman in question resides on East Washington street, and it a member of a highly respected family.

The ninth anniversary reception given last evening at the Mulqueen Dancing academy by the Ladies' auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans was a very enjoyable affair. About 150 invited guests were entertained in a most agreeable manner. The promenade was led by Miss Mayme Cavanaugh, of this city, and George Bevington, of Toledo. Music was furnished by Professor Plumadore's orchestra.

The meetings at St. Paul's M. E. church, on Walton avenue, conducted by Rev. Ramseyer and helpers, was unusually well attended last evening. There is special music by the quartet each evening and this evening Rev. Zehr, who sails for China the first of the year, will give a short missionary talk, followed by short talks by the other pastors. Three services tomorrow—10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

The Walther League of St. Paul will hold a special meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, regarding the death of Hon. J. D. Sarnighausen.

AN EXHIBITION AT WAYNE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

There will be displayed on Monday and Tuesday of next week in our cloak room the largest assortment of FINE FURS ever shown in this city.

There will be presented for your inspection a most complete line of standard goods and also a more extensive showing of FUR NOVELTIES for the season than is made by any other manufacturer of Furs and Fur Garments that visits Fort Wayne.

Their agent will be prepared to take measurements for special orders in fine goods, for those who desire made-to-order garments in Real Seal, Persian Lamb, Beaver, Krimmer, Otter, etc., as well as in the Electric and Near Seal goods.

This will be an excellent opportunity to make selections for useful and appropriate Holiday presents at a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent on the regular retail price.

A portion of the price paid on the order will entitle you to have the goods reserved for you until you wish them delivered.

Their line of Fur Neckwear goods in Cluster Scarfs, Tabs, Boas, Collarettes, Storm Collars, Muffs and Sets is worth seeing if for nothing more than the pleasure of looking at handsome goods.

This is a Specialty Fur House whose goods are confined to us exclusively, in this city, and we will guarantee their work in every particular as to quality, price and fit.

You are invited to call and see the display.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.,
96 Calhoun St.

In Spandau, near Berlin, a great military center, a tax has been put on automatic orchestrions, which are becoming an intolerable nuisance, as nearly every restaurant has one. It is hoped that the tax will reduce the plague.

Inclement Weather Brings Coughs, Colds and Catarrh.

Inclement weather begins when autumn ends. The great objection to our climate is that it alternates between the heat of the tropics and the rigors of the Arctic.

The system becomes relaxed by the effects of the heat, and the first cold snap of winter sows the seed of thousands of cases of chronic catarrh which in a large per cent. of cases will end fatally.

President Wm. Ubelaker Uses Peruna as a Safeguard Against Inclement Weather.

Wm. Ubelaker, President of the Lake View Lodge of Foresters, writes from 3327 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—For years past when I have been exposed to wet or inclement weather, my chest would hurt me and I would have serious indigestion, and I would be laid up for a day or two, causing inconvenience and pain.

One of my lodge friends advised me to try Peruna, as it had helped him, and I found that a bottle cured me.

If I feel badly now I at once take two or three doses, and I find it keeps me in fine health. Peruna is worthy of every one's confidence.—WM. UBELAKER.

It is only just ordinary good, common sense to provide against inclement weather. If you have the slightest cold, cough, sneezing, or any other indication that you are "under the weather," a few doses of Peruna will put you right.

Congressman Horace G. Snover, of Port Austin, Mich., writes from House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I have found Peruna a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble."—Horace G. Snover.

Mrs. Lavina E. Walker, who holds the highest state office of the Ladies of the Illinois G. A. R., which is Department Chaplain, writes the following letter:

WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen:—"You have my sincere gratitude for placing before suffering women a medicine which has proven such a blessing as Peruna has.

"I have used it myself when much worn out, and found most gratifying results, and a number of the women of

MRS. LAVINA WALKER.

our Order suffering with weakness peculiar to women, have been wonderfully helped and cured by Peruna."—Lavina E. Walker.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., for a free copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh.

Dr. Mommer's Dental Parlors,
...No. 76 Calhoun Street...

After twenty years' experience we offer dentistry at your own prices. Others may quote prices, but we do as advertised and no shoddy work. We give you our price, and do not ask you more.

FULL SETS OF TEETH, $5.00. OTHER CROWNS, $3.00.
BRIDGE WORK, $3.00. EXAMINATIONS FREE.
All work warranted.

...Over Mommer's Shoes Store...

GAMES and TOYS.

Christmas is coming. Mothers and big brothers and the little people surely must have lots of Games and Toys, or what would they have to smash up?

Bring the children down here after school. We'll show them Toys that will set them wild with delight—take real pleasure in doing it, too. We have never had such a Paradise for the small gamesters as this year. Every Toy and Game the best we could buy, at prices that startle our competitors.

LEHMAN BOOK & NEWS CO.,
81 Calhoun Street.

PHOTOGRAPHER AND PATRON.

It is indeed unreasonable to suppose that the best results in photography can be obtained if the photographer does not have the perfect confidence of his patron. If you are reserved, and do not tell him the kind of a picture that pleases you it renders it very difficult for him, because of the great multiplicity of tastes. What would delight one customer might displease the next.

Then again there are many details in the arrangement of which the photographer and patron should work in perfect harmony. A painting can be changed entirely to suit the pleasure of the subject, but it is different with the photographer. All details must have been thought of and properly arranged, for that one single second when the plate is exposed.

A photographer who is worthy of your confidence is always willing to do anything in his power to please you. If the first proof is not to your liking, he is perfectly willing to try again and again until he has done all in his power to make the photograph as near to your liking as possible.

In order to do this, however, you must tell him frankly what your objections to it are, or it will be impossible for him to satisfy you. Do you ask a doctor to cure you and refuse to tell him your ailment? The cases are similar.

You should talk to the photographer about your proofs, just as you would with your dearest friend. Don't think it will offend him. It is what he most desires. He is trying his best to please you: you should try your best to help him.

If you believe with us that the following out of these ideas would result in much better photographs, you will find that they comprise the working rules of the Parrott studio, 121 West Berry street.

BANK ROBBERS FOILED.

Campbellsburg, Ind., Nov. 9.—A gang of robbers wrecked the bank of Campbellsburg early today with nitro-glycerine. The noise aroused the citizens and before the robbers could reach the money in the safe armed citizens drove them from the building. Fifty shots were fired by the citizens, but apparently without effect. The fire was not returned. The robbers escaped.

INDIANA POSTMASTER.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Marshall E. Nye has been appointed postmaster at Crawfordsville, Ind.

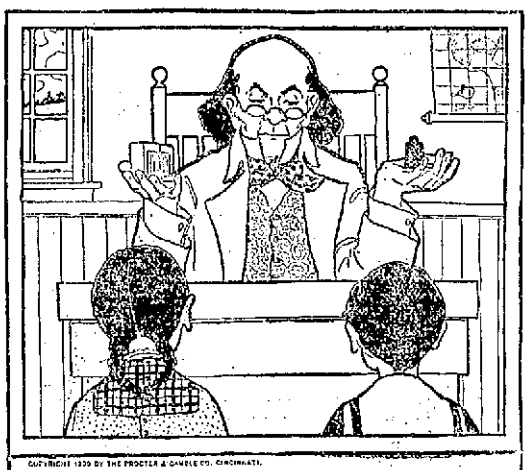
LOCAL LINES.

Contractor D. L. Byers is building a large greenhouse for William Webber, the well-known gardner east of the city.

The regular meeting of the Relief Union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Home for Emergencies at 2:30 o'clock.

Oliver Herring, of Washington township, was this morning fined $10 and costs by Justice Huser for hunting on the inclosed lands of William DeVilbiss without first having obtained the written consent of the owner.

The rector of the Irish college in Paris has issued his long-promised history of that famous institution in the Rue des Irlandais, founded in 1578. Irish people may well be proud of the omnipresence of the Celtic cultus wherever the church is. It appears there are no fewer than seven Irish Catholic seminaries in France, including those of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Nantes, Poitiers, Douai and Lille. The work is dedicated to Cardinal Logue.



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A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford *not* to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

Evangelistic services conducted by Rev. M. J. Swearingen, of Delaware, Ohio, will commence at the Berry street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow. Rev. Swearingon is the regularly appointed evangelist of the north Ohio conference. He is a ready singer and an earnest preacher of ability. Rev. Swearingen has been here before and made such a good impression that he was invited to return.

Money Advanced.

Salaried People.

The fact that you earn a regular salary and hold a permanent position with a good concern is sufficient inducement for us to advance you money. We will make you a loan on your own note without an endorser. Private and confidential.

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.
Open Saturday evening from 7 to 9.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

WANTED.

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Young man over 22 to travel in Indiana; general collection work; $18.00 week to start and all expenses. Address Road Supt., 332 Dearborn St., office 302 Chicago.

WANTED—Young men, clerks and window trimmers; learn rapid and ornamental lettering for signs, show cards, tickets, etc; practical home study; reliable school; particulars free. Address W. A. Thompson, Pontiac, Mich.

WANTED—"$500.00 profit in 30 days" can be made with $100 by judicious investment in Stocks and Grain; send for our book, "Modern Methods for Safe Investments," and our special letters of advice mailed free. M. R. Flower & Co., Dept. B, Bankers and Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Blk. Fort Wayne. d-wtf

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. Dental Parlors,
Drs. J. A. and J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 68 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The president today appointed William E. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico. Mr. Willoughby will succeed Jacob Hollander, of Maryland, who resigned some time ago.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

New nobby patterns in Men's Suitings and overcoatings now in Prices the lowest. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Mrs. Frank Worling is visiting friends at Huntington.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good work team, cheap if taken at once. Inquire 241 West DeWald street. 8-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap—A desirable 5-room house and lot on West Jefferson St.; if sold at once will sell for $1,550; tax and sewer paid; a rare bargain. Inquire at 130 Wilt St. 6t4

FOR SALE—Well established restaurant, with lodging rooms, doing good business; location Washington street. Call or address W. Graham, 349 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind. 11-9-11-12-14

FOR SALE—Two 30-foot lots, west side Calhoun, between DeWald and Creighton ave.; one 45-foot business lot, west side Calhoun, between Dr. Van Buskirk and brick store south; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, lot 45x150, on McClellan St., $2,400; 6-room house, lot 32x150, on Miner St., $1,400; 6-room house on Nelson St., $1,600; 7-room house, lot 35x140, on Burgess St., $1,500; 6-room cottage, corner lot, small barn, all in first-class condition, on Howell St., $1,300; 5-room house on Oakland St., $800, $200 down, balance $6 per month; one of the most desirable southside residences, location and price on application. I make a specialty of selling city real estate. Geo. E. Miner, Real Estate Broker, 23 Court St. 11-5m1

MOR SALE—Two houses on Walton avenue at $1,050 and $1,100; new 7-room house on Walton avenue near Creighton avenue for $1,500; 7-room house on Knitters avenue, $1,700; 5-room house on Jesse street, $1,000; 5-room house on Gay street, $900; 6-room house on Hendricks street, $2,200; 7-room house on Fairfield avenue, $2,200; 9-room brick house, with modern improvements, on Baker street, $3,500; 11-room house, with bath, on West Jefferson street, $3,700; 6-room house at northwest corner of Force and Creighton, $1,500; small house, good lot, on Buchanan, $900. Louis F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block 10-28-tf

ALL AFFLICTED with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield Ave. 10-14tf

LOCAL LINES.

W. E. Winch was at Bluffton yesterday.

Mrs. John Kapp is visiting friends at Bluffton.

Dr. C. B. Stemen is home from a visit in Portland.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richart—a daughter.

Mrs. A. H. Matts, of Ossian, is a patient at Hope hospital.

Charles Archer is home from a business visit in Chicago.

J. J. Knox, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Rose Howie is at Bluffton to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. H. N. Ward is the guest of friends in Lafayette for a few days.

Attorney J. E. K. Franco is transacting business in Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Mrs. S. E. Morss, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Bell for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Miner, of South Whitley, visited friends in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge and daughters returned yesterday from a visit at Bluffton.

Mrs. James Taylor has returned home to Newburg, N. Y., after a visit with Miss Rurode.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Spaulding entertained the Twentieth Century club at their home, in Lakeside, last evening.

Mrs. E. F. Poore will entertain the South Side Aid society on Monday afternoon, assisted by Mrs. D. H. Caldwell.

Lawrence Berghoff entertained a company of friends at a bowling party in the Crystal Maze alleys Thursday night.

Miss Anna Moran has resigned her position at F. Kreibaum's and is now assistant bookkeeper for the Wayne Biscuit company.

Miss Nettie Frazier entertained a number of the students of the International Business college at her home Thursday evening.

Harry Meyer, of the Meyer Cycle company, will start out on the road Monday in the interest of the Great Western Bicycle company, of Laporte.

A lad named Lloyd Taylor, living in Bloomingdale, fell into a hole while playing about the Precious Blood school yesterday, and broke his leg.

Architect Henry Meyer is preparing plans for an addition to the store building at the corner of Chicago and Lewis streets, owned by Adam Neumeier.

A family supper party took place last evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Stemen, in honor of the forty-seventh anniversary of their wedding.

A party of fifteen young people enjoyed a marshmallow bake on the hill at the extreme west end of Swinney avenue last evening. Mrs. S. H. Burdett chaperoned the crowd.

Sion S. Bass post, No. 40, G. A. R., held an interesting session last night at which eight new members were received into the order and applications were received from sixteen others.

D. L. Walker, the well known driller, left today for Los Angeles, Cal. He expects to stop off at several points along the line where oil wells are being drilled, and may make some contracts.

The Modern Samaritans of the World initiated six candidates last evening, and the ceremonies were followed by a banquet. Vice President Harry Walker, of Elkhart, was the guest of the evening.

Master Wilson Clemens, son of Mrs. J. C. Wagner, was pleasantly surprised by a party of young friends last evening, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of his birth. Games were played and nice refreshments were served.

The Epworth league and Sunday school of Friendship M. E. church will give an entertainment in the church Sunday evening. The Misses Lillian and Gertrude Schrader and Mrs. E. R. Gesaman will give a concert in the church Wednesday evening.

While hunting in northern Michigan last year a deputy game warden found a young deer in Will Peltier's trunk and confiscated it. Yesterday Mr. Peltier received the trunk with its contents undisturbed, excepting that all there was left of the deer was the tail.

Much excitement existed for a time at the dance in Knights of Columbus hall, given by the E'Galantes, last evening, on account of an alarm of fire. The janitor of the Lau block fired up the furnace with coal last night and some one turned in an alarm, thinking the building was on fire.

The song recital by Francis Sadlier, of Cleveland, before the members of the Morning Musical yesterday morning, was one of unusual excellence. Mr. Sadlier has a splendid voice, which has been carefully trained, and his solos were of the highest order. The accompanist was Mrs. F. E. Stouder.

The Misses Grace and Lora Walter entertained a large party of young people at progressive pedro last evening in honor of Miss Jeanette Draper, of Jackson, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Windt, of this city. The rooms were decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, and Cassp's orchestra furnished music.

Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."
Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PREACH ON THANKSGIVING.

Rev. C. Gross, pastor of Emanuel Lutheran church, on West Jefferson street, is slowly convalescing from the operation performed at St. Louis some weeks ago, and he expects to return home within the next two weeks. Rev. Gross will resume services at Emanuel church on Thanksgiving day, after an absence of many months.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

SOCIAL AND DANCE.

At Elektron hall by Degree of Honor, No. 29, Tuesday night, Nov. 12. Casso's orchestra. Refreshments. Admission 15c. 9-11

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

LOW RATES WEST AND SOUTHWEST VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Home-seekers' excursion tickets to points in the West and Southwest will be sold via Pennsylvania lines November 19th; also on December 3rd and 17th. For particulars see Jno. E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines. 9-13-17

LARGE TOY AND STORY BOOKS FREE.

To the consumers of Globe Soap and Rub-no-more washing powder. Save your wrappers and coupons.
n9-S&W-8t

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Episcopalian diocese of Michigan City will be heeld in Trinity Cathedral, Michigan City, commencing Tuesday and continuing over Thursday. Rev. A. W. Seabrease will represent Trinity church, this city, and the lay delegates from the church will be Messrs. B. H. Carnahan, C. E. Graves and Joseph Slater, from the parish; Mrs. C. E. Bond and Mrs. S. D. Hanna, from the Woman's society; Mrs. A. D. Guild, from the Girl's Friendly society. A feature of the convention will be the dedication of the handsome new residence for Bishop White, erected at a cost of about $20,000. The residence was built and presented by John H. Barker, the millionaire car builder, president of the Haskell-Barker company, and the opening will occur on Tuesday evening.

BOILERS

Require Strong Workmen To Construct.

A big, hustling boiler-maker down at Niles, Ohio, had an experience with Grape-Nuts Food that is worth knowing. Geo. Preston says there was a time when his appetite for breakfast failed him and it came from stomach trouble caused by his way of eating.

He would get hungry from his work about 9 or 10 o'clock, but was not allowed to eat during work hours, and when dinner time came he would over-eat and would be in misery the rest of the day, and not able to eat any supper. He says, "I was troubled with headaches and so dizzy from stooping over that I would stagger when straightening up.

Grape-Nuts being called to my attention I took a package to my boarding place and had some for breakfast, and I did not get hungry until near the noon hour. I now knew what was the matter with me. I began to eat a good, healthy food and it agreed with me, so I have kept on using Grape-Nuts for breakfast with a little cream.

I have never taken one drop of medicine only once for sore throat, but I am now as well and hearty as any man that walks and I know how to keep my strength now by the use of good food, and I think I would lose a part of it if I left off Grape-Nuts. This food has been better to me and my family than any medicine.

I am at Niles, Ohio, and ready to show the truth of what I write. Anyone can call and see me and my family and judge for themselves whether we are healthy or not. I have used 221 packages of Grape-Nuts since I began."

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Good barn at 105 Barr St. 8t3

FOR RENT—219 Madison St. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. 11-1-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, at 24 West Berry street. 10-31-1mo

FOR RENT—Ground floor offices in Arcade; most convenient in the city. 10-10tf

FOR RENT—House, 23 Douglas avenue. Inquire at 31 Douglas avenue. 7-4t

FOR RENT—A furnished front parlor, downstairs. Inquire 77 East Berry street. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nice 7-room house at 42 Home Ave. Inquire at same after 6 p. m. 8-2t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 123 West Jefferson street. 11-4-tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children. 167 Clinton street. 9-2t

FOR RENT—One furnished front room with bath. For particulars address Box 7, Sentinel. 8-2t

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, on first floor, 56 E. Wayne St. 9-2t

FOR RENT—House 249 and 251 W. Washington; all modern improvements. Inquire 155 Griffith St. 9-6t

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath.- Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 2-15-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms; also two rooms for light housekeeping, with bath and gas. Apply at 22 W. Main St. 11-7-1m

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor; furnished for light housekeeping; suitable for man and wife. 16 W. Jefferson St. 9-2t

FOR RENT—Residence 142 E. Berry to desirable parties, reference required. Inquire 140 E. Berry between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. 10-25-tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board, bath and all modern conveniences, at 27 and 29 East Washington St. 10-27-1m

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping; newly furnished; bath, gas; centrally located; ground floor; price very reasonable. Call 110 Webster street. 7-9

FOR RENT—A beautifully furnished room, with all conveniences, with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen in private family. Address A. B. T., General Delivery. 10-28-tf

FOR RENT—No. 78 W. DeWald St.; modern. No. 305 Hoagland Ave.; 9 rooms. 275 W. Washington, 8 rooms; and others from day to day. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—One or two front rooms, bay window and alcove, handsomely furnished. Cheap rent to permanent roomers. Handsome new modern brick residence. Every convenience, 116 Fulton street, off corner West Washington St. 10-22-tf

FOR RENT—The handsomest small store room in Fort Wayne, 22x36, with 50 feet plate glass show windows, on W. Berry St. and Arcade corridor; large enough for prescription drug store, druggist's sundries, soda fountain and cigars, candy store, fruit stand, cut flowers, etc. 10-10-tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings, 445 Calhoun street and stable, 142 East Berry street, 435 South Hanna street and stable, rooms 59 West Superior street, 97 Alliger street, 60 West Main street, store room 137 East Columbia street, rooms third floor 32 East Berry street, with bath and closet, rooms second floor 32 East Berry street. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—A man to invest a little money and take charge of a manufacturing business; large profits. Address "M," care this office.

WANTED—Young men, any distance, copy letters, home evenings and return to us; we pay $8 per thousand; send addressed envelope, particulars and copy. F. M. C., Dept. 82, Box 1411, Philadelphia.

WANTED—We will pay any honest man $85 per month and all traveling expenses to take orders for the greatest portrait concern in the United States; your salary will be guaranteed and position permanent. Address World's Art Exchange, Dept. 434, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. 62 W. Main St. 8-2t

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 52 E. Jefferson St. Mrs. Stephen Morris. 6t4

WANTED—To exchange 70 acre farm for good residence property in city. R. C. Niswonger, 18 Harrison St. 10-31tf

WANTED—Two young men as boarders in private family; reference required. 39 Brackenridge St. 8-2t

WANTED—If you want a bargain in real estate call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court St. Home phone 49 main. 11-2-tf

WANTED—Stark Nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri; Danville, New York. 8-12-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-sos-26t

WANTED—I have the idea in life-size, demonstrative practical working order; have you the money? If so, address, W. A. McDaniel, 3 E. Superior St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 8t2

WANTED—Ideas—I know a canvassing agent who is making a good income; I have something mighty interesting to agents. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. tf

WANTED—Young ladies, any distance, copy letters home evenings and return to us; we pay $8 per thousand; send addressed envelope, particulars and copy. F. M. C., Dept. 82, Box 1411, Philadelphia.

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8-tf

WANTED—Male Help—Ambitious representatives. Wages $3 day. Large house, new lines, bona fide opening men and women good character willing to work. Permanent position, chance advancement. 206 State St., New Haven, Conn. 26-6Sats

WANTED—Civil service government positions; 9,589 appointments made last year; probably 10,000 this year; only common school education required for examination; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 9-16

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment office, 39 W. Washington St., want 10 cooks and 10 second girls for private families; general house girls; good dining room girls out of city, from $4 to $5 per week. Have a good experienced housekeeper; can give reference. No charge to girls. 16-tf

WANTED—A live, energetic man to place "Hoosier School Boys," a puzzle, with the trade. A hot novelty, showing the trials of a schoolmaster in his endeavor to keep the boys under control. Sample and terms, 15 cents, stamps. Kegley Hardware and Novelty Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sept7 sats12t

WANTED—Manager, energetic, faithful man to take management office in this city; salary $125 month, all expenses and share profits; no soliciting, office work only; old established house; must have unquestionable references and $800 cash; yearly engagement. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Conn. n9-16-23-30

WANTED—Do not go to a sanitarium, which costs time and much money, when you can get a Quaker folding bath cabinet for $5.00 in which you can take all kinds of baths at home for 5 cents a bath or less; see sample at Meyer Bros. drug store, or call on agent, Mrs. Antrup, corner West Main and Webster street. 11-1-1mo

WANTED—Responsible manager (integrity must be unquestionable) to take charge of distributing depot and office to be opened in Fort Wayne to further business interests of old established manufacturing concern; salary $125 per month and extra profits. Applicant must have $800 to $1000 cash, and good standing. Address Mgr., P. O. Box 1151, Philadelphia, Pa. 11-2-9

WANTED—A good investment for large or small amounts, $50 upward; immediate profits; payable weekly; no speculation or gamble, but from legitimate business; bankers, merchants, professional men, and all persons interested in money-making with small capital are joining us; first-class references. For particulars address E. J. Arnold & Co., Ninth and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four-room cottage and 30-foot lot on East Wayne St.; $900. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A nice cottage, in best part of Jackson St.; $2,000; a bargain. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Less than value a splendid bargain in west end residence; just on the market. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One couch, banquet lamp, standard works of fiction, cheap. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 10-4tf

FOR SALE—Carriage horse, city broke; perfectly safe for woman to drive. Call 425 West Main street. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A nice modern residence in Lakeside; owner is leaving city and will sell at great sacrifice. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A good 8-room house on E. Wayne St.; pavement; with barn and 44 foot lot; price $2,300. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR SALE—A lot, size 40x150 feet, on W. Berry St., one block from pavement; price $1,500 cash. Inquire 141 Fairfield ave. (Griffith.) 8-24-tf

FOR SALE—A corner lot, with two houses; fine for renting; between Calhoun and Fairfield ave.; an investment. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good house of 9 rooms on Harmer St.; will trade for smaller or sell at sacrifice. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—New 9-room residence, plumbed for bath and wired for lights, and an asphalt paved street; price cut to $2,250. W. E. Doud, agent. tf

FOR SALE—A modern residence, with 7 rooms and bath, located for P. F. employe; very desirable; $2,250. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The nicest 7-room thoroughly modern cottage in the city, between depot and DeWald St.; all hard wood and plate glass finish; $3,200. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Two or three hundred feeet of counters; all lengths, 10 to 18 feet; first-class southern pine; as good as new. Apply to Frank Pollock, 52 Hamilton St. 10-19tf

FOR SALE—50 feet, west side Calhoun St., business lot, next south from Thomas Telley, cor. Williams; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—50x165, fronting on three streets, South Harrison, Woodland ave. and Pontiac, $1,300; room for 4 houses on this lot; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

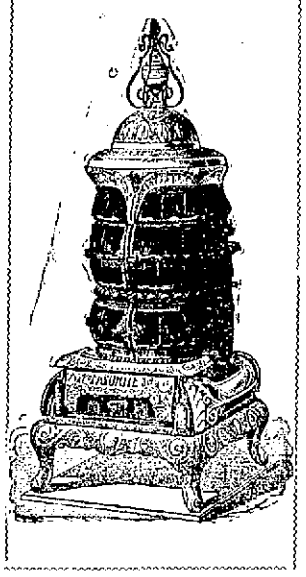
FOR SALE—Four 35-foot lots on West Butler street, south front, beginning second west from Webster; full grown shade trees, maple, between curb and brick sidewalk; street pavement, sewers, etc., all paid. Long time payments. Apply Henry M. Williams, or any real estate agents. 10-10-tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—Four 40 acre tracts; 25 acres, 7 miles from city; 10 acres, 3 miles from city; 10 acres, 7 miles out; 13 acres, 5 miles out; 10 acres, 6 miles out; 7 acres, 2 miles out; one 5-room house, No. 7 Summit St., $1,250. Inquire of R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. 4m26d&wtf

FOR SALE—West side Calhoun St. fronts, between Creighton ave. and Woodland ave.; will advance with the street railroad extension from Creighton ave. south; also 55 feet Calhoun St. front, second lot south of Woodland; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Handsome lots in my East Creighton ave. addition, between Smith and Oliver streets; central for Pittsburg shops east, the new Haberkorn-Haley Engine works, new Van Perrine mill, Western Gas Co., the Bowsers, Bass foundry, and Lafayette St. railroad shops; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Seven room house, corner lot on East Williams street, $2,000; six room house on Swinney avenue, $1,500; five room house on Frances street, $1,250; a good investment, three houses four squares from P. F. W. & C. depot, $4,700; six room house, good barn, on Fourth street, $1,600; seven room house on Jackson street, $1,800, a bargain; five room house, half lot, on West Main street, two squares west of river, $1,500; 100 acre farm, good house, barn and out buildings, all in first class condition in Cedar Creek Tp., $4,500. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court street. 1-11-tf



Pickard Bros....

...SELL...

STOVES & RANGES

Of all descriptions and handle only the best of each variety.

The "FAVORITE" teel Range, the best money and brains can produce.

The "MODEL CLARION" Cook Stove cannot be excelled as a baker.

The "FAVORITE" Base Burner, the most successful hard coal stove in the world.

The "HERMETIC FAVORITE," the handsomest and best oak stove made.

The "SALEM OAK" for a cheaper oak stove cannot be beaten at the price.

The "BUCKEYE" has no equal as an air-tight wood heater.

The "SUCCESS," the best all sheet iron air-tight heater in the market.

Pickard Bros.,

....HEADQUARTERS FOR....

FURNITURE, STOVES and CHINAWARE.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Labor Organizations Street Railway Employes, No. 136, at 138 Calhoun street, third floor, midnight; Stationary Firemen, No. 40, in K. of L. hall, second floor; Brewery Workmen, No. 62, at 54 East Main street, third floor.

Fraternal Societies—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. & A. M. Masonic Temple—"The Christian."

In the public mind Admiral Schley has never needed any vindication and the court of inquiry has proved that he did not.

While the French fleet is on the ground, so to speak, other powers having claims against Turkey might do well to place them in the hands of France for collection.

Andrew Carnegie is making another spurt to purge himself of the disgrace of dying rich. Magnificent plans for enlargement of the Carnegie institute in Pittsburg and the founding of a technical school in the same city will involve donations of $15,000,000 at the outset.

In connection with the federal investigation of Niles (Mich.) bank bursting it was disclosed that a bucket shop had quarters above the bank and that the president of the bank lost $15,000. When a bank and a bucket shop become short-circuited the depositor who continues to do business with the bank end of the combination is simply offering his neck to the ax.

Cole Younger, the bandit and murderer lately pardoned from the Minnesota penitentiary, where he was serving a life sentence, has just declined a police captaincy offered him by the mayor of Minneapolis. He sensibly states that he realizes his position in society and that he hopes to spend the remainder of his days with as little notoriety as possible. In which view the pardoned outlaw shows a deal more common sense and appreciation of the fitness of things than Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis.

The order issued in South Luzon forbidding the use of the Spanish "Don," "Dona," "Senor," "Senora" and "Senorita" and directing the substitution of the English "Mr.," "Mrs." and "Miss" seems to have caused more trouble here than there. In this country the order is criticised mainly on the ground that the Spanish words are far more musical than the English equivalents. Doubtless this is true, but it might also be argued that Spanish should continue to be the official language of the Philippines because of its greater wealth of melody. The only way to Americanize the islands, however, is to accustom the people to American ways and to the English language.

The latest English complaint of American competition comes from the millers. Its cause is the popularity of American flour in London and the cause of that popularity seems to be that the flour sent from this country to the English market is put up in small bags for the benefit of the small consumers, and yet is sold at the same rate as flour in barrels. Of course this way of packing flour is an old story in our country, but it is something quite new to the English flour millers, and they are seriously alarmed over it. It probably has not yet occurred to them that the best way out of the difficulty is to fight the enemy with his own weapons. The British mind moves slowly.

GORMAN A FORCE AGAIN.

As the official count proceeds in Maryland it becomes certain that the democrats will control the legislature. This has important bearing on national politics. Former United States Senator Gorman will go back to the upper branch of congress and again become an influential force in national democratic politics. However Gorman may be viewed as a moral factor in politics, that he is a skillful organizer and tactful general must be admitted. He is conservative and has had no sympathies with the democratic national organization during the past five years and more. Whether Gorman himself has, as is claimed, presidential ambitions, may be doubted. He must realize that he has a notable lack of strength in the west. His great abilities as a political leader are respected, but there is no admiration for him personally. What is more likely than that Gorman will seek the presidential nomination for himself is that he will seek to have it bestowed on some other democrat who can win.

The trend of Gorman's preference can hardly be known. If he has no aspirations himself, doubtless he does not now have definitely in mind a candidate. Two years and a half must elapse before the democracy will be called upon to nominate a presidential candidate. Many things will happen 'ere then. The work of congress or the state elections next year or both may have much to do with the logic of choice, and Gorman is a political tactician who does not move until the time is ripe for action.

At all events, with Gorman back in politics and in the senate, it is a foregone conclusion that he will have as much to do as any other man with shaping the course of the democratic ship.

HONEST, UPRIGHT, COURAGEOUS

(South Bend Times.)

By the death of Hon. John D. Sarnighausen, for nearly forty years continuously editor and publisher of an influential public journal, the Indiana Staats-Zeitung, this commonwealth loses its oldest and most conspicuous German editor. Mr. Sarnighausen was originally a parochial school teacher and as such had become a thorough student of theology. He was a devoted and consistent member of the Missouri Synod Lutheran church at Fort Wayne and always manifested a deep interest in religious and educational affairs. Nothing of an unclean or impious character was ever permitted to go into the columns of his paper. He was a strong, fluent writer and likewise an effective public speaker. Between the years 1870 and 1880 he took quite an active part in political campaigns. He quit when the democratic party coquetted with greenbackism, but warmly supported Grover Cleveland from the beginning to the end. By nature, education and choice he was an uncompromising democrat, but always claimed the right to judge what was and what was not democratic. Many years ago he represented Allen county in the state senate. While serving in that capacity he became warmly attached to the late David R. Leeper, whom he esteemed highly. For the past five years Mr. Sarnighausen was in feeble health and almost blind. He grieved very much over the political situation and was more than resigned to face death. Life ceased to have attraction for him, and death came as a relief. He was a good, honest, upright man who faithfully performed whatever duty he took upon himself to perform. Peace be to his ashes.

Knows No Distinction.

Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh in this Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval

to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh yet produced.

One well known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough test of this preparation discarded inhalers, washes and sprays and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating catarrh whether in the head, throat or stomach

Dr. Bisdell says, "In patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely and even where the hearing has begun to be affected from catarrh, I have had fine results after only a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I can only explain their action on the theory that the cleansing and antiseptic properties of the tablets destroy the catarrhal germs wherever found, because I have found the tablets equally valuable in catarrh of the throat and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Estabrook says Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of mucous and speedily overcoming the hawking, coughing and expectorating.

Any sufferer from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief, and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste, are convenient and always ready for use, as they can be carried in the pocket and used at any time as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the cleansing antiseptic properties of Eucalyptus bark, Guaiacol, blood root and Hydrastin.

All druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

ELBERT HUBBARD IS COMING

TO OPEN PEOPLE'S LECTURE COURSE MONDAY NIGHT.

Founder and Chief of the Famous Roycrofters at West Jefferson Street Church of Christ.

Elbert Hubbard, founder and head of the famous Roycrofters of East Aurora, N. Y., author of the more than famous "A Message to Garcia;" writer, editor, philosopher, craftsman and lecturer, will be heard for the first time in this city Monday evening at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ in the inaugural entertainment of the People's Lecture course for the coming season.

Mr. Hubbard is a remarkable person. He not only believes in doing things, but that things shall be done in the best way. From the appended editorial which recently appeared in Leslie's Weekly a good idea of who Mr. Hubbard is and what the Roycrofters are may be had:

"A gifted author, an eloquent speaker and a singularly and unique character, properly describes Mr. Elbert Hubbard, of Aurora, New York, the editor of The Philistine magazine and the author of "A Message to Garcia," which is now being distributed by the million copies by the energetic efforts of George H. Daniels, the general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad. Mr. Hubbard was a journalist in the west, and happened to settle in the little village of East Aurora, N. Y.

MR. ELBERT HUBBARD.

With a friend, he decided to revive the work of the pamphleteer by publishing a little magazine which should speak the truth and not fear to tread on the toes of anyone. Somehow this little publication, with scarcely anything behind it excepting the originality, genius and high character of Mr. Hubbard, was at once recognized as worthy of a place in the literary world and that place it has continued to hold. More than that, Mr. Hubbard decided that there was room not only for the pamphleteer, but for a printer of the old type and character, for, as he says, printing is the only noble art in existence which was born full-fledged. He insists that the printing of the monks in the earliest centuries of the art stands unrivaled for excellence and beauty, and he has established at East Aurora the Roycroft Press for the publication of none but beautiful books. From little or nothing Mr. Hubbard's business has grown to large dimensions and he is everywhere recognized not only as the writer of the famous "Message to Garcia," but as a conscientious patron of the most distinguished art of our times. Long may he survive."

A BOOT SOCIAL.

The ladies of Degree of Honor lodge No. 20 will give a "boot" social Tuesday evening next in Elektron hall. The stage program is as follows:

Mandolin duet.....Messrs. Winters
Vocal solo....Miss Luella Conover
Recitation.....Miss Lulu Foster
Instrumental music .....
...Messrs. Winters and Leachman
Recitations.....The Misses Werth
Vocal solo .....
.....Dr. Harriet Stemen Macbeth
Mandolin duet.....Messrs. Winters
Vocal solo.....Miss E. Liggett
Recitation.....Miss Clara Bender
Recitation..... Miss Keller
Tableau..... Misses Werth
Instrumental music .....
...Messrs. Winters and Leachman

MASONS COME NEXT WEEK

The fall convocation of Scottish Rite Masons of the valley of Fort Wayne will be held in this city next Tuesday and Wednesday, and a large class of candidates is expected. The reception committee is made up of Messrs. George W. Pixley, 33d degree, chairman; George Reiter, 32d degree, vice chairman; Newton W. Gilbert, 32d degree, Angola; James C. Hatfield, 16th degree, Bluffton; William H Magley, 16th degree, Columbia City; Millen Burns, 32d degree, Decatur; Amos P. Beatty, 16th degree, Garrett; Frederick Sliver, 16th degree, Garrett; James B. Broas, 32d degree, Geneva; William B. Hale, 32d degree, Geneva; Robert V. La Mont, 32d degree, Huntington; Harry I. Park, 32d degree, Kendallville; Charles Kohler, 16th degree; George S. Hill, 16th degree; L. G. A. Powell, 16th degree, Wabash; Richard J. Evans, 16th degree; James M. Griffith, 16th degree; Charles H. Windt, 16th degree; Oliver A. Fhels, 16th degree; Fred M. Stevens, 32d degree, Fort Wayne. The Fort Wayne Lodge of Perfection will confer degrees from four to fourteen on Tuesday afternoon, and a banquet, with William Geake as toastmaster, will follow in the evening. Darius Council, Princes of Jerusalem, will confer its degrees on Wednesday, and Henry W. Meadhurst is to be toastmaster at the banquet which follows. The Scottish Rite members who have died during the past year are Charles A. Munson, William P. Morris, George W. Moore and John H. McClure, of Fort Wayne, and James A. Perfect, Angola.

DIED IN TENNESSEE.

John C. Miller, formerly of this city, died Thursday night at his home at Memphis, Tenn. The sad news came in a telegram yesterday to his sister, Mrs. Myers, who left at once to attend the funeral, which will be held at Kenton, O., Sunday. The young man was well known among the young people of Fort Wayne, and was 22 years of age. He was born at Kenton, O., May 15, 1879, and came with his parents to Fort Wayne in 1885. He was united in marriage at Indianapolis in May last to Miss Lillian Furrow, of Broughton, O., who, with his aged mother, a brother and a sister, survive him. Mr. Miller was an estimable young man, a graduate of the Angola college, and a devoted member of the Catholic church. He has been engaged in railroading in the south.

IRENE GOES BACK.

Logansport, Ind., Nov. 9.—Miss Irene Canning has been discharged from the insane hospital and sent to her home in East Barre, Vt. Miss Canning is the mysterious young lady who left a Grand Trunk western train at South Bend some months ago, was picked up by the police and later fell into the hands of the police at Goshen, Ind., where she told strange stories of herself and of a vast estate which she sometime expected to receive. The girl left her Vermont home last March and drifted as far west as this state. She was found wandering aimlessly upon the highway between Middlebury and Goshen by E. D. Gallagher, a Fort Wayne traveling man, who was driving to the latter city late at night. The girl was taken to Goshen, where officials took her in charge, and she was later committed to the asylum at Logansport.

NEW HONORS FOR DR. PARR.

Rev. Dr. W. D. Parr, who was pastor of Wayne Street M. E. church in this city for several years, has been elected second assistant secretary of the general church extension society of the M. E. church, having been chosen at the conference held Friday at Columbus, O. The place is an important one, with a salary of $2,500 per year in addition to traveling expenses. Dr. Parr, who was made presiding elder of the Kokomo district by the conference last spring, will now be compelled to resign that place and remove to Chicago, where his headquarters will be in the Methodist Book Concern building.

EDITORS IN LAW BATTLE.

Wabash, Ind., Nov. 9.—Will H. Sharpe, owner and editor of the Wabash Star, a free silver democratic newspaper, who was arrested for libeling Nelson G. Hunter, proprietor of the rival democratic paper, appeared before Judge Shively yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal libel. The action of Editor Sharpe was a surprise, as he for weeks attacked Mr. Hunter in his paper, and it was thought he would make a fight. The case of Mr. Hunter, who was also arrested at the instance of Mr. Sharpe on a charge of criminal libel, will be tried this term, and he is preparing for a stubborn defense. Mr. Sharpe was fined $5 and costs, amounting to $30.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

LOW RATES TO TEXAS VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

November 10th and 11th, excursion tickets to Fort Worth, Texas, account Woman's Christian Temperance Union National Convention, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. See John E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, for particulars. 6-8-10

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Comparatively few horses attain to seventeen hands, but Kansas boasts of one that measures twenty hands and weighs 2,412 pounds. This big creature is owned by a man named Stout, who lives in Doniphan county, Kansas.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

YOUNG WOMANHOOD.

How Often it is Made Miserable by the Lack of Proper Advice at Just the Right Time.

This picture tells its own story of sisterly affection. The older girl, just budding into womanhood, has suffered greatly with those irregularities and menstrual difficulties which sap the life of so many young women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints, that bearing down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system.

Mrs. Pinkham especially invites young girls to write her about their sickness. She has made thousands of young sufferers happy.

Two young women authorize us to publish the following letters.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** enough. It is simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. Before I took your medicine I could hardly stand the pains in my back. I tried different doctors but none did me any good. I took three bottles and feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure while before it was a burden. To-day I am a well and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world."—MISS MATHILDA J. LAGASSE, 820 9th St., New Orleans, La. (Dec. 30, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several months with pains in my back and sides. I felt worn out and weak. I tried many different medicines but nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** After taking several bottles, I feel entirely well. My improvement was simply wonderful. Thanking you for the benefit I have derived from your medicine,
(Jan. 13, 1901.) I am sincerely yours, FANNIE CRITTON, La Due, Mo."

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit.

Follow the record of this medicine and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

...Consult Your Own Interests...

If you do you will be sure to buy the

The Packard PIANO.

For Quality, Appearance and Durability it Stands Unequaled. . . . . .

Packard Music House,

"Agents for the Pianola," 120 Calhoun St.

MONEY HELP!

THAT'S WHAT MANY WANT.

THAT'S WHAT MANY NEED.

We make it a business to serve those people who want money without delay.

We advance from $10 to $100 on your furniture, piano, horses, buggies and wagons and like personal property.

Everything left in your possession, which gives you the use of both money and goods. Don't go to your friends—be independent and come to us and your affairs are sure to be kept private. All business strictly confidential. We give you from 1 month to 1 year to pay back your loan. You save money by borrowing here. Full particulars given by calling at the office.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home phone 935.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

A NEW SONG...

When you want to sing remember we sell all kinds of music and musical instruments.

Come in and hear the famous Everett piano. We sell them for cash or on easy payments.

GUY CONKLIN,
156½ CALHOUN ST.
Opposite Cathedral.

..DR. RANKE..
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
Glasses Adjusted.
Office Lau Block; Room 11 and 12.
Hours—8:30-12; 1:30-4; 7-8.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON ST.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
Rooms 3 and 4.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 195, residence 576.

WHEN TROUBLE COMMENCES

THE STARTING POINT OF MOST ILLS IS EXPRESSED IN INABILITY TO GET REFRESHING SLEEP.

Everything changes and among others is the marked increase in the number of people who fail to get restful sleep—they awake with a start—twitch or jump and cannot get sleep again. Usually other symptoms follow along and increased in proportion until restless sleep is allayed. Then brain, heart, stomach—every vital organ assumes its normal condition, because their controlling power—Nerve Force—is restored. There is no doubt in Fort Wayne now about Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills great influence in promoting Nerve Force.

Mrs. A. Schlegel, of No. 98 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "Owing to care and anxiety I ran down, was quite nervous and unable to sleep, restless and twitching. I needed a nerve tonic and procured Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, No. 14 Calhoun St. The medicine acted very splendidly, giving me steadiness of nerves, strength and an ability to sleep peacefully with no twitching. I am able consequently to recommend it."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers. Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

The Test of a Tooth Brush

Is in using it. If the bristles wear down, break off or pull out in too short a time, you have reason to be dissatisfied.

We give our most careful attention to the selection and buying of our brushes and carry at all times a line that we can guarantee. We can sell you a brush that will last until you're tired using it. It's the non-shedding, "money-back-if-you-want-it" sort. We sell it in all styles at 25c as a leader.

Ranke & Nussbaum,
Pharmacists. 88 Calhoun St.
Manufacturers of Dr. Brook's Tooth Powder, 25c.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Wednesday, November 13
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Charles Frohman Presents the Delicious Laughing Success
CAPTAIN JINKS
OF THE HORSE MARINES.
By Clyde Fitch.
WITH.....
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
After 200 Nights at the Garrick Theater, New York.
Prices—Lower floor $1.50; balcony $1.00 and 75 cts; admission 50 cts.
Seat sale Monday.

Do Not Fail to Get One of the $1.25 $1.50, Books for 25c.

Eight books now in, viz: Simon Dale," "Bonaventure," "American Wives and English Husbands," "A Fair Barbarian," "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery," "A Puritan's Wife," "Tekla," and "I, Thou and the Other One." Clip the coupon from The Sentinel and bring same to The Sentinel office or enclose it together with 30c and same will be mailed.

Book Voucher.
(When ordering by mail fill out the following blank, and be sure to inclose 30 CENTS for each book desired, and put cross before books wanted.)
Inclosed find $..... for which please send me, PREPAID, books designated by cross.
NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....

Master Wilson Clemens, son of Mrs. J. C. Wagner, was the recipient of a pretty surprise yesterday when a number of his young friends came to his home, 154 Montgomery street, to honor the young man's tenth birthday anniversary. Popcorn, candy and fruits were served in lavish abundance and the little host was presented many handsome tokens of the occasion.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

There will be an important meeting of the Tippecanoe club this evening at the club rooms. All present members and all who have heretofore been members of the club are invited to be present.

WENT HOME HEARTBROKEN

WAYWARD GIRL REFUSES TO GO WITH FATHER.

Old Man Comes From Kalamazoo to Get Erring Daughter, Who Will Not Abandon Her Life.

On Thursday a man named J. H. Fisher, of Kalamazoo, came to this city in search of his wayward daughter, Mary Fisher, who he had reason to believe was in Fort Wayne. He engaged the interests of the officers of the police department and yesterday accidentally met her on the street. She did not say where she was stopping, but gave her father a good talk—said she was a good girl now, and that she was about to enter the employ of C. L. Hill, the piano dealer. Inquiry of Mr. Hill failed to substantiate her story and the old gentleman started out to look for her again. This morning Officer Dickson found her on the street and took her to the police station. She has been in the city for about a month and has been boarding at various places, the last place being the O. K. restaurant at 31 Columbia street, where she had a room and had registered under the name of Mrs. Webber. She paid her board and rent promptly in advance, but had never eaten a meal in the house. She was held at the station until nearly noon, while the officers scoured the streets to find her father. It finally developed that he had left on the morning train for Kalamazoo. At a relative's house, on Baker street, he yesterday had a conference with his daughter and asked her to go back home, and it is stated, offered her $700 in cash if she would return with him. She refused. He then said he would move to this city, establish a home and have her live with him as housekeeper, and this proposition she also refused. Being convinced that the girl was utterly incorrigible, he said he would return to his home in Kalamazoo, and the relative said that when he left the house he was an utterly heartbroken man. From all reports it is deduced that Mr. Fisher is a man of considerable means, but not to be considered wealthy, and is a widower. The girl, who is but 19 years of age, has been wayward for some years. She ran away from school and when placed in charge of the principal of a parochial school, under strict surveillance, also managed to elude the vigilance of her teachers and was in so many escapades that she was returned to her home. Since she has been here she was a conspicuous character on the streets and was watched by the police as a smooth article, and was known as an abandoned woman. She is petite of figure, has a pleasing though not pretty face and is thoroughly self-possessed at all times. What to do with her is the question that now confronts the officers.

NEWS OF THE POLICE.

A man who was slated as James Johnson was found on Berry street this morning so completely drunk that he could not be tried at police court this morning. When police court was called to order he was still so drunk that prospects for his trial seemed to stretch over to about Monday.

Daniel Murphy was found with a ponderous jag and was taken in. Mr. Murphy's remorse was of such a distinctive character that the judge let him off with eleven days in jail.

Two weeks ago Frank Perry and "Chippy" Klug assaulted John Cerula, the Nickel Plate watchman at the Walton avenue crossing, and did violent things to him. Warrants were issued for their arrest and Perry was not found until yesterday afternoon, Klug in the meantime having left town for good. This morning Perry was fined $2 and costs and was sent to jail.

Charles Hoofmann reports that the bicycle stolen from his place night before last was returned.

P. H. Garvey found a pocketbook on Barr street a day or two ago and noting in The Sentinel that Mrs. Pyle, of Barr street, has lost a purse answering in description to the one he found, he hunted her up and returned to her the purse. It contained several dollars.

LOCAL LINES.

Emmet Powers, of Kansas City, visited relatives in the city yesterday.

Dr. J. C. Wallace and sister, Miss Lulu, will spend Sunday in Chicago.

Otto Meyer, of St. Louis, arrived in the city this morning for a visit of several days.

Dr. D. W. Moffat and Rev. J. Budman Fleming will exchange pulpits tomorrow morning.

C. W. Miner, the well-known photographer, has left for a few days' hunting trip in Ohio.

Edward Rieke, of the Packard music store, has left for a few days' visit with friends in Chicago.

The enrollment lists in the choral work, needle work, German, French and English classes at the Y. W. C. A. are still open, and the secretary desires that all desiring to enter enroll at once.

The ladies of Grace Reformed church will open a rummage sale on Monday morning.

The boilermakers' union is making arrangements to give a big dance in Saengerbund hall on New Year's eve.

Mrs. W. E. Dartnell and baby Robert went to Indianapolis today for a week's visit with the lady's mother.

The Tigers and the second team of the high school played a game on the practice grounds of the Tigers on the south side today.

Rev. A. K. Zartman will be unable to officiate at the South Lafayette Street mission tomorrow owing to the Schmuck funeral.

Mrs. F. M. Miller is visiting her son in Annapolis, Md. The young man is employed in the government naval yards at that place.

Mrs. F. McBennett and daughter, Miss Mayme McBennett, went to Chicago this morning to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frank McBennett.

The Southside Aid society will be entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. E. F. Poore, who will be assisted by Mrs. D. H. Caldwell.

Miss Marie Moran has taken a position as stenographer and bookkeeper in the wholesale paper and printing house of I. G. Stafford.

An elaborate pay station telephone booth has just been placed in the New Aveline hotel by the National and Home Telephone companies.

Miss Mabel Mensch, of the north side, entertained the M. L. club last evening at her home. Music and games were followed by a supper.

Miss Hattie Shively, of Mansfield, O., was the guest yesterday of Dr. and Mrs. R. Parks White on her way to Quincy, Ill., to visit friends.

B. W. Skelton, jr., the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Skelton, of 120 North Harrison street, is down with the measles.

Charles Aker, tuner at the Jacobs music store, has just recovered from an illness of three weeks. He has been a patient at St. Joseph's hospital.

The senior class of the high school will give a dance in Muiqueen's hall on Friday evening, November 28. The dance is for the benefit of the 1902 annual.

Judge S. M. Hench left this morning for Rockfield, Ind., where he will spend several days visiting friends and enjoying a rest after his arduous duties in the Dunn case.

Mont W. Fay has been indisposed for several days. In addition to his other troubles Mr. Fay is nursing a badly bruised hand, which was caught beneath a falling box.

The old Dispatch office next to the White bank on Clinton street has been remodeled, and an addition has been built. It is now occupied by J. D. Lewis as a bicycle repair shop.

The dance given by the D'Galantes in Knights of Columbus Hall last evening was a success in every respect. There were about thirty couples in attendance and music for dancing was supplied by the Annex orchestra.

Mrs. Kopp, of St. Joseph township, residing near the Center school house, will celebrate the seventy-seventh anniversary of her birth tomorrow and several hundred people are expected to take part in the celebration. A number of the guests will be from this city.

REMEMBER

MONDAY IS SPECIAL PRICE DAY AT WAYNE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Last day of the silk sale. All of our Fancy Taffetas, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, Monday the last day, at the sacrifice price of 69c.

A 42-inch all-wool, black storm serge, 60c goods, for the day, 37½c.

A 52-inch black Cameletta, extra weight, 85c goods, for the day, 67c.

New 52 inch striped Basket cloth, black, blue and gray, our price $1.00, for the day, 83c. New silk striped Whistings, 50c goods, for the day, 37½c.

One case of Fancy Outing Flannels, 8c goods, for the day, 6½c.

One case 11-4 Blankets, plain tan and gray, fancy checks and white, our regular price $1.40 a pair, for the day, $1.10. One lot of Blankets, guaranteed pure wool, warp and filling, white gray and red, regular price $5.00 a pair, for the day, $4.20.

One number in Brussels Net Curtains, regular price $5.00, for the day, $4.10. One number in Irish Point Curtains, regular price $5.00, for the day, $4.19. One number in Cable Net Curtains, regular price $5.00, for the day, $4.19.

One number in a ladies' 27-inch Box Coat, satin lined, yoked or strapped back, for this day only $9.50. The best Kid Glove you ever bought for the money, black and colors, for the day, 98c. The best in ladies' black cotton hosiery you ever bought for the money, for the day, 21c.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.,
96 Calhoun Street.

WALLOP QUAKERS

CRIMSON OF HARVARD BORNE TO THE FRONT.

ANNUAL FOOT BALL BATTLE

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY IS BEING BEATEN.

OUTCLASSED BY OPPONENTS

HARVARD PILING THE SCORE UP WITHOUT MERCY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9.—With the score 22 to 0 against them at the end of the first half of today's annual battle between the elevens of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard, the most loyal partisans of the Quakers admitted that nothing could stop the crimson from being borne to victory.

The crimson players outweighed the red and blue nearly fifteen pounds to the man and looked like giants compared with their rivals.

Another squad of Harvard players, the members of the second and scrub teams, arrived in the city shortly before noon.

When the game began there were nearly two-score crimson players on the side lines in football togs. Paul Dashiel, of Annapolis, is the umpire, and McClung, of Lehigh, referee.

THE LINE UP.

The teams lined up as follows:

U. of P.	Position.	Harvard.
Metzgar	Left end	Campbell
Piekarkski	Left tackle	Blagden
Bennett	Left guard	Lee
McCabe	Center	Sargeant
Teas	Right guard	Barnard
Donaldson	Right tackle	Cutts
Gardiner	Right end	Bowditch
Howard	Quarterback	Marshall
Reynolds	Left halfback	Ristine
Dale	Right halfback	Putnam
Davidson	Fullback	Graydon

The stands surrounding the playing field filled slowly and at 2 p. m., the time fixed for the starting of the game, there were about 12,000 persons present. The sun was hidden by clouds, which made the day somewhat raw.

The Harvard squad came on the field at 1:55 and were loudly cheered. Three minutes later Pennsylvania appeared and were also given a noisy reception.

Harvard won the toss. Captain Campbell chose the west goal, with a moderate wind at his back.

PENNSYLVANIA KICKS OFF.

Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, kicked off at 2:08. The ball landed on Harvard's 5-yard line and it was immediately punted back to mid-field. Gardiner made five yards around Harvard's right end. Two more yards were made, then Pennsylvania fumbled and the ball was Harvard's. The latter could not advance it and Graydon, in attempting to kick, fumbled the pass and Davidson fell on it. Pennsylvania bucked the line a couple of times and then Harvard was penalized ten yards for off-side. This brought the ball to Harvard's 20-yard line. A quarterback kick failed and it was Harvard's ball on her own 15-yard line. Graydon kicked to his 45-yard mark. Pennsylvania failed to gain and exchange of kicks found the ball on Harvard's 5-yard line. The latter was penalized half the distance to the goal for off-side play and then Graydon kicked the ball to Pennsylvania's 45-yard line. Dale took the leather around Harvard's right end for thirteen yards and Reynolds kicked to the crimson 10-yard line, where it was fumbled and Pennsylvania got the leather. A moment later Teas let the ball slip from his fingers and Harvard regained possession of it.

Harvard here began a series of line plunges and took the spheroid down the field to their own 40-yard line, and then Graydon made a 20-yard run to Pennsylvania's 50-yard line The crimson men continued their line work and soon had the ball on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line. Graydon took the ball around right end for eight yards and twice through the center for five more. A couple more plunges by Harvard's backs landed the ball five yards in front of Pennsylvania's goal.

FIRST TOUCH-DOWN.

Cutts went through center for three yards and Graydon then took the leather over Pennsylvania's goal for the first touch-down. Cutts kicked an easy goal. Score: Harvard, 6; Pennsylvania, 0.

Pennsylvania kicked off and Harvard immediately began to again rush the ball. In half a dozen center plays she took it to mid-field. Graydon vaulted Pennsylvania's line and took the ball 30 yards before he was downed by Howard. Donaldson left the game and was replaced by Mitchell.

A short run around Pennsylvania's left brought the ball to the Quakers' 10-yard mark. Pennsylvania held them momentarily, but Harvard was not to be denied and Full Back Graydon took it over the goal line again. Cutts kicked a difficult goal. Score: Harvard, 12; Pennsylvania, 0.

Pennsylvania's kick-off was downed on the crimson 25-yard line. Harvard carried the leather to their own 50-yard line by short lunges, where Pennsylvania got the ball for off-side play. Reynolds punted and Marshall fumbled. Mitchell picked up the ball and ran 15 yards for Pennsylvania's first touch-down.

Davidson ran Harvard's kick-off back to Pennsylvania's 20-yard line. The Quakers failed to gain and Pennsylvania kicked to Harvard's 50-yard mark.

Graydon and Ristine took the ball through Pennsylvania's center for ten yards each.

HARVARD STACKS 'EM UP.

Graydon made 5 more, Ristine 5 and then Putnam took the ball around Pennsylvania's left to the 17-yard line. Three more plays and the leather was on the Quakers' 8-yar dline. Graydon here took the ball to within a few inches of the goal line, but on the next line-up he succeeded in making a touch-down. Cutts missed an easy goal. Score: Harvard, 17; Pennsylvania, 0.

Graydon ran the kick-off back 25 yards. Ristine was thrown for a loss and then Harvard punted to Pennsylvania's 35-yard line.

Pennsylvania failed to gain and Reynolds punted. Marshall ran the ball back 30 yards to the Quakers' 45-yard lie. Ristine was here given the ball and went around Pennsylvania's right end for 40 yards.

Harvard hugged Pennsylvania's center and on the third try Harvard took it over for her fourth touch-down. Score: Harvard, 22; Pennsylvania 0. The kick-out was a failure.

Pennsylvania kicked off and Harvard returned the kick. Dale ran the ball back twenty yards to Harvard's 15-yard line.

3:26 p. m.—First half ended. Score: Harvard, 22; Pennsylvania, 6.

IRE CAUSED EARL LI'S DEATH

HE HAD A VIOLENT DISPUTE WITH M. LESSAR.

Left Russian Minister's Presence in Raging Passion, Went Home and Had Hemorrhage.

Pekin, Nov. 9.—A violent dispute with M. Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China, over the Manchurian treaty, appears to have been the immediate cause of the death of Li Hung Chang.

The diplomatic events preceding this tragic climax have enabled Japan for a moment to frustrate the designs of Russia. A fortnight ago the Japanese legation secured a reliable outline of the terms of the treaty, and thereupon demanded that the Chinese plenipotentiaries officially lay before them the text, basing this demand on the allegation that Japanese interests were involved in any change of the status of Manchuria. The Chinese plenipotentiaries refused to comply with the demand. Thereupon the Japanese government, from Tokio, communicated with the southern viceroys, and induced them to use their influence with the empress dowager against the treaty. In the meantime the empress dowager instructed Li Hung Chang to communicate the treaty, after certain modifications, to the ministers of the powers, and, if they did not object, to sign the same. Li Hung Chang visited M. Lessar and explained to him the instructions. The Russian minister strongly objected to revealing the text of the treaty to the ministers of the other powers, and a stormy interview followed. Li Hung Chang went home in a violent passion and had a hemorrhage, which the doctors attribute to the overexertion of a weakened system.

While these things were happening in Pekin the southern viceroys sent to the empress dowager a memorial against the treaty. On receiving it she telegraphed to Li Hung Chang, countermanding the order to sign. This instruction came after Li Hung Chang had become unconscious. When M. Lessar endeavored to have Li Hung Chang's seal affixed to the treaty Chou Fu, provincial treasurer, had arrived from Pao-Ting-Fu and had taken charge of the seals as temporary successor of Earl Li.

The flag of the United States legation was the only one half-masted in Pekin yesterday. The mourners and the family of Li Hung Chang will burn paper offerings tomorrow, in accordance with custom, for the use of his spirit in the other world. The street is hung with mourning emblems. All the attendants at the yamen are richly attired and many of them gaudily dressed. Yesterday musicians beat drums about the house. Li Hung Chang's estate will remain intact for the use of his eldest son, who will provide for the other members of the family.

Mrs. T. E. Ellison will return Monday from a visit at Chicago.

Dangerous Places!

Fort Wayne Finding Them.

When pain comes in dangerous places you should look after it. A pain in the small of the back is a pain in a dangerous place; it tells you the kidneys are sick and calls for prompt attention. Neglect this warning of nature and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure every kidney ill, cure every symptomatic indication of Sick Kidneys, Backache, Nervousness, Dropsical Swellings, Loss of Energy, Rheumatic Pains, Excessive Urinary Discharges, Retention of the Urine, Diabetes. Plenty of Fort Wayne proof that this is so. Read one case.

Mr. S. E. Beck, of 104 Ewing Street, says: "Ever after I had my foot cut off six years ago I had symptoms of kidney trouble. I don't know whether it was the shock of the accident or the effects of the operation, but whichever it was I had kidney complaint, and try what I would I could not get relief until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and began taking them. My back ached very bad at the time and I could hardly stoop. The first few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great deal of good, and in a shorttime the symptoms disappeared."

All Druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Warm Weather....

With Cold Weather Trade.

If good trade in furs is an indication of cold weather, look out for blizzards and a good many degrees below zero temperature for

The Wayne Dry Goods Co.

has been having a booming trade in furs of all kinds, from the favorite neckwear styles in Fine Sables to the least expensive furs in the market. We have already had returns from some of our special orders on

Fine Seal Skin Garments

sent in, and the results have been more than satisfactory, both to us and those placing the orders. They have in every instance expressed themselves as pleased with the elegant appearance, workmanship, quality and fit. We show you the garment make up, we show the skins from which your garment will be made, the lining, your own selection of style or pattern, that will be used in it, and guarantee price, making and fit.

From Fine Cloaks to Fine Blankets

is by no means passing from the sublime to the ridiculous. If you are in need of anything, or any quality in the way of blankets, from a cotton to the handsomer grades in fine wool goods, you should see the qualities we are offering for the pair: 60c, 75c, 85c, 98c, $1.10, $1.40, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $9.00, $12.00 and $15.00.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

96 Calhoun Street.

A musical will be given in St. Paul's M. E. church on Walton avenue next Tuesday evening. A fine program has been arranged, and some of the best vocal and instrumental talent in the city will appear.

Mrs. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in the city visiting her mother, Mrs. Baughman, of 63 West Fourth street. Mrs. White was born and brought up in this city, but has not been here for forty-four years.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

ZOA PHORA CARRIES WOMEN THROUGH THIS TRYING PERIOD AND GIVES HER RENEWED STRENGTH AND VIGOR.

Free Trial Bottle of the Only True Remedy That Revives and Regulates Menses, Stops Flooding, Cures Leucorrhoea and is Indispensable During Woman's Danger Periods.

In the three danger periods in woman's life the young girl's period, motherhood and change of life, Zoa Phora is the only remedy that has always cured—never failed. In the attendant misery of suppressed menses, in leucorrhoea, flooding, laceration, or the grave danger to a delicate woman in motherhood or change of life, Zoa Phora relieves pain and distress almost instantly, builds up and strengthens rapidly and surely every time.

MRS. BERTHA RICHTER,
289 Buchanan St., Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Bertha Richter, 289 Buchanan St., Detroit, Mich., writes as follows: "I used the sample bottle of Zoa Phora sent me and procured a full-size bottle from my druggist at once. The results have been truly wonderful. For three long years I endured all the ills which accompany change of life, including painful periods, whites, pain in back; and fever never left me. I was always sleepy and tired. After having taken Zoa Phora only six weeks I feel like a new woman. Have no pain, and whites and fever all gone. I can now do my washing without getting tired and feel fresh and of good cheer. By its aid I have been enabled to attend to all my house cleaning without the slightest pain or tired feeling. Last year I tried to ride a bicycle two or three blocks, but my limbs gave out and I had to rest. Now after Zoa Phora has cured me I can not only ride, but can walk miles. Zoa Phora is certainly woman's best friend, and you may depend on me to recommend it whenever I may have opportunity."

Mrs. J. B. Noll, one of the leaders of society of Sethton, Mich., says: "I had suffered for several years with painful menstruation; Zoa Phora completely cured me. I will gladly describe my case to any suffering woman who may desire further particulars."

Get a dollar bottle of Zoa Phora at the nearest drug store, or the Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., will send it to you prepaid, on receipt of the regular retail price, one dollar a bottle, or if you wish, send your name and address for a trial bottle, enough to show its wonderful effect on weak women. We will be glad to send a trial bottle free on receipt of your name and address and ten cents to cover cost of postage and packing. The doctor is constantly in attendance upon our mail so that you may write freely and be sure of good advice.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH
All the latest Records,
Vocal and Instrumental.
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

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PLUMBING,
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GAS FITTING.
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GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 101 Calhoun Street.
.....Phone 207.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

MOVE TO SUPPRESS ANARCHY

TWO LOCAL G. A. R. POSTS IN JOINT EFFORT.

Statement and Petition to Congress is Prepared—Ask That Laws Be Provided.

Anthony Wayne and Sion S. Bass posts, G. A. R., of this city, have united in effort to have congress enact such laws as may be necessary to prevent the propagation of the doctrines of anarchy in this country. The following statement and petition has been adopted by the two posts:

"The joint committee of Sion S. Bass post, No. 40, and Anthony Wayne post No. 271, G. A. R., Department of Indiana, appointed to carry out the suggestions of Comrade R. S. Robertson, that a memorial be prepared and presented to congress, praying for laws to protect the nation against anarchy, respectfully report the following memorial, and recommend that a copy be sent to each of our senators and to our representative in congress, requesting the enactment of such laws; that a copy also be sent to the department commander with the request that it be communicated to each post in the department, suggesting similar action, and also to the national commander-in-chief, with the request that he invite similar action in every department:

"To the Congress of the United States: Sion S. Bass post, No. 40, and Anthony Wayne post, No. 271, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, located in the City of Fort Wayne, its membership embracing soldiers, sailors and marines, who saw service in the war for the perpetuation of the Union, who risked their lives to insure the continuance of a free government, and to make the republic secure, who believed then, as we believe now, that liberty can only be maintained through the agency of law, enforced by a powerful government, behind which is the willing support of a patriotic people, ready in peace or in war to defend the right; and who look with misgivings upon the growth of anarchistic ideas; and with horror and detestation upon the ripening of those ideas into assassination; and who hold in utter abhorrence the man whose inexcusible act plunged the world into sadness and mourning for the death of the wise, good and faithful servant of the people, President McKinley, a man loving and loved by the people, an executive devoted, brain, heart and soul, to their interests, and never in years of public life doing aught to invite the animosity or the desire for revenge on the part of any of his fellow citizens, respectfully but earnestly petition your honorable body at once to enact such legislation as may be considered most effectual to finally eradicate this deadly poison which threatens the life of the nation.

"We believe that the people of the United States have, in the press, in the pulpit, and on the public rostrum, expressed their almost unanimous desire for such legislation, and have pointed out the course to be pursued to reach the desired end.

"We believe also that that portion of the people who oppose such steps have no rights that should be considered, or allowed to stand in the way of the wishes of the great majority.

"We believe in the personal liberty and in the freedom of speech, and of the press, guaranteed by the principle declared in our national constitution, and the constitutions and laws of the several states of the Union; but we do not believe that those principles should be construed to protect and license brutality, anarchy and assassination.

"We have always had, and always must and will have, laws on our statute books which curb and restrain the liberty of individuals, freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

"We ask only to have these laws revised, amended, and if necessary, new ones added, so that the laws will tend to prevent crimes against the government and its executive officers, by preventing teachings and plots of assassination; by forbiding the entrance through our borders of criminals, paupers and teachers of anarchy from other portions of the world, and providing for their deportation wherever and whenever discovered, if they chance to escape official scrutiny and seek to live among us.

"We ask also that laws be enacted authorizing the prevention by arrest and imprisonment, of any who may by speech or published writings, seek to influence the passions of the people against our government, its principles and its laws, or against those whom the people may choose to execute those laws and carry on the affairs of government.

"We believe it is better to enact laws to prevent crime and protect the nation and its people rather than depend upon punitory statutes, which should, but do not deter criminals of this class.

"We believe that no good, law-abiding citizen will suffer, and that none such fears for himself, should preventive laws against anarchy and anarchists be enacted and firmly executed.

"We ask you to enact such laws without any more delay than their consideration requires.

"Our request is not made in the spirit of revenge, of bitterness, or of ignoring the rights of man.

"It is made to protect those rights, and to promote the highest aspirations of all who love our form of government, who believe in it, and pray for its perpetuity.

"It is made by men who have proof of their devotion in the front of battle, to their love of country, liberty and the supremacy of the laws, and they make it, believing that it will not fall upon unwilling ears.

"E. S. Robertson,
"Allan H. Dougall,
"G. W. Aldrich,
"Anthony Wayne Post.
"A. W. Pierce,
"Jas. Ligget,
"Harvey T. Hite,
"Sion S. Bass Post."

GOVERNMENT'S RICH STRIKE

GOLD FOUND IN EXCAVATION FOR FEDERAL BUILDING.

Rich Vein Uncovered at Helena, Mont.—By Terms of Contract Belongs to Uncle Sam.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 9.—The site of the new federal building in this city is the scene of a rich gold strike and by the terms of a clause inserted in the contract between the construction company and the federal government the latter will be the sole beneficiary of the discovery. This clause provides that all minerals found on the property shall belong to the government, consequently the construction company will be compelled to mine the ore while the government will receive the profit.

Assays made show free milling gold ore to the value of $18 and $20 per ton. While the exact width of the vein has not as yet been ascertained, mining experts estimate that it will be fully twenty-five and perhaps forty feet, making it a strike of immense proportions. The vein extends across the entire block from southeast to northwest, and the quartz is highly stained with iron. Continuing in a northwesterly direction the vein goes directly beneath the residence of Col. Thomas Cruse, the millionaire banker, who twenty years ago discovered the richest gold mine in Montana, the "Drum Lummon," which he afterwards sold to the Rothschilds for $500,000.

LUTHER'S BIRTHDAY.

Luther's birthday anniversary occurs tomorrow and it will be appropriately celebrated in the Lutheran churches all over the world. It is 418 years since the great reformer first saw the light of day in Eisleben, in Thuringia, and each year on November 10th, or on the Sunday nearest that date, it is customary to hold special services in the churches of the great denomination that bears his name. Tomorrow evening there will be a union service of all the Lutheran churches of the city in St. Paul's church, on Barr street, and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, pastor of Emmaus church, will preach the sermon. The services will be under the auspices of the Walther league of St. Paul's church and there will be a special program of music.

GYMNASIUM WORK OPENS.

Gymnasium work at the Young Women's Christian association has been opened in the following classes: Ladies, from 3 to 4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; young girls, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; young women, 7 to 8 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays, and 8 to 9 p. m., Thursdays and Fridays; small boys, 4:30 to 5:30, Wednesdays, and 10 to 11 a. m., Saturdays; older boys, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m., Tuesdays and Fridays. The classes will be held open this week for enrollment.

Dr. Bull's
COUGH SYRUP
Cures a Cough or Cold at once.
Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 30 pills 10c.

STOCK SALE.

On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at his home in Washington township, three miles northwest of Fort Wayne, J. C. F. McMaken will sell at public auction a lot of well-bred stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and Poland China Swine. Sale opens at 10:30 a. m. Captain Claxton, auctioneer. w6 d11

FOR SALE---CHEAP.

A lot on West Berry street (40x150), near College street. Inquire 141 Griffith street. Aug31-tf

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—December wheat today opened ¼@⅜c lower at 72¾c to 72⅝c. Oables were steady and there were a number of buying orders out, especially for the May delivery. There was also quite a quantity being offered. The market seemed nervous, though there was no early selling pressure. December, however, eased off on lack of important news and sold at 72⅝@72½c. Local receipts were 107 cars, 11 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 795 cars, making a total for the three points of 902 cars, against 1,020 last week and 631 a year ago. Argentine shipments for the week were 476,000 bushels against 260,000 bushels last week.

A good cash demand reported from Minneapolis helped wheat, and December sold to 73@73⅛c, closing steady ⅛c up at 73c.

Corn opened quiet on a small trade with December unchanged to ⅛c lower at 59⅛c to 59¼c on weak cables. The early business was something of a scalping affair with dealers hesitating to do one thing or the other. December sold up a shade over its higher opening price for a few moments, but soon declined again. Receipts were 94 cars.

December corn sold to 59½c, on a small demand, and closed steady, ⅛@¼c higher at 59⅜@59½c.

Oats opened quiet, December a shade easier at 38½c. There was a moderate trade with somewhat liberal offerings and December declined to 38¼c. Receipts were 201 cars.

There was hardly enough business in the provision pit to establish quotations. Hogs were slightly higher, but there was no demand for products. January pork opened 2½c up at $14.95, but soon lost the gain; lard 2½c up at $8.55 and gained 2½c, and January ribs were not quoted the first hour.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Nov., 72⅝c; Dec., 73c; May, 76¼c.

Corn—Nov., 58⅝c; Dec., 59⅜@59½c; May, 62@62⅛c.

Oats—Nov., 38½c; Dec., 38⅜c; May, 40⅜c.

Pork—Nov., $13.65; Dec., $13.65; Jan., $14.97½; May, $15.17½.

Lard—Nov., $8.52½; Dec., $8.55; Jan., $8.60; May, $8.72½.

Ribs—Nov., $7.85; Jan., $7.70@7.72½; May, $7.85@7.87½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.49; No. 1, $1.49; Dec., $1.48; May, $1.51.

Rye—Dec., 59c; May, 61¼c.

Barley—Cash, 51@59c.

Timothy—March, $5.90.

Clover—March, $9.00@9.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market steady. Good to prime steers, $6.00@6.75; poor to medium, $3.60@5.80; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.25; cows, $1.25@4.50; heifers, $1.50@5.00; canners, $1.25@2.25; bulls, $1.75@4.50; calves, $2.50@6.25; Texas steers, $3.00@4.00; western steers, $3.65@5.45.

Hogs—Receipts today, 19,000; Monday, 34,000; left over, 3,769. Market steady to strong. Mixed and butchers, $5.60@6.00; good to choice heavy, $5.60@5.95; rough heavy, $5.35@5.55; light, $5.30@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.60@5.80.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Butter—Market steady; creameries, 14@21½c; dairies, 13@19c.

Cheese—Market steady; twins, 9¼@9½c; young Americas, 10c; daisies, 10@10½c.

Eggs—Market firm, 22c.

TOLEDO MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Nov. 9.—Wheat—Market dull and firm; cash, 76¼c; Dec., 77c; May, 79½c.

Corn—Market firm; cash, 60½c; Dec., 60½c; May, 63c.

Oats—Dec., 39¾c; May, 41¾c.

Rye—56c.

Cloverseed—Cash and prime, $5.65; Dec., $5.67½; March, $5.72½; No. 2, alsike, $7.50.

Oil—North Lima, 94c; South Lima and Indiana, 89c.

EAST BUFFALO MARKETS.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Cattle, receipts, 12 cars, including 7 cars of Canadas; market dull, very little doing; light 920-pound Indiana steers, $4.15; poor to fair fat cows, $2.00@3.50; veals, $4.25@7.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 45 cars; market opened 5@10c lower and closed still weaker; heavy grades sold $5.90@6.00 early; mixed and mediums, $5.75@5.85; closed 5@10c lower, pigs, $5.45@5.55; roughs, $5.25@5.35; stags, $4.00@4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings, 24 cars, including 5 cars Canada lambs; lambs, 5@10c lower; top natives, $4.75@4.85; a few fancy at $4.90; fair to good, $4.25@4.70; culls and common, $3.40@4.15.

Sheep and Yearlings—Market steady; top, mixed, $3.50@3.75; culls to good, $1.50@3.40; wethers and yearlings, $3.80@4.00; heavy export ewes, $3.40@3.50; heavy Canada lambs slow at $4.50; handy wethers, $4.65@4.70.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Nov. 9.—The stock market was broad and active in the opening dealings and large blocks of the principal stocks changed hands. First sales of Union Pacific were of 3,000 shares at 107½ to 108, compared with 107⅛ last night. Pennsylvania opened unchanged but immediately advanced nearly a point. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg gained 2.

There was a better distribution of strength during the first hour than at any time since the market became active. Gains reached between 1 and 2 points in over a dozen stocks, conspicuous among which were the Tractions, Sugar, St. Paul, the Atchisons, Great Northern preferred and Union and Missouri Pacific. Profit-taking was in evidence in some of yesterday's strong stocks and there were reactions from best prices.

The realizing movement carried Atchison and St. Paul off about a point. Colorado Fuel fell 2 and recovered and American Smelting fell 1½. The unexpected decrease in cash reserves of the banks accentuated the selling. A strong upward movement developed in Metropolitan Street Railway, which carried it up 6¾, Brooklyn Transit 3⅜ and Manhattan 2. Consolidated Gas, People's Gas and Pressed Steel Car rose 2¼, Great Northern preferred 3, Ann Arbor preferred 2½, St. Louis and San Francisco and Chicago Great Western 1¼ and several of the specialties a point. Metropolitan Street Railway reacted 1¾, Northern Pacific preferred fell 1½ and other stocks suffered from profit-taking. The closing was very active and highly irregular.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 29,121 bbls; state and western market neglected, buyers and sellers continuing 5c to 10c apart on most grades. Minnesota patents, $3.90@4.10; winter straights, $3.60@3.90.

Wheat—Receipts, 45,770 bu; sales, 950,000 bu; market sold off this morning through further sales for long account, larger northwest receipts, foreign selling and weakness at Paris. Dec., 79½@79 13-16c; May, 80¾@81 5-16c.

Rye—Market firm; state, 57@58c, c. i. f., New York car lots; No. 2 western, 63c, f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 18,800 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; market dull and barely steady, following easier cables and the wheat decline. May, 66@66 11-16c.

Oats—Receipts, 109,200 bu; market inactive but steadily held. Track white, 45@50c.

Beef—Market quiet.

Pork—Market steady.

Lard—Market steady; prime western, $8.82½.

Butter—Receipts, 3,303 pkgs; market firm; state dairy, 14@22c; creamery, 15@23c; June creamery, 17½@21½c; factory, 12½@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 4,071 pkgs; market quiet; fancy large Sept., 9¼@9¾c; fancy large Oct., 9¼@9⅞c, fancy small Sept., 10¼@10⅝c; fancy small Oct., 9¾@10c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,872 pkgs; market strong; state and Pennsylvania, 24@25c; western, candled, 21@23c; western, uncandled, 20@24c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined, quiet; crushed, $5.50; powdered, $5.10; granulated, $5.00.

Coffee—Market firm; No. 7 Rio, 7½c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Nov. 9.—Money on call firm at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and $4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.83¾; bar silver, 57⅝c; Mexican dollars, 45½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Nov. 9.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong; government bonds steady:

U. S. Refunding 2s registered..109
U. S. Refunding 2s coupon....109
U. S. 3s registered.....108
U. S. 3 s coupon.....108
U. S. 4s registered (new).....139
U. S. 4s coupon (new).....139
U. S. 4s registered (old).....112¼
U. S. 4s coupon (old).....112¼
U. S. 5s registered.....107
U. S. 5s coupon.....107

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Nov. 9.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows:

Loans, $886,995,000; decrease, $4,927,900.

Deposits, $950,419,100; decrease $7,643,300.

Circulation, $31,821,400; decrease, $54,500.

Legal tenders, $68,955,500; decrease, $2,579,200.

Specie, $177,339,200; decrease, $1,124,500.

Reserves, $246,294,700; decrease, $3,703,700.

Reserve required, $237,604,775; decrease, $1,910,825.

Surplus, $8,689,925; decrease, $1,793,875.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 9.—Flour—Spring wheat, $3.75@4.00; winter, per bbls., $3.50@4.00; Graham, $1.80 per cwt.; buckwheat, $2.65 per cwt.; corn meal, bolted, $1.40 per cwt.; corn meal, unbolted, $1.40 per cwt.

Wheat—72c.
Corn—48@52c.
Oats—39@40c.
Rye—50@52c.
Timothy Seed—$3.50 bu.
Cloverseed—$4.50@5.00.
Barley—50c.
Chop Feed—$1.20 per cwt.
Oil Meal—$1.50 per cwt.
Flax Seed—$1.40.
Hides—Green, 8c; salted, 9c.
Calf Hides—Green, 10c; salted, 11c.
Wool—Unwashed, 16@17c; washed, 25c.
Bran—Ton, $18.00.
Shorts—Ton, $18.00.
Middlings—Ton, $20.00.
Pork—On foot, $5.25@5.50.
Pork—Dressed, $7.25@7.50.
Cattle—$3.00@3.75.
Sheep—3@4c lb.
Lambs—3¾c lb.

CITY HAY MARKET.

Timothy—$7.00@9.00.
Clover—$5.00@6.00.
Mixed—$6.00@7.00.
Straw—$3.00@4.00.

PRODUCE.

Butter—20c.
Butter—Creamery, 22c.
Eggs—20@21c.
Lard—11c lb.
Live Chickens—6@6½c.
Live Geese—6c lb.
Dressed Geese—6c lb.
Live Turkeys—7@7½c lb.
Potatoes—60@80c bu.
Apples—75c@$1.00 bu.
Onions—80c@$1.00 bu.
Beans—$1.75@2.00 bu.
Honey—14@18c lb.

THE POLITICS OF BASE BALL

WHAT WESTERN MAGNATES DID AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus and Toledo Drop Out of the Association, But Probably Will Drop In Again.

At Columbus yesterday the Western Base Ball association held a meeting, at which C. B. Power, of Pittsburg, was elected president, to succeed William Meyer, of this city, and Columbus and Toledo withdrew from the organization, claiming that they wanted to enter a larger association. A reorganization committee was appointed and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president. Altogether the business transacted yesterday looks like a very clever piece of base ball political strategy. Tomorrow a meeting will be held at Mansfield, Ohio, to organize an Ohio state league. With two vacancies existing in Ohio in the Western association it is not likely that the best Ohio towns will break their necks to unite with a state organization, when there appears to be a good chance to get into the Western, and the Columbus managers probably figured that that would have the effect of making the Mansfield meeting a fizzle. Then will come the matter of dropping Matthews and substituting, probably South Bend, and of dropping Marion and substituting Springfield, Ohio. After the circuit is practically completed Columbus and Toledo will reconsider and say that they believe the Western association is good enough for them, and they will drop back into the fold and into a stronger circuit than existed this year. It is also supposed to be a foregone conclusion that Wheeling will be left out of the reckoning next year. It may be observed that there is often politics outside of politics.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John G. Grime and Katharine M. Bosselmann.

Francis L. Carteaux and Agnes C. Houser.

August C. Krockberg and Elizabeth Quandt.

LOCAL NEWS.

M. J. Lordier left for Chicago today on business.

Mrs. A. F. Leeper is ill at her home on East Wayne street.

The Fort Wayne Poultry and Pet Stock association will hold a meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the association's hall, corner of Harrison and Main streets.

Ralph Doty, who conducted a printing business at 86 Calhoun street, has disposed of his press to I. G. Stafford, of 84 Clinton street. Mr. Doty will enter Mr. Stafford's employ on Monday. Bert Yarian has taken a position in Mr. Stafford's establishment.

DEAL FAILED TO GO THROUGH

SOUTHWESTERN WILL NOT GET THE TOWPATH.

Negotiations Between Mr. Dukes and Interurban Managers Are Broken Off.

Negotiations between the managers of the Fort Wayne and Southwestern electric line and A. N. Dukes, of Peru, looking to the transfer to the former of the old canal towpath from Huntington to Lafayette, have been practically declared off, and there does not now seem to be much probability of a deal.

Manager S. L. Nelson, from his offices in this city, was in consultation with Mr. Dukes over the long distance telephone last evening, and the latter was informed that any future negotiations would be upon the basis of Mr. Dukes defraying the expense already incurred. The Southwestern line more than a week ago placed a gang of men at work upon the extension of the line westward from Huntington. Then came the proposition from Mr. Dukes to sell the towpath property as a right-of-way, and work was stopped pending the negotiations.

The parties were unable to reach an agreement, however, and this morning General Manager Nelson instructed his foremen to resume work where it was left off more than a week ago. There is likely to be no further delay in pushing the extension westward from the Lime City.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The special committee on intercepting sewer assessments met last night, but transacted no particular business excepting agreeing to meet again on Monday evening.

The committee of the whole will meet on Monday evening at 7:30 to prepare a report to be submitted to the council at the regular meeting on Tuesday night. What disposition will be made of the interurban terminal question no one has yet been found hardy enough to make even a guess.

H. O. Webber, city engineer of Richmond, Ind., was a caller at the city hall this morning. Mr. Webber will be remembered as the gentleman who made all the drawings and maps for the Salimonic company when natural gas was first brought into Fort Wayne. He is now engaged as a specialist with the C., R. and M. railroad, and his visit to this locality was to inspect and measure the interlocking system as operated at New Haven at the crossing of the two branches of the Wabash and the Nickel Plate.

A new case of scarlet fever has been reported at No. 192 East DeWald street.

A city warrant has been issued for Fred Mashberger, a dairyman, for selling milk containing coloring matter. When the warrant was issued the gentleman had already left for his home, but service is expected to be made today.

Special Engineer Hoit, who was expected to be in the city this week, has not yet put in an appearance. The time limit for the presentation of his report expires next Monday.

The board of works yesterday afternoon again went over the route of the South Wayne sewer and inspected all the work. The cut on Nelson street is thirty-eight feet deep.

A Bargain.

"Say, Jimmie, if ye'll gimme a bite of that apple I'll promise ter tell yer all about the circus if pa takes me ter see it."—New York Journal.

FREE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

A large and beautiful story book will be given to the consumers of Globe Soap and Rub-no-more washing powder—bring your soap wrappers and coupons. n9-S&W-8t

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Santa Claus has made his first delivery of large toy books and beautiful story books for the consumers of Globe Soap and Rub-no-more washing powder. Save your wrappers and bring them any time before Christmas. n9-S&W-8t

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

There's Health In Alma-Bromo.

There's Relief for the Bowels and Tone for the Nerves.

Alma-Bromo Salt not only acts as a laxative, relieving the stomach and bowels of undigested and indigestible material, but it also gently cleanses the liver and kidneys of accumulated impurities enabling them to perform their proper functions in purifying the blood.

Foul blood can never make a clear brain. It is blood charged with poisons which should have passed off through the natural channels that causes that dull, heavy feeling so often experienced in the morning—headache and nervous depression.

Alma-Bromo Salt is nature's great purifier of the whole interior of the body. The waters from which it is evaporated have been used for many years by the staff of physicians at the famous Alma Sanitarium at Alma, Mich., with most perfect results. The Salt comes to you just as it comes from more than half a mile below the earth's surface, except for the water; that you add and drink while effervescing. One to two teaspoonfuls taken on arising in the morning will do your whole body and mind more good than all the medicines you could take and with none of those many ill after effects which come from dragging the stomach and bowels.

One Bottle Better Than a Barrel of Drugs.

ALMA-BROMO
TRADE MARK
EFFERVESCENT SALT

For sale by druggists generally. A Free Sample Bottle will be sent you on addressing THE MICHIGAN DRUG CO., DETROIT, MICH., who are the general distributors of this natural product.

THIEME...

The Tailor.

Fine Tailoring at Popular Prices.

Would be pleased to show you the elegant line of woolens.

Make Suits to order for $18.00, $20.00, $22.00, $25.00 to $40.00.

Trousers for $5.00 to $10.00.

Overcoats for $18.00 to $40.00.

39 E. Columbia Street.

"ALL WRIGHT-FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"
PEERY'S DEAD SHOT VERMIFUGE
25 cts PER VIAL
WILL ERADICATE WORMS FROM THE HUMAN BODY.
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 39 West Main Street.

Both Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

..... Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLE,

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. Phone 615 Main.

BIG EXCURSIONS

OVER 1,000 FORT WAYNE PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.

OTHER TOWNS CONTRIBUTE

SWELLING NUMBER OF EXCURSIONISTS TO 2,000.

WHEELING'S BIG EARNINGS

WABASH'S NEW ROAD A GREAT MONEY-MAKER.

Fort Wayne is well represented in Chicago today. Fully 1,000 persons from here left for that city at noon today, the crowd being about equally divided between the Pennsylvania and the Nickel Plate. The former company sent out a special of ten coaches and a baggage car as the second section of train No. 39, in charge of Conductor Matott and Engineer Polhamus, and nearly every seat was occupied by passengers. The regular train picked up excursionists en route, and for their accommodation several extra coaches were in the train. At the time The Sentinel went to press a complete report of the number of people picked up between Fort Wayne and Chicago was not at hand, but an estimate by one of the officials places the number at about 500, making the total number carried into the Windy City over 1,000. The Nickel Plate's excursion train consisted of twelve coaches and a baggage car and it was pretty well filled when it left the city. The remaining seats were filled at the first one or two stopping places and regular train, No. 1, which followed, picked up the excursionists at the other points along the line. It is safe to say that this road will also take over 1,000 people into Chicago this afternoon. Conductor George Harsh had charge of the Nickel Plate train, while Jerry Lynch manipulated the throttle.

FRANK MORSE GOES HIGHER.

It is stated that Frank W. Morse, third vice president, will assume the second vice presidency and general managership of the Grand Trunk railway on January 1. Mr. Reeves, the present occupant of that office, will go to England for three months and upon his return will resign and retire to his farm in California. The rapid rise of Frank Morse is very gratifying to his many friends in Fort Wayne. Mr. Morse was master mechanic of the eastern division of the Wabash during the administration as general manager of that line of Charles M. Hays. Shortly after Mr. Hays became general manager of the Grand Trunk lines he called Mr. Morse there as superintendent of motive power. He has been with the Grand Trunk ever since.

THE NEW WABABASH LINE.

The Toledo Times says that Agent C. H. Newton is acting paymaster for the new line about to be opened to traffic between Toledo and Chicago. He was out on that line Wednesday, paying the telegraph operators. Concerning the new line the Times says: "There is yet about twelve miles of ballasting to do on the new Wabash line before it can be opened for business, and it is doubted that it can be completed ready for business much before December 1. It was expected that the new line would be ready for freight service by November 15, but the ballasting will delay this."

BUILDING CABIN CARS.

Today the car builders at the east shops commenced the work of building sixteen cabin cars. They will be turned out at the rate of one every three days. The order for the cars was placed with the shops several weeks ago and mentioned at that time in The Sentinel. These cars will have high cupalos, which will afford a good view of the entire train and even the interior of the cab.

WHEELING'S BIG EARNINGS.

New York, Nov. 9.—The report of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad company for the year ending June 30 shows that gross earnings were $2,954,100, an increase of $284,000, and that operating expenses were $2,076,500, an increase of $171,500. After payment of taxes, rentals and interest on bonds, there was left a balance of $146,950 to the credit of the profit and loss account.

PREPARING A NEW OFFICE.

Purchasing Agent Frank I. Brown and Clerk William Geiger, of the Pennsylvania lumber department, will soon occupy more commodious quarters than their present ones. The new office will be in the northeastern part of the office building east of the planing mills, in which Master Car Builder J. A. Graham also has offices. Mr. Brown's old office in the same building will be used as a store room.

SENDING OUT DYNAMOS.

Two car loads of Dynamos and electric supplies left the Fort Wayne Electric works this morning, one for Shepardstown, W. Va., and the other to Seigfried, Pa. The latter included a 3,000 light dynamo and the former a 750 light machine, with all the station equipment.

KILLED AT CRESTLINE.

Landlord Amos, of the Continental hotel, Crestline, passed through the city this morning with the remains of Alfred Dubois and the 4-year-old son of the deceased, en route to Danville, Ill., the home of the dead man. Dubois was killed by a Big Four train at Crestline yesterday in front of the Continental hotel. He had been in France, his native country, and was returning to his home in Danville when he met with the accident. The funeral party was transferred from the Pittsburg to the Wabash at this point.

CALLED UPON A SAD MISSION.

George E. Graham, assistant foreman of the Pittsburg paint department, was called to Toledo this morning upon a sad mission—to attend the funeral of his brother, Charles Graham. The deceased died very suddenly last night, and the message came as a great surprise and shock to Mr. Graham, who was not aware that his brother was sick. Charles Graham was 48 years old. He was formerly a resident of Crestline, where he was employed in the train service by the Pennsylvania company. About six years ago he lost one of his arms in an accident and since that time he was employed as a crossing watchman in Toledo. The remains will probably be taken to Crestline for interment. All the Pittsburg trainmen who run into Crestline knew the deceased.

TRAMP IN MISFORTUNE.

James Ryan, a "tourist," was taken to the county asylum this morning, suffering from a broken ankle. Ryan met with the accident yesterday in getting off of Grand Rapids and Indiana train No. 25 at the Nickel Plate crossing. He was found at the side of the track by the section men and the city ambulance was called out there to remove him. Ryan says he was kicked off the cars by one of the railway detectives, but there is no report to that effect at the railway offices and it is believed there that he sustained the injuries by jumping from the cars. The train was barely moving when the accident happened.

H. A. ZOLLINGER TRANSFERRED

Henry A. Zollinger will take the position of bill clerk in the Pittsburg freight office next Monday, filling a position that has been made vacant by recent changes in that establishment and which were mentioned by The Sentinel at the time they occurred. Mr. Zollinger has been employed by the weighing and inspection bureau ever since that branch of railway work was inaugurated in Fort Wayne. Previous to that service he was employed in a clerical way at the Nickel Plate freight house. The change is made because of the increased salary and the fact that it places him in line for further promotion. Mr. Zollinger is a competent and faithful employe and a first-class man socially.

CONCERNING FINDLAY SALE.

In noting the alleged sale of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton company, the Cincinnati Enquirer yesterday said: "President Woodford, who was seen by a representative of the Enquirer and asked concerning the matter, said that the question was being considered, but that no definite action had as yet been taken. It is very probable, however, that the deal will go through." Continuing, the Enquirer says: "By securing the property the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton would have a line from Toledo to Fort Wayne and a line from Cincinnati to Fort Wayne. By extending the Delphos division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton to a connection with the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western a more direct line between Cincinnati and Fort Wayne could be secured than by operating over the Dayton and Michigan to Ottawa and thence to Fort Wayne over the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Frank Closs and Max Holtz, of the electric works, will spend Sunday at Blue Lake.

John Wachmiller, keeper of tools at the electric works, is off duty on account of sickness.

Mrs. Arthur Stein, wife of the machinist, went to Chicago this morning for a week's visit with relatives.

Passenger engine 169 has been turned out of the Nickel Plate shops after receiving repairs.

Erie shopmen at Meadville to the number of 400 have been granted an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

Fireman W. Thompson, of the Nickel Plate, has been assigned to engine 8, with Engineer Joseph Bracht.

After a pleasant visit at his old home, Connellsville, Pa., Engineer Al Baer has resumed work on the Nickel Plate.

Shop Clerk J. H. Hobrock, of the Pittsburg, went to Grand Rapids this morning to spend a day or two with friends.

C. Doehrman, W. F. Boese and J. Horstmeyer, car builders at the Pittsburg shops are off duty on account of sickness.

A. S. Anderson, foreman of one of the departments of the electric works, will be the guest of friends in Chicago tomorrow.

Bridge Supt. W. S. Danes, of the Wabash, is in the city today looking after the new coal docks, now in course of erection.

Fireman Charles Souder, of the Nickel Plate, and his wife, went to Huntington this morning to spend Sunday with relatives.

Nickel Plate Brakemen F. E. Todd and T. H. Gallivan, who were sick, have recovered and resumed their duties on the road.

M. S. Willson, foreman of the incandescent testing department of the electric works, is in Chicago today on business for the company.

The new union passenger station that the Lake Erie and Western and the Big Four are building jointly at Muncie is ready for the roof.

Charles M. Hays, who has just retired as president of the Southern Pacific, will, with his family, go to Europe, to be absent two months.

Switchman O. O. Spaid reported for duty at the Nickel Plate yards yesterday after an absence of a few days on account of the sickness of his wife.

Night Clerk John Smith, of the east yard offices, is sick and George McManigal, of the day force, is filling the night position pending Mr. Smith's absence.

Nickel Plate Fireman Hutzell is making rapid progress towards recovery from an attack of typhoid fever. He has been removed from the hospital to his home.

Nickel Plate engine 16 was put in service today, after general repairs at the Stony Island shops. She will be in charge of Engineer M. V. Shaver and Fireman B. Bisel.

During the coming year the Pennsylvania will build 200 engines and spend $2,000,000 in improving its motive power. Most of the work will be done at its own shops.

J. C. Currie paid his monthly visit to Fort Wayne yesterday. He represents the manufacturers of the injectors and lubricators now so extensively in use on locomotives.

Engineer Al Becker, of the Nickel Plate, is still quite sick. He has been confined to his bed for over a week and there is but little prospect of any very great improvement in his condition for a few days.

Chief Clerk Charles M. Jones has nearly recovered from an attack of stomach trouble and will resume his duties at the Pittsburg freight house next Monday. William Haas acted as chief clerk during the absence of Mr. Jones.

Ben McFarren, of Shop Clerk J. H. Hobrock's office, and his wife left today for Kalamazoo, where the lady will visit friends, while her husband slaughters quail and other game. They expect to be absent from the city a week.

The Wabash lines earned in the fourth week of October $600,937, against $522,503 in October, 1900, and $503,140 in 1899. Since July 1 the Wabash has earned $6,705,701, against $6,135,902 in the corresponding period last year.

Mrs. John S. Lee, wife of the Nickel Plate engineer, was able to sit up yesterday for the first time in many weeks. The lady is a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but she is now improving.

William H. Rost has taken a position at the Pittsburg round house, succeeding H. Cox, resigned. Mr. Rost was formerly employed at the Olds Wagon works.

A coach will be sent to Washington, Ohio, Monday for the accommodation of a party of farmers, who will go to Kingfish, Oklahoma, via the Pennsylvania via Chicago.

J. G. Snyder, a car repairer employed by the Pennsylvania company, is off duty on account of an injured right hand. He had the fingers pinched a few days ago.

Frank Schille resumed his place in the Pittsburg round house this morning. He and his bride returned from a wedding trip to St. Louis, where Mr. Schille's parents reside, yesterday.

Jacob W. Reiber, timekeeper at the electric works, will probably be on duty next Monday morning. He has been having a serious time with an injured foot, the result of stepping upon a nail, and has been confined to his home a few days.

Friday's Indianapolis Journal: "W. G. Leet, who for a number of years has been train dispatcher of the Lake Shore at Toledo, has resigned to accept the position of chief dispatcher of the Wabash. Mr. Leet is known by railroad men as an expert in this line."

Harry L. Beringer, who has been afflicted with neuralgia of the face for several days, resumed the duties of night ticket receiver of the Pennsylvania last evening. H. G. Musser, who filled that position during the absence of Mr. Beringer, has returned to his home in Columbia City.

W. W. Burwick, formerly a brakeman on the Lake Shore road, who left that road to take the position of yardmaster of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western at Frankfort, Ind., has been promoted to take charge of the East St. Louis yards of the company, its western terminus, an important position.

Among the names on the absentee lists at the Pittsburg shops this morning were the following new ones: A. Kummer, Patrick Bresnahan, J. Haudenschild, Harry Kline and J. O. Langston, who are sick, and W. B. Cole, J. McCarthy and J. H. Weber, who are looking after private business.

One of the largest equipment orders ever placed has been given by the Northern Pacific company. It is for fifty large locomotives, ten first-class sleepers, ten tourist sleepers, twenty first class coaches, four dining cars, six baggage cars, 2,000 box cars, 1,000 flat cars, 300 ballast cars and thirty cabooses.

Walter Adams, machinist at the Buss works, was the recipient this morning of numerous presents from his friends in the shop. Walter was twenty-five years old today and that fact became known to the "boys" yesterday. The anniversary will be observed this evening in a manner befitting so important event.

Charles Jocquel and Cornelius Cooper, machinists employed in the Pittsburg shops, have taken a week's leave of absence which will be devoted to catching fish at West lake. Nothing but big fish "goes" with these fishermen, as they are under contract to Foreman Hugh Hogan to furnish fish ribs sufficient and large enough to construct a picket fence in his back yard.

The Pennsylvania, now controlling th Baltimore and Ohio, is remodeling many of the bridges, substituting iron for wooden bridges wherever the latter are now located. In doing this the contractors are much surprised at the solidity of the masonry on which the bridges now rest, showing that when the Baltimore and Ohio was built it was done in a very substantial manner and that the improvements will require but little new stone masonry.

JAMES CALLAHAN ACQUITTED.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9.—James Callahan, charged with the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy and subsequently with perjury in connection with his defense, has been finally set free. The jury in the perjury case brought in a verdict of not guilty last night, after being out thirty-three hours. The delay was due to debate on the subject of Callahan's mustache, which the prisoner swore had been shaved off before the date of the kidnaping, but which other witnesses distinctly remembered subsequent to that event. Callahan has been in jail nine months. There is now little to prevent Pat Crowe from returning to Omaha. The evidence on which Callahan has been tried would probably prevail in the case of Crowe.

REFUSED BY COLE YOUNGER.

Minneapolis, Nov. 9.—Coleman Younger, the former train robber, now out on parole, has been offered the position of captain of police of Minneapolis, and, after a consultation with his friends, has refused the place. He is now engaged as a clerk in a St. Paul grocery store, and the position of captain of police would pay him much better, but he argued that it would bring with it notoriety, which he desires to avoid. The Younger brothers, Coleman and James, announce that they do not wish to commit any act that will cause the authorities to regret having granted them a parole after twenty-five years' imprisonment.

Miss Anna Waddington, physical director at the Y. W. C. A., is spending the winter with her cousin, Miss Blanche Bilderback, of South Broadway.

Dr. Thompson and Charles Neumeier leave today for near Leipsic, O., where they will spend a week hunting.

COLDS

The quickest relief, for a cold, is by Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We all have colds, you can try it and see. You will find the edge taken off in a night; and, in three or four days, you'll be wondering whether that cold amounted to anything anyhow.

That's relief. If you tackle it quick, the relief is quick and complete, if you wait till the cold is in full possession of head and lung, why, of course, the relief is quick if it comes in a week.

A little emulsion won't clear and restore your whole breathing-machine in a minute; don't be looking for miracles.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

You may Snap your Fingers at Dyspepsia

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder, coming from the purity and wholesomeness of its ingredients, which promotes digestion. Food raised by it will not distress. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by hygienists and physicians, and they accordingly recommend it in the preparation of food, especially for those of delicate digestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Globe-Wernicke . . . Elastic Bookcases.

Globe-Wernicke . . Office Filing Devices

We have already sold either Globe-Wernicke Bookcases or Globe-Wernicke Office Filing Devices to the following Fort Wayne persons or firms, to any of whom we refer customers desiring to inquire as to the valuable features of these popular goods. Bear in mind we are the sole Fort Wayne agents of the company and that we sell the goods at precisely the same prices as are charged by the manufacturers—no more and no less.

Bishop H. J. Alerding.
Mr. August Bruder.
Mr. Rudolph Bishop.
Mr. A. T. Bailey.
Mrs. Wm. P. Breen.
Mr. Edmund Coombs.
Mr. D. F. Crawford.
Dr. W. D. Calvin.
Mr. W. E. Doud.
Mr. R. L. Duebler.
Mr. Albert Dittoe.
Rev. J. N. Field.
Mr. E. A. K. Hackett.
Mrs. E. A. Jones.
Mr. H. A. Koplinger.
Mrs. Frances Malloy.
Mr. Chas. McDougal.
Mrs. Frank Pierce.
Mr. W. D. Page.
H. C. Rockhill.
Clinton R. Willson.
Mr. Van B. Perrine.
Mr. H. A. Perfect.
Rev. Geo. Force, Antwerp, Ohio.
E. E. Morris, Hoagland, Ind.
Rev. Louen, St. Vincent.
Berghoff Brewing Co.
W. L. Carnahan & Co.
First National Bank.
Fisher Brothers.
Fort Wayne Electric Works.
Fort Wayne Gas Company.
Hamilton National Bank.
Owen N. Heaton.
The Journal Co.
Olds Wagon Works.
Old National Bank.
Vesey & Heaton.
Wabash Railroad Co.
H. W. Mordhurst.
Wayne Engineering and Construction Co.
Western Gas Construction Co.
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EVERY GOOD THING IS IMITATED.

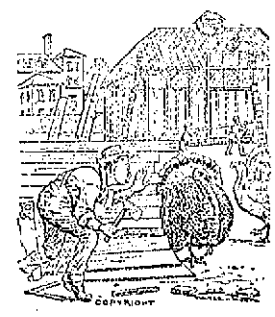
That's why a lot of inferior imitations of the Globe-Wernicke Bookcases and Filing Devices are springing up like mushrooms. BUY THE BEST, for they cost no more than the poorest.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

Special Announcement!

Owing to the great demand of patients who desire to take advantage of our special offer for any size gold filling for $1.00, we have decided to extend this offer 10 days longer.

Union Painless Dentists.



Thoughts of Thanksgiving

do not interfere for a moment with our keeping up a full and ample supply of good lumber to keep intact the roof over your heads to shelter you while you are enjoying your Thanksgiving dinner. We know your requirements for hard and soft woods of all kinds and are confident of our ability to meet them. Call, write or telephone and we will fill the bill.

The Diether Lumber Co.,

44 East Superior St. 100 Pearl St.

You Are Not....

Taking a Chance

When You Buy Here....

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

If You Come As....

A Visitor

You Will Remain as a Customer.

Brazilian Beaver Scarfs,

with Fisher tails and chain clasp

$5.00 each

Opening Display of Furs!

...Monday and Tuesday...

The Representative of one of the largest and best Fur manufacturers' in New York will be with us on Monday and Tuesday, with an elaborate showing of the finest Furs of every description. Special orders will be taken for Seal Skin Coats and other fur garments at right prices.

A Genuine Black Marten Scarf...

with 6 tails and chain clasp...

$5.00 each

Dress Goods.

There is not a taste that cannot be suited here, because our stock comprises every stylish weave, every fashionable coloring. Here are a few new arrivals:

Fancy wool suitings, 27 inches wide, just right for children's school dresses.....25c a Yard

Wool Tricot, in all desirable shades, a serviceable fabric....35c a Yard

All-Wool Cheviot and Venetians, all the most wanted shades.....50c a Yard

All-Wool Cheviot and Granite Suitings, 46 to 54 inches wide, all good shades.....75c a Yard

French Flannels for waists, in new and beautiful Persian designs.....75c a Yard

French Flannels for waists, in plain colors, with handsome side band of Persian for trimming.....75c a Yard

Plain French Flannels, in all the prettiest shades.....50c a Yard

Embroidered French Flannels in waist patterns, all ready but the making.....$3.75 and $4.50 Each

Handkerchiefs.

You always need handkerchiefs. You dont always find such a complete stock and such excellent values as we are showing now. Don't wait until Christmas; the selection is easier now.

Women's all-Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, unusual at the price .....5c Each

Women's Sheer Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, a special offering .....3 for 25c

Special values in Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..10c Each

Linen and Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs in beautiful qualities and patterns.....10c Each

Hundreds of pretty and dainty patterns in Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.....25c Each

Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, extra values at .....10c 12½c, 15c and 25c Each

A beautiful showing of fine Linen Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs from...50c to $10 Each

Leather Goods.

A big lot of Pocketbooks, Purses, Chatelaine Bags, Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases and leather novelties of all sorts are here enticingly priced. Goods that are sure to interest you, for they are new and stylish; choosing ought to be easy.

Thanksgiving Linens.

That glorious New Enland holiday. The day of family gatherings and good cheer is near at hand. How is your linen closet? Your Thanksgiving table must be made attractive with snowy napery. There is always a demand for table linens at this time. Something finer than common; that is why we make a special effort on fine linens, and a special price, that you may dress your table handsomely at a small cost.

We offer all Linen Table Damasks. 72 inches wide, in fine qualities and beautiful patterns in the new and elaborate floral, plain center and open border designs at 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up to $2.50 a yard.

All Linen Napkins, ⅝ size, in a great variety of handsome patterns, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and up to $3.50 a dozen.

Fine All-Linen Napkins, ¾ size, in patterns to match, all Damasks, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50 and up to $10.00 a dozen.

Lunch Cloths, Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Center Pieces and Doylies in endless variety.

Just a word about some striking values in Table Sets. Fine Satin Damask Table Cloths, real Iris Linen, choice of beautiful patterns:

Size 2 x3½ yards, $3.75 each.	¾ Napkins, $5.00 a doz.
Size 2 x3 yards, $5.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $5.00 a doz.
Size 2½x2½ yards, $3.75 each.	⅝ Napkins, $3.00 a doz.
Size 2½x2½ yards, $5.00 each.	⅝ Napkins, $4.00 a doz.
Size 2½x2½ yards, $6.00 each.	⅝ Napkins, $6.00 a doz.
Size 2 x3½ yards, $5.25 each.	⅝ Napkins, $4.25 a doz.
Size 2½x3 yards, $3.50 each.	⅝ Napkins, $3.00 a doz.
Size 2 x4 yards, $3.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $3.50 a doz.
Size 2 x4 yards, $6.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $4.25 a doz.
Size 2½x3 yards, $6.00 each.	⅝ Napkins, $4.00 a doz.
Size 2½x4 yards, $12.00 each.	¾ Napkins, $6.50 a doz.

China and Glassware.

The best of food poorly served is not appetising. Your table ought to be handsome in its china and glassware appointments especially on Thanksgiving day. You will find a stock here that can supply every need. Complete lines of Dinner Ware, Celery Trays, Salad Dishes, Fancy Plates, Olive, Pickle and Jelly Dishes, Candelabra Candles and Shades, Table Glassware of every description.

Large Platters to put the turkey on. 18 inch, $4.25; 20 inch, $4.50 each.

Turkey Plates in English China.....$4.50 a doz.

Rogers Bros.' 1847 silver plated Knives, Forks and Spoons at lowest prices.

Look here for anything you may need for use or ornament on Thanksgiving.

Men's Underwear

Gentlemen, we want you to get the habit of looking to us for your Underwear. The better judge you are the more you will appreciate our stock. This store is equipped to meet every demand; suppose you see these values:

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, ought to be 50c, here.....30c Each

Fine Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, no rough seams to irritate you; our special quality.....50c Each

Fine Natural Wool Underwear, soft and warm.....75c a Garment

Root's Tiroli Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers.....$1.00 Each

Wright's Sanitary Health Underwear, serviceable and comfortable.....$1.00 a Garment

Fine Australian Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers.....$1.50 Each

Luzerne Camel's Hair Underwear, Shirts and Drawers....$1.50 Each

Men's Union Suits, in all-wool and Merino, from..$1.50 to $5.00 Each

Gloves.

People who appreciate Glove goodness buy them here. No glove stock in town is better fitted to fit you and yours in gloves. None but the worthy makes find room here.

Golf Gloves, for children, in pretty color combinations.....25c a Pair

Kid Gloves for women, in all plain and fancy colors.....25c and 50c a Pair

Kid and Suede Gloves, all sizes, all shades, every pair we sell makes a permanent customer for our glove department....$1.00 a Pair

Real Kid and Suede Gloves, made by Reynier, Perrin and Centemeri, the perfection of fit and durability.....$1.50 a Pair

The Perrin make in Gloves for men, all correct shades.....$1.50 and $2.00 a Pair

Warm lined Gloves and Mittens for men, women and children; all sorts and kinds at prices to suit your purse.

Books.

All the new and popular books can be found here. The Crisis, Lazarre, Dr'l and I, Graustark, The Eternal City, Captain Ravenshaw, Richard Carvel, The Right of Way, the Puppet Crown, Like Another Helen, The Sky Pilot, Uncle Terry, Blennerhassett, Eben Holden, Alice of Old Vincennes, and many others...98c Each

THE RURODE DRY GOODS CO.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 178

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Forecast for Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday, except possibly showers in extreme south portion this afternoon or tonight; colder tonight; winds mostly northerly.

LOCAL LINES.

George Sterling, of Chicago, is visiting friends in the city.

Dr. A. H. Shaffer, of Huntington, was in the city yesterday.

Fred Zollars and Mr. Menzies leave this evening on a week's hunting trip.

Messrs. Harry and Daniel Ninde leave next week for the Ninde farm, near Baldwin, where they will hunt for a week.

The second annual French masquerade ball of the Zoo-Zoo Fishing club will be given in Randall hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 21.

The Book Reviewers will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles Fitch Monday afternoon. The books to be considered are "The Crisis" and "Every Such a King."

The annual meeting of St. Paul's Walther league will be held in the school hall at Barr and Madison streets Monday evening. The business session will be followed by a smoker.

Miss Helen Kelly, of Arcola, and Messrs. Roy C. Walker, of Spencerville, and Stacey Steele, of Albion, have arrived in the city to take a commercial course in the International Business college.

The Shamrock Literary club will meet tomorrow afternoon in its club rooms to complete arrangements for its annual ball and reception to be given at the Saengerbund hall on Thursday, Nov. 21.

Quite a crowd of little folks gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Helbig, of 111 Liberty street, to celebrate the joint birthday anniversary of their daughters, Edith and Selma, Edith being 9 years old and Selma 8 years. Games and other amusements occupied the attention of the little people, and at 4:30 a luncheon was served. The little girls received many handsome presents in honor of the occasion.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND MAPLE SYRUP.

New York Buckwheat, 10-lb sks, 35c.

Geiger's Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour, 5-lb packages, 25c.

Mrs. Austin's Self-Raising Buckwheat, 2-lb packages, 10c.

Mrs. Austin's Pancake Flour, 2-lb pkgs, 10c.

Virginia Sweet Pancake Flour, 2-lb pkgs, 10c.

Franklin Mills Whole Wheat Flour, 5-lb pkgs, 25c.

New Vermont Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.

Lyndon Maple Syrup, quarts, 35c.

WHITE & RUIT HOUSE.

FRESH VEGETABLES—FRUITS.

Fresh Florida Head Lettuce, 15c lb.
Hot-house Lettuce, 15c lb.
Large Cauliflower, 20c head.
Large Scarlet Radishes, 2 bunches, 5c.
Fresh Green Onions, 2 bunches, 5c.
Fresh Spring Spinnach, 20c pk.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 25c pk.
Ripe Florida Oranges, 30c doz.
Snow Apples, for eating, 35c pk.
Good cooking Apples, 30c pk.

GREATEST GROCERY CO.,
'Phones 315-366; Bell, 378.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

FRESH OYSTERS.

Large Select Oysters, 28c can.
Large Stewing Oysters, 22c can.
Fine Michigan Celery, 23c bunch.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 9c quart.
New Monarch Catsup, pts, 22c bt.
Monarch Catsup, half pts, 13c bt.
Monarch Catsup, quarts, 35c bt.

GREATEST GROCERY CO.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Nothing better for luncheons and dinners than the celebrated "COLUMBIAN" Macaroni or Spaghetti. For sale at all leading grocers in Fort Wayne. 7tf

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

RENUMBER YOUR HOUSE.

Telephone us. We will renumber your house at 15 cents a number put on. Only Anti-Rust Aluminum numbers used. Regulation size.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.
913

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

FURS! FURS!

Buy your furs direct from the manufacturer and thereby not only obtain the best prices, but the latest styles and best quality. It costs you no more to have your fur garments made by us to your own measurements than to buy ill-fitting garments elsewhere. We carry the most complete line and largest assortment of furs in the city. All the latest effects of fashionable furs in Alaska Seals, Hudson Bay, Sables, Beaver and other; Silver Pointed Lynx, Sable, Isabella and Arctic Foxes, Persians, Broad Tails, Chinchillas, Kremmer, Mink and Martin, at prices that can not be duplicated elsewhere, quality considered. Remember we make all our own goods is the proof that we can make you the right price. Careful attention given to remodeling and repairing furs. We have a large stock of men's fur coats and mittens. Call and see us.

E. A. Stephens,

20 East Berry St. Fort Wayne's New Fur House.

CABBAGE.

Half price. 33 thousand pounds. No place to store it. Must be sold at once. No. 50 Harrison St., corner of Berry.
6t4 LEWIS SHATZER.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

HAIR GOODS.

Purchasers will find here only the choicest hair goods; latest in combs, aigretts, bows, etc.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
121 Calhoun St. Lau Block.
10-16-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

Beginners' class will be formed at the Hanker Dancing Academy Thursday evening.
8-9-11-13

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

REMOVAL SALE.

Will sell all Pianos at greatly reduced prices from now until November 25th, when I will move to 31 West Berry street.

S. A. KARN,
11-7tf 27 West Main Street.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—A fox hound, red with black face. Reward will be paid for his return to 348 South Calhoun street, Joseph Schnee.

FOR WINTER LEISURE

there's a world of satisfaction in the

Smoking Jackets
House Coats
Lounging Robes

Not High-Priced Goods, for Gift Purposes Only, but Popular Novelties, in Popular Fabrics, at Popular Prices—to supply the wants of the every-day man who appreciates House Comfort. Let us show you the lines—you'll be willing to pay more than we ask.

GOLDEN, The Hatter,
COR. CALHOUN & BERRY ST.

Consider The Lily

And when you get your eye properly focused to appreciate the natural art and beauty, take a peep at Mautner's exclusive array of Fall Suitings, as indexed in his show windows—cut to fit, and fit for sure at $25.00 and up. Besides the perfection of fabric, there's the Mautner science—an unbeatable combination.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.

One Dollar

—AND UP—
LOANS—Made on farm and city property at low rates.

A poor man can't afford to deal at a credit store. Too many people are blindfolded just long enough to keep them continually in debt, while their neighbors, who have often even a smaller income, but who pay as they go, have a few dollars in the bank. These neighbors can show you how to prepare for hard times. Our business is cash. Your money-saving neighbor deals with us. If hard times should again occur, he will buy groceries from us for cash at one-half the price that your credit grocer will have to charge you on the book.

H. G. WIEGMAN'S CASH STORE,
199 LAFAYETTE ST.
Home phone 582. Bell 491.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 6 Per Cent. Interest on stock.
LOANS MONEY at Low Rates, Is a friend to rich and poor.
Assets $600,000

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER COURT AND MAIN STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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U. S. Stamps

Get your premiums and numbers to get the $100.00 bed at Stamp Store, 140 Calhoun St. Remember, any one may get this magnificent bed, even for a single number you get with our circular page.

WALL PAPER, all kinds. Rare BARGAINS. L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun.

SPIRITUALISM.

The Rev. Denslow, of Sturgis, Mich., will lecture in Elektron hall Sunday, Nov. 10, at 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Everybody invited. Admission 10c.

JAVEY'S

A Warm Thing

for a cold day is our New Era Radiator. The rich should have them. The poor cannot afford to do without them. Their simplicity, beauty of design and fuel-saving qualities make them the most desirable hot air radiators on the market. Only the best material is used in their construction. Now made in three styles, which we sell at $2.25, $4.50 and $5.50—prices that will practically suit everybody. Come in and inspect this new Idea in Radiators.

BOTH PHONES 1210 JAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE

ONLY AFRICANS GROW IMMUNE

SCIENTISTS SAY TREATMENT FOR MALARIA DOES NOT GIVE PARASITE A CHANCE TO MODIFY SYSTEM.

A paper of much interest on the relation of mosquitoes to malaria has been prepared by Dr. Theobald Smith, of Harvard university, who, under the direction of the state board of health, has given great attention to the disease as it has prevailed in Massachusetts during the last six years. Through the kindness of the officers of the association it has been made possible to present in advance some of the more important passages of the paper. Though it aims only to present a "brief connected survey" of recent discoveries regarding malaria and mosquitoes, nevertheless, it brings out a number of points which will be entirely novel to the general reader. Coming at a time, too, when the season's vigorous campaign against the mosquito is closing, with the advent of cooler weather, Dr. Smith's article may be taken as a resume of what has been done and what may be done in the warfare against malaria—especially what may be accomplished by smaller communities and by individuals when mosquitoes and malaria come around again another year.

Dr. Smith was the discoverer of the difference between the bovine and the human bacillus of tuberculosis, as has been pointed out recently in connection with Dr. Koch's address in London. Whatever he may say in regard to the nature and transmission of malaria has more than usual interest from the fact that the present knowledge of human malaria is based largely upon investigations of animal malaria which he undertook, with the sastance of F. L. Kilborne, ten years ago and which resulted in the discovery that the "tick" was the "intermediate host," as it is called, or general medium, as it may be less technically termed, which carried from diseased to healthy cattle the Texas fever that has so often ravaged the herds of the great southwest.

ANIMALS HAVE MALARIA.

The paper begins by pointing out that malaria and the part of the mosquito in spreading it have been studied by four classes of men. The first step was the study of the disease itself from the standpoint of the physician; the second, the study of the malarial parasite, to which the medical biologist and zoologist have devoted themselves; the third, the study of the mosquito, undertaken by the zoologist and entomologist, and the fourth, the investigation of the best way to get rid of the mosquito, which is the work of the entomologist and the sanitary engineer. The fact, which is well established and on which the whole warfare against the mosquito depends, that the germ of malaria develops partly in the red corpuscles of the blood and partly in the stomach and the stomach walls of the mosquito, so that both mosquito and man are required to enable it to complete its life cycle, was the discovery of many men, each working on knowledge supplied to him by others.

By one investigator or another it was found also that malarial parasites live in the red corpuscles of frogs, turtles, lizards, snakes; that birds—crows, pigeons, finches and sparrows—in different parts of the world are affected with malaria, and that the parasite occurs in mammals other than man, as cattle, sheep and dogs—in all of which it produces severe and destructive diseases. Man, therefore, is not the only one affected by malaria; the same disease is general in animal life. Nevertheless, all efforts to prove that the parasites of animal were able to infect the human subject or that the human malarial parasite was able to infect animals proved a failure. Only one thing carried the parasites of human malaria, and that was the mosquito. Moreover, though it was found that the culex mosquito carried the malaria of birds, only the anopheles mosquito could carry that of human beings. Regarding the mosquito in general and the anopheles mosquito in particular, Dr. Smith says:

MOSQUITO FAMILY NUMEROUS.

"In consideration of the large number of species which occur in most localities—it is said that there are not less than 250 species that have been determined in the entire world—it is, of course, a problem of the greatest importance to find out which species cause malaria and which do not. In solving this problem perhaps no one has done more than a certain Italian zoologist, Grassi, who studied the distribution of the mosquitoes in Italy. He found—and his work has since that time been confirmed—that of the two great genera of mosquitoes that are commonly found in various localities, Culex and Anopheles, Anopheles is the one that carries maralial parasites. By making careful comparative studies with infected Culex and by allowing patients to be stung by Anopheles, he reached the conclusion that the genus Anopheles is the one which transmits human malaria, and that Culex has nothing to do with it. From this position Koch dissented several years ago, when he studied the disease in Italy, and he alleged that probably some species of Culex also transmit the disease. But I am not aware of any further statement of his upon the subject, and I think we must rest contented with these statements for the present, since the Italian scientists have made personal and very thorough investigations into this subject."

With the life history of the mosquito studied as it has been, the theory that the mosquito is the only agent in transmitting malaria is believed to be scientifically proved. The only difficulty has been to explain the conditions under which malaria appears when large public works are undertaken—canals dug, railroad embankments built or drinking water and sewerage introduced. Here there is simply the overturning of the soil, on which the epidemic of malaria follows. The old theory, says Dr. Smith, that the malarial organism lives in the soil for untold ages until it is turned up is utterly ridiculous and cannot longer be entertained, so that the question arises as to how it is possible to account for malaria appearing under such circumstances. For, undoubtedly, it nearly always does appear. Dr. Smith answers the question thus:

INFECTION CARRIED.

"There are several conditions that we should take into account. In the first place, all such work involves the temporary formation of unequalities of the soil, the interference with the natural shedding of the water from the soil and the consequent formation of puddles in which mosquitoes may breed. Then in the economic conditions which prevail today it has been customary, in order to get work done, to import laborers in large numbers from different places and to keep them near the work; and this has given rise to the formation of laborers' camps. These camps have generally been near a source of water, because proximity to water was a necessity of camp life. Sometimes this water was running, sometimes it was stagnant. Then a third condition was the introduction of individuals who probably had been through malarial epidemics in other parts of the country where they had been at work, or who were brought from other countries where malaria is endemic in all its forms. We have, then, the very conditions that are necessary to produce malaria. We have the infected individual, we have an opportunity for the mosquito to breed, and we bring the infected individual in close contact with the breeding grounds of the mosquito. I think that these facts are sufficient to explain, in accordance with our present theory of malaria, the existence of malaria under conditions such as I have described."

In conclusion Dr. Smith takes up the methods by which malaria can be suppressed. In Africa and in Asia, where malaria is the great enemy to the extension of European empire, the suppression of malaria seems to him to be questionable, but in a climate like that of Massachusetts it should be entirely possible, in his opinion, to eradicate or to suppress it. To see that it does not assume epidemic forms such as have prevailed occasionally in the immediate past the things to be done are threefold—all endeavor, in the first place, to rid the neighborhood of mosquitoes; secondly, to protect individuals from the bites of mosquitoes, and, lastly, to protect those sick from malaria from the bites of mosquitoes, to prevent in the sick room the dissemination of infected mosquitoes and to treat carefully all cases subject to relapse.

OIL A PALLIATURE.

Dr. Smith points out that the use of oil on stagnant pools is only a palliative and not to be compared with drainage, which permanently relieves the source of danger. Naturally, however, he does not pay much attention to the claim that when kerosene is used upon puddles to destroy the mosquito larvae the mosquitoes themselves become so loaded with kerosene that when they fly into the lamp at night they become ignited and are converted into dangerous sparks liable to set fire to dwellings. "This," he says, "is one of the arguments which the rural genius is apt to breed, and which are so injurious to the work of public health authorities." Passing from this point, Dr. Smith advises the proper screening of houses, and that people generally who live in malarial regions should be informed of the danged of the open air after sundown.

"Recently," he says, "the Italian investigators have published some very striking statistics concerning the value of such preventive methods in countries that are saturated with malaria. Different men of the national malaria commission undertook to protect experimentally the men who were compelled to live along the railroad tracks of the different Italian railroads passing through very dangerous malarial swamps. They personally supervised the experiments, provided the houses in which these railroad officials lived with proper screens, provided double doors and supervised the lives of the people in such a way that they could not be exposed at night. The statistics which they published for the year 1899-1900 show that fully 90 per cent of such people remained free from malaria in some of the worst parts of Italy, and that of those people who were not protected purposely nearly 90 per cent suffered from malaria during the season. The method of protecting people by keeping away the insects in some mechanical way or other is thus a very valuable means, especially in places where there is always danger of contracting malaria."

The last matter taken up is that of immunity. Koch in his African studies found that in some of the villages where malaria prevailed the children all have malaria, but as these children grow up they no longer have chills and their blood no longer contains the parasites in demonstrable numbers. As adults they are no longer susceptible to it. The same phenomenon has been noted in the case of cattle though, strangely enough, they always carry the parasite in their blood, which is therefore infectious to those that are susceptible. "The reason why we in this country do not become immune," says Dr. Smith, "is because, as soon as malaria has developed within us, we are treated and the parasite dies. Our system is not permitted to undergo the peculiar influences of the parasite during long periods of time, which leads to immunity, so that after a patient is treated for one attack of malaria he may contract that disease again another year; he may contract it as long as he lives, because he is cured at once, the malarial parasite has no chance of modifying his system, and consequently he is always susceptible. I think it is this fact which has led physicians to speak of malaria as a disease toward which we cannot acquire immunity. There is no difference between malaria and other diseases in that respect, excepting in this, that it requires a very long time and it probably demands a very youthful system to withstand malaria before full immunity is acquired." Immunity, in other words, in this part of the world, is an impossible ideal. One has to be a native African for it to be of any use to him.

THE WORD ASSASSIN.

For 900 years the "assassin" has been abroad in the land. Before this time life-takers flourished, of course, in fact, if history be correct, there was a violent death in our first family. But before the eleventh century the man who killed was not known by the name "assassin," says the St. Louis Republic.

The word took shape when the Mohammedans, around the period of 1090, had their grand split up. This came, it seems, through the disagreement of the Sunnites, the orthodox party, and the Shiites, a branch which believed that the son-in-law of the reigning prophet should inherit the throne. The latter were in the minority, however, and they had to keep their sentiments to themselves. But they were busy in secret. They formed many side orders for the purpose of carrying out their creed, which ran something after this style:

1. The rejection of all fixed rules, either of religion or morality.

2. The belief that the imams of the line of Ismael were at present invisible, and that consequently it was the duty of true believers to yield implicit obedience to the vice regents on earth of these secret rulers.

3. The allegorical interpretation of the Koran, whereby any doctrine might be either defended or rejected.

The most active worker appears to have been one Hassan Ben Sabah, who was responsible for the killing off of many opponents of this sect. He exacted blind devotion of his followers, intrusting the task of murder to the lowest and most ignorant. First he had them fed on hashish, and from this oriental opiate comes the word assassin. The most delightful dreams resulted, and the hashish eaters, out of gratitude to the man who was capable of transporting them, followed his commands in the most unquestionable manner.

The sect was extinguished in 1272 by Turkey's sultan.

The deepest borehole known, made by the Prussian government, is at Paruschowitz, near Ratibor, in Upper Silesia. Though finished in 1893, particulars of valuable observations made have never been published, until now supplied by the Prussian government to a British association committee. The total depth is about 6,572 feet; the diameter decreases from 3.6 inches down to 2.7 inches. The upper half of the hole is cubed.

FACTS ABOUT ORCHIDS

The Life of the Orchid Hunter is Not Strewn With Roses—Full of Dangers.

The life of an old orchid hunter combines in itself all the most sensational features of exploration in untrodden districts, often infested by ferocious beasts and by even more savage natives, and in many cases highly malarious and disease laden. The rarer orchids are generally found in the most inaccessible spots and in the densest and most marshy jungles. Even the natives avoid the districts into which the intrepid orchid hunter penetrates in search of his floral quarry.

A few years ago eight orchid hunters met at Tamatave and then separated in search of specimens. Within a year only one of them survived, and he had spent months in the most pestilential swamps, from which he emerged with his health permanently impaired. One of the others had been captured by native priests, who drenched him with oil and burned him to death on their altar.

The expense of collecting the orchids and getting them at last into the salesroom is very great. For example, a fine orchid is found in a very out of the way part of Colombia. After being gathered the plants are wired to sticks and nailed inside boxes. These boxes are conveyed on a journey of several days to Bogota, whence another six days' journey takes them to Honda, where they are placed on rafts and conveyed down the Magdalena river to Savanilla—a fortnight's journey — where the steamer is awaited.

When at last, after a heavy outlay, the consignment reaches England, quite half the specimens will be dead, and in many cases the whole of them will be too far gone for recovery. The orchid importer has always to be prepared for heavy losses.

Twenty-seven thousand valuable plants were sent home on one occasion from Colombia by Mr. Roezl, and of these only two survived the voyage. They were sold for forty guineas each—not a high price when one considers what they had cost.

Until the plant flowers its value is purely speculative. Its species is in most cases readily determined, but it may present some variation which will greatly enhance its value. For example, a certain orchid with a purple bloom may be worth about five shillings, but an example of the same species with white flowers will realize £100 at auction. The value of a plant depends upon its rarity and novelty even more than upon its beauty.

Many years ago an orchid of quite new and unknown species arrived in the packing in which some foreign plants were sent home. No one knew where it came from, and for a long while it continued unique. Orchid hunters sought everywhere for it, but not till seventy years later was it found.

Another orchid arrived in 1854 without any known place of origin, and notwithstanding persistent search, its native habitation has not been found yet.

Some years ago two orchids were found in the zoological gardens in a heap of rubbish. They came in the packing with some South American monkeys, but their place of origin has not yet been discovered.

BAD-NAMED VILLAGE.

On the western slope of the Berkshire hills is a small village which is literally painted red once in every ten or twelve years, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Twenty-five years before the battle of Lexington Sylvanus Cunningham, a peddler of notions, passed through the settlement. His cart was upset and all his wares thrown out in the road. The villagers rushed to his aid, but when he took a hasty inventory of his stock he declared that much was missing, and furthermore denounced the place, and said it should thenceforth be known as "Pilfershire." And thus it was known until 1825, when the village fathers called a meeting to take steps toward throwing off his innominious name.

As a substitute some one mentioned "Red Rock." This was met by the objection that there were no red rocks in the vicinity. Whereupon a shrewd old man suggested that they could paint one. So a great rock by the roadside was given a coat of deep, rich red, and since that time "painting day," which occurs about every dozen years, has been one of the great celebrations in Red Rock's history. It was last painted in the summer of 1899, so that it is comparatively fresh, and the rock itself is not a particle more eternal than the satisfaction of the villagers.

OSCULATORY MISTAKE.

The Lindsborg News, which, by the way, is edited by a charming young woman, prints a story "on" the pretty eighteen-year-old daughter of a McPherson county farmer, says the Kansas City Journal. The story opens with the rather astonishing statement that, though Kansas born, the girl "is very sedate and had never been kissed." However, the editress probably knows what she is talking about, and without comment we give her story as follows:

"Now it happened that the farmer expected a visit from his brother, whom he had not seen for ten years, and the two girls of the family were jubilant. One morning, while the old gentleman was out in the field, a carriage stopped at the farm house and a fine looking young gentleman alighted. The little girl saw him, and running out to meet him, cried: 'Uncle Fred, how glad I am to have you come.' The young man picked her up and kissed her. She led the way into the parlor, where she introduced 'Uncle Fred' to her big sister, who promptly puckered up her lips and gave her 'uncle' a hearty kiss of welcome. Half an hour later the old gentleman arrived on the scene, and as he entered the parlor 'Uncle Fred' arose, handed him his card, and introduced himself as Mr. So and So, of St. Paul, representing the Milwaukee Harvesting Machine company. The girls made their escape from the room and when their uncle arrived next day they waited for their father to give them an introduction."

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

Recently, says a correspondent, I visited Waterloo. Since, as a small boy, I was taken over the ground by two old gentlemen, one of whom had helped to close the gate of Hougoumont against the French bayonets and the other had ridden in the charge of the union brigade, I had been on the field of the great battle half a dozen times and have driven as often out to Quatre Bras, but had never been to Wavre, when the Prussians marched to decide the issue of the glorious day.

A tramway now runs through the valleys along which the Germans dragged their guns, through the mud, to the town which was the headquarters of our allies. The earth is soft and brown, little streams cut their way through the easy soil and form pools in every hollow, and seeing the ground, it is possible to understand how difficult the task was that the fiery old Marshal Blucher sent his men, and how it required all the energy he was able to inspire to enable him to keep his promise to Wellington and to bring his army up on to Napoleon's flank.

The farm products of the United States this year are worth about $400,000,000 more than last year's out-turn.

SHELL-LESS NUTS NEXT

(Los Angeles Times.)

Seedless fruit, thornless roses and shell-less nuts—these luxuries will be common in a few years if predictions are verified.

The methods of growing fruits, nuts and vegetables are undergoing a revolution. It is believed that even the cores and skins can be practically done away with. By saving the strength of the plant used up in this way the fruit will be grown larger and with a finer flavor.

The seedless orange is so far the most successful of the fruits experimented on. It is the result of years of cultivation.

The navel orange, which has very small seeds, was first grafted on the common orange. The result was an orange with smaller and fewer seeds than any in the market. The experiment was repeated over and over again, until the present variety of absolutely seedless oranges could be grown. As the seeds grew smaller the orange itself became larger, sweeter and more juicy.

Apples and pears have been grown without seeds. The fruit so far obtained is smaller than the ordinary varieties and lacking in flavor. With a few years more of cultivation it is believed that seedless apples and pears will be as common as seedless oranges.

Currants and grapes are grown in large quantities without seeds.

A great deal more attention is being paid to the cultivation of nuts than ever before. Experiments in growing chestnuts larger than the ordinary wild nuts have been successful. The object of nut growers now is not so much to grow larger nuts as to do away with the shell and the thick walls that separate the kernel.

An Ohio grower has already succeeded in growing hickory nuts with shells so thin that they can be broken by the hand.

The results obtained in growing roses without thorns or superfluous leaves are already familiar.

The official entomologists of Georgia predict that within a few years the Empire state of the south will contain more than 100,000,000 fruit trees.

One out of every forty-six deaths in Minnesota is due to accident or negligence, according to the report of vital statistics for 1894 to 1897 inclusive.

SLAVES TO HABITS OF SLEEP

NOTIONS DISPLAYED IN PULLMAN CAR—EFFECTS OF THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS AND INDIANA LINE.

(New York Sun.)

"Working on the cars we learn odd things about the sleeping habits of people," said a porter on a Pullman car. "One of the surprising items gleaned in my early railroad days was the fact that many people who wear glasses cannot sleep without them. The first time I saw a man go to bed with his glasses on I thought he had made a mistake.

"'Sir,' I said, 'you have forgotten to undress. You have your glasses on.'

"The man snapped like an angry turtle.

"'Of course I have,' he said. 'I wouldn't be able to sleep a wink without 'em.'

"After that I met lots of people who had become slaves to the habit. Some who could afford luxuries had special night glasses made with certain loops and clasps which held them securely in place, while others, less extravagant, contented themselves with the regular reading glasses.

"A few whom I questioned said they had purposely accustomed themselves to the habit owing to the fact that they were apt to lay their glasses down carelessly and were thus totally helpless if awakened suddenly, but the majority declared that their glasses had become a part of themselves and that they would as soon think of taking off their ears as their glasses.

"In contrast to these folks I found that most people took out their false teeth upon going to bed. I had a good deal of trouble with the toothless contingent. Most of them were afraid to trust their molars to the narrow confines of their berth for fear of losing them. So they gave them to me for safe keeping.

"Then there were wigs. Lots of bald-headed people couldn't sleep without them. In most cases a special shock of hair was provided for sleeping purposes, thus keeping the regular wig spick and span for daytime wear.

"One of the funniest things I ever came across in the false hair line was the case of a certain gentleman from Indiana who often traveled with me. He was absolutely bald. One night I caught a glimpse of him in his night attire. The shining pate that I had marvelled at only an hour before had blossomed out into a great mat of shaggy black hair.

"'I always sleep in it,' he grunted, in explanation. 'When I first began to get bald I hankered after a black wig. I didn't dare to put it on in the daytime for fear my folks would make fun of me, so I took to wearing it at night. I've got so used to it now I can't sleep without it.'

"That struck me as being one of the craziest notions I had ever heard of, but of course it was strictly the old man's business and I didn't say much about it.

"Another funny thing is the predilection many people have for sleeping with their heads in a certain direction. I remember particularly well what a time I had with one woman traveling over the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Helena. After that road passes into North Dakota it runs almost due west. Naturally the berths extend from east to west. This woman could sleep only with her head to the north.

"'I must sleep with my head to the north,' she said, 'and that is all there is to it. I have been ill and am still weak and I must have my sleep, but I cannot possibly lie down with my head to the east, west or south. My head is like the magnetic needle. It always points to the north. If, by any chance, it gets screwed around in any other direction I cannot rest. You must make my bed as I direct you.'

"I tried to be diplomatic. I pointed out to the woman how absolutely impracticable it was to improvise a couch that would block up the aisle for the rest of the passengers, but she wouldn't listen to my explanation.

"'You are not here to argue, but to obey,' she said. 'Make my bed with the head to the north, please.'

"I reported the difficulty to the conductors and brakemen and we finally made a bunk for her out in a little auto room at the rear end of the rear coach.

"There are other folks who have a habit of sleeping decked out in all their jewelry. I found women the greatest offenders in that respect. I used to implore them to lock their gems up somewhere, but they declared they couldn't sleep without their rings and all the rest of it. I knew one woman who never wore even the plainest band ring in the day time, but when she got ready for bed she looked like a jeweler's advertising window.

"Sleep, with some people, depends upon the kind of clothing worn. One wants a handkerchief tied round his head, another must wear slippers, and still another is nervous and uncomfortable without gloves. One man who traveled often over a western road where I was employed could not sleep unless he had a red woolen shawl wound round his shoulders.

"Most habits of this kind are contracted during a spell of illness. The wearing of a certain article of dress is recommended then and by the time the patient has recovered the custom has become second nature and cannot well be broken off.

"Then, there are certain sounds essential to repose. I have known a few abnormal souls that are soothed to slumber and held therein by the ticking of a clock. Unfortunately, the everlasting racket was apt to keep a much greater number wide awake, and many a time I have had a positive mutiny on my hands as a result of the indispensable clock.

"Of all the slaves to habit those who are bound to awaken at a stated hour or minute of the night or at a particular spot are the most amusing and at the same time most annoying. I have in mind now a customer belonging to the latter class.

"He traveled in my car once from Cleveland to Chicago. We had been out of Cleveland only about half an hour when he hunted me up and asked to have his bed fixed. I suggested it was rather early and asked him if he couldn't hold out a little longer.

"'No, sir,' said he, 'I cannot. I've only got a few cat-naps ahead of me at the best and I want to make the most of them. I wouldn't be able to close my eyes for two seconds after we cross the Indiana line and I want to snatch a few winks of sleep before we get there.

"I saw the man was in dead earnest and made his bed. Five minutes later he was snoring away like a pirate, and he continued to snore till we got to the Indiana line. As sure as I'm sitting here that man ceased snoring before the last coach had switched out of Ohio and stuck his head out from between the curtains as wide awake as a new silver dollar.

"'It didn't take us long to get to Indiana,' he said. 'You may make my bed now. I shall not be able to sleep so long as we are in this confounded state.'

"I was dumbfounded.

"'But how did you know when we got here?' I asked. 'You were asleep a minute ago.'

"'Of course I was,' said he, 'and I'd have slept all night if we hadn't struck Indiana. But I always wake up right on the line, no matter in what direction I'm going. You can't fool me on Indiana. I've traveled across this state about two hundred times in the past five years and it has always been so.

"'A man did me dirt down in Tipton county once and I have never slept a wink inside the state since. I want to keep wide awake so as not to lose any chance of seeing him. I'll run across him yet, one of these days, and when I do I'll pay him back with interest or know the reason why. Sleep in Indiana? Well, I guess not.'

"And he didn't. He didn't find his man, either, on that trip, but I feel sure that he will find him some day. Vigilance of that brand is a gift of Providence and is bound to be rewarded."

'GENE FIELD WENT BROKE.

"The late Eugene Field was notoriously improvident, his chronic hardupness being a sort of byword among his intimates," said an old friend of the poet recently to a writer in the New York Times. "But he managed to get a good deal of fun himself out of the paucity of his own resources.

"Once at one of those semi-public functions held in a saloon where every man is a host who has the price and every man a guest who has a thirst, Field as usual went broke. There happened to be a hanger-on in the crowd, one of those whose considerable ambition is to say they have shaken hands and touched glasses with a celebrity. Calling the poet to one side he said: 'Now, I hope you'll take no offense, but I understood you to say you had run short of money. If that is true, I would be glad to oblige you with a ten.'

"'How dare you,' snapped Field, effecting great indignation. 'I don't even know your name.'

"'Beg your pardon a thousand times,' responded the other. 'I meant no offense, I assure you. I thought maybe you might be able to use the money. Please forget it.'

"Field was silent for a moment as if in deep thought, and then slowly drawled:

"'Forget it! All right, I will, on one condition.'

"'On what condition?'

"'On condition that you make it fifteen.'"

The highest receipts ever taken in for the use of the Suez canal in one year were $16,461,800.

ANCIENT INDIAN ART.

Ivory Carving a Hereditary Occupation—Generations of Carvers.

Although ivory carving is doubtless one of the oldest of Indian arts, there are neither facts nor fables to prove much in connection with its early history. So much is certain, however, that work of a kind was practiced previously to the Mussulmans invasion and the Kensington museum contains a set of chessmen discovered about fifty years ago on the site of the city of Brahminabad, Sind, which was destroyed by an earthquake early in the eighth century. The history of the art, so far as the Punjab is concerned, is of quite modern date. In Delhi it goes back no farther than the last century. In Hoshiarpur the inlaying industry is of ancient date, but it received its great stimulus under British rule from large exportation to America, England and the continent; where the work competes not unfavorably with the best of China.

Formerly the trade was confined to the various small boxes used by natives, sticks, chaukis, takhts, shoes and charpais, but now there is hardly an article of European furniture, tables, chairs, mirrors, easels, picture frames, sideboards, hat racks, glove boxes, etc., that is not used for decorative purposes. Patiala has also been a center of ivory carving for several generations, the late maharaja being a munificent patron. The art of turning churas, or bangles, is also of considerable antiquity. The turning of billiard balls, which is confined to Ludhiana, is, of course, quite modern in origin; the trade is small, climatic conditions rendering the use of bonzoline or composition balls preferable, and the balls are mostly exported, having thus to compete with European products.

Ivory carving in Delhi is almost exclusively a hereditary occupation, the system of training being long and arduous, tending to limit the acquisition of the art to families. Thus, the family of Fagir Chand has carried on this work for four generations. The training of the would-be artist begins usually when the boy is about ten or twelve. For about four years he is taught free-hand drawing by the head carver, his apparatus consisting of a slate and pencil or chalk; his sketches are chiefly the figures of animals, cands and dogs, and floral designs, advancing in difficulty as the pupil attains skill. From freehand drawing he passes on to model drawing, using as models figures executed by the workmen in the shop. When proficiency has been attained in this first step he proceeds to learn how to smooth ivory and render it fit for the next process at the hands of the more experienced workers. He is kept at this for two or two years and a half, at the expiration of which time he is initiated into the art of sketching on the smooth surface he has been taught how to prepare—with lead pencil reproducing on the ivory tablet some design which he has been instructed to draw on the slate. He next proceeds to delineate the lines on which a full design will be carried out, and this work employs the lad for another year or year and a half.

When he has succeeded in adapting himself to his new material he is provided with a piece of inferior ivory and instructed in the art of filing his figures on the surface. He then gradually passes on from surface to block figures, and when he has acquired proficiency in the latter he enters on the most difficult art of all—perforation, beginning with coarse work and progressing to the finest qualities, until at length he is able to turn out a beautiful figure, richly adorned with tracery and perforated trappings. A good deal depends on individual aptitude, but even with the advantages of hereditary instinct, application and natural gifts a period of twenty to twenty-five years of careful training is required before a workman can be trusted and is considered proficient in all the branches of the art.

The master craftsman employs his carvers at fixed wages, varying according to the capabilities of the man, supplies him with material, sets his task, he himself taking the risk of sale, destruction of material and the long period of waiting before a return is made for the outlay. The apprentice is paid nothing till he is sufficiently skilled to turn out a salable article, and this he is able to do generally after having served from five to seven years, but the first pay received scarcely exceeds one rouble a month.

In Amritsar, the work being of a much less ambitious character than in Delhi, the apprenticeship to be served is shorter and less arduous. Lads at from ten to twelve are bound for six months or a year to a master craftsman, who sets them to work in soft woods, then on to harder and harder, until the hand and eye can be trusted to be employed on the costly ivory, the pay gradually mounting with the degree of skill attained. The work in Amritsar consists of bangle making, toy figures and such ordinary useful articles as combs, paper cutters, surmadani (little boxes to contain the black antimony wherewith the eastern belle intensifies the blackness of her eyelashes), card cases, as also the geometrical and floral designs for inlaying work in wood or metal. The training of boys to the trade consists in simply watching their fathers at work. When a child is seven or eight he may be said to enter upon his apprenticeship, and in the course of ten or twelve years he becomes a capable worker. The profits of the industry are light, and the chief gainers are the middlemen shopkeepers, who seem to have a kind of local understanding to keep down prices paid for finished articles, while charging their customers three or four times the prices they themselves pay to the producers.

STRAUSS IN RUSSIA.

When Johann Strauss took his orchestra to Russia he had some unusual experiences not generally vouchsafed to those who live outside an autocratic government, says the Youth's Companion.

One day he received the czarina's commands to play before her at her summer resort, and was told, on arriving there, that he would have to rehearse his program three times before the performance. He begged to know the reason for that, but no explanation was given him. These were her majesty's orders, and he could only comply. Still his astonishment grew when he saw, during the three rehearsals, an empty court carriage drawn by a pair of horses slowly going back and forth in front of his orchestra.

Throughout the final performance the mysterious act was explained. The empress, having a sharp attack of gout, was obliged to recline in the carriage, her feet on a cushion, while the concert took place, and the object of rehearsal had been to accustom the horses to a full string band, lest they should take fright and bolt with their mistress.

At the end of the performance an exalted dignitary of the court bade Strauss follow him to a splendid piano, saying:

"Now be good enough to play me all the newest Vienna music."

Although he was pretty well fatigued by this three rehearsals and state performance Strauss thought it expedient to comply, but after he had played continuously for over an hour the stopped, saying:

"I presume that will be sufficient?"

"I am not at all tired," coolly responded his excellency.

"But I am!" said Strauss, and rose from the instrument.

THE LAMA BIBLE.

The principal Buddhist sect in Japan has just placed in its splendid temple, Hong-wan-ji, in Kioto, a most interesting object, namely, the Scripture of Lamaism. There is some chromity about the manner of this great sutra's coming into Japanese possession. Printed in the Wanfich en of the Ming dynasty from wooden blocks which were subsequently destroyed by fire, it lay for over three centuries at the Lama temple, in Pekin, where some Japanese Buddhists who accompanied the military expedition of last autumn had an opportunity of seeing it. Their natural desire to remove the precious volumes to Japan was not approved by Gen. Yamaguchi, who commanded the Japanese forces, but some arrangement seems to have been subsequently effected, to which the Lama priests were evidently assenting parties, as is proved by the recent visit of the Lama himself to Japan, where he was the guest of the very sect now in possession of the sutra. It is a Scripture of huge dimensions. The volumes number some thousands and weigh about thirteen tons. Each tome measures 1 foot by 3, and is magnificently bound in gold brocade, having a finely painted religious picture on the cover. With the sutra came also two lecterns of red sandalwood, elaborately carved in a design of dragons and vine-scrolls. One lectern measures 18 feet in length by 3 feet in width and 4 feet in height. Such a slab of sandalwood is a curiosity, worthy to be used by readers of the great sutra.—London Times' Tokio letter.

Thinks the wife, to have the wedding ring slip from the finger. "Something is going to happen."

Something is *happening*. That ring could hardly be pulled from the finger when it was put there a few years ago. Now it slips off by its own weight. How thin the fingers have grown! And the fingers don't grow thin alone. How thin the face is and how thin the once plump form. Almost unconsciously the wife has been fading and wasting away. The strength given to children has never been regained. Drains which should have been stopped have been neglected.

That is a common experience with women, unless some friend has shared with them the secret of the strengthening and healing power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries the drains which undermine the strength, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes the baby's advent practically painless and gives vigor and vitality to nursing mothers.

"Words cannot tell how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines," writes Mrs. John Cooke, of Hastings, Northumberland Co., Ontario. "I have been in poor health for four years back and this spring got so bad I could not do my work. I went to the doctor and he said I had ulceration and falling of the internal organs, but thought I would try your 'Favorite Prescription.' I took five bottles and three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and I can safely say that I never felt better in my life."

A Ladies' Laxative—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One single, small pellet is a laxative dose.

A GLOVE KERCHIEF.

In these pocketless days one feels the need of a tiny handkerchief which occupies little space and can be stuffed up the cuff of your jacket (where it is sure to fall out and be lost), or better still, can be secured in the cleft of your glove. A handkerchief of some sort is needed. The glove kerchief fills the want. It measures exactly a quarter of a yard square, but it is so sheer that it crumples up into a mere cobweb of lawn, occupying scarcely any space and easily tucked into the cleft of your glove, should you be unprovided with a more convenient receptacle. The glove kerchief is sometimes embroidered with French knots, or finished with a colored border. It is a very dainty mouchoir.

M'KINLEY'S MALADY.

The polite euphemisms of the east have ever been a model for the ruder west, but there are occasions on which this politeness can be stretched too far. Here is the report of Mr. McKinley's death, which appeared in the Sabah, the sultan's official organ:

"Mr. McKinley, who has been suffering in health for some time past, has not recovered from his malady, and according to the telegrams which we print above, has just passed away."

Abdul Hamid's press agents are, as you will see, courteously reluctant to harrow the feelings of true believers—especially of such of them as may be blessed with sensitive—and imitative—imaginations.

Bluffton News: "Mrs. Nichols, trained nurse, arrived from Fort Wayne today to attend Mrs. Roy McCormick for a few days. She has just been relieved from the bedside of Congressman Robinson, who had typhoid fever."

SCHOOL FOR HELLO GIRLS

INDIANAPOLIS COMPANY TO TEACH THEM ELOCUTION.

Plans to Secure Clear Enunciation by Operators Especially for Long Distance Talk.

Indianapolis, Nov. 8.—The new telephone company has determined to open a school of elocution for the benefit of the "hello" girls on one hand and the benefit of the public on the other. The theory is that many of the mistakes which occur in the exchange and much of the inconvenience caused to patrons are the direct result of the want of clear enunciation on the part of the operators. To the end that these impediments may be overcome, one of the best elocutionists in the city has been employed and there will be regular lessons in voice culture, free of charge, under his direction.

The school will be opened in the company's building, and every employe who is in any way connected with the telephone service as an operator will be required to devote a certain number of off hours each day to improvement of his or her voice. It is also said that the company will hereafter make it a condition to employment that the applicant shall undergo certain training before being placed in charge of a switchboard at the exchange.

Officers of the company state that while all its employes will be required to take lessons, it is those who are employed in its long distance service that most need this training, and for whom they are more solicitous. They realize they are doing a great deal of business that the telegraph companies once did and that this business can be increased greatly if all obstacles to quick and easy communication are removed. Many of the more advanced farmers of the state are receiving their market quotations over the lines every day, and this is bringing the long distance wires into a use where absolute accuracy is required, and accuracy in this case means clear enunciation.

BUTTERMILK AND CANCER.

Drinking buttermilk as a cure for cancer is not included in the practice of any physician or surgeon, but John McCrary, a well-known farmer of Tipton county, thinks that it should be. He had been afflicted for some time, and physicians said he was suffering from cancer of the liver. He went to an Indianapolis physician, who confirmed the statement, and told him he had better arrange his worldly affairs, as he had only a few weeks to live. He returned home with a determination that he was not going to die. He threw away all medicines, and began drinking buttermilk several times daily. He has gradually improved in health in the past four months and suffers no longer. He has gained in weight and says that he feels like another person. His friends are amazed at the change in his appearance.

DOUBT
LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

Women who are yet to experience the trial of motherhood should post themselves and remain with modern intelligence. Theories based upon the traditions that surrounded your grandmothers or of the lower animal kingdom, should not be advanced—is pure ignorance. Fashion and civilization has changed your mode of living, dress and thought, "thus made a mother need not suffer, yet she surely will if nature is left alone to mould the fetus and give successful issue of the living child. Mother's Friend is a softening and relaxing liniment, for external use shortly after a woman finds herself pregnant, or as soon as nausea and discomfort with morning sickness is evident. It relieves the excruciating pain occasioned by the strain on the tendinous of the abdominal muscles. A bottle costs $1.00, and is sold by all druggists.

Our book "Motherhood" is mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

GETTING READY FOR HUNTING.

(Bluffton News.)

Never were there as many good hunting dogs in Bluffton as at the present. At least twenty-five are being trained for the season, which opens next Monday. This year twenty-four quails is the limit for a days hunt, and so no bragging can be done about big killings. Each and every hunter must get a permit from the farmer on whose land he hunts or be liable for trespass. Taken all in all, there will be less slaughter done this year than ever in spite of an abundance of quails, the like of which has not been seen in this country for years.

ANCIENT PAINTINGS.

Miss A. De Zavala, president of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, who has been engaged in gathering historical relics for that organization, has come in possession of five oil paintings from the brush of masters of centuries ago, some of them bearing date as far back as the fifteenth century. Where these paintings were secured Miss De Zavala at this time declines to state, says a San Antonio correspondent, but there is a report that they were found in an underground passageway connecting the old Jesuit missions near this city. The subjects of these paintings are: "The Crucifixion," "Adoration of the Wise Men," "The Stable of Bethlehem," "Christ Bearing the Cross" and "The Resurrection." All of the paintings are in a fine state of preservation, but show stains, as if by some fluid, but it is believed these can be removed. "The Stable of Bethlehem" bears date, plainly marked in one corner, 1406, and is claimed to be a Correggio. "The Crucifixion" bears date 1631. The other paintings, it is believed, belong to a period prior to 1406. The paintings will be on exhibition at the St. Louis world's fair. Three of the paintings are on canvas and two on wood.

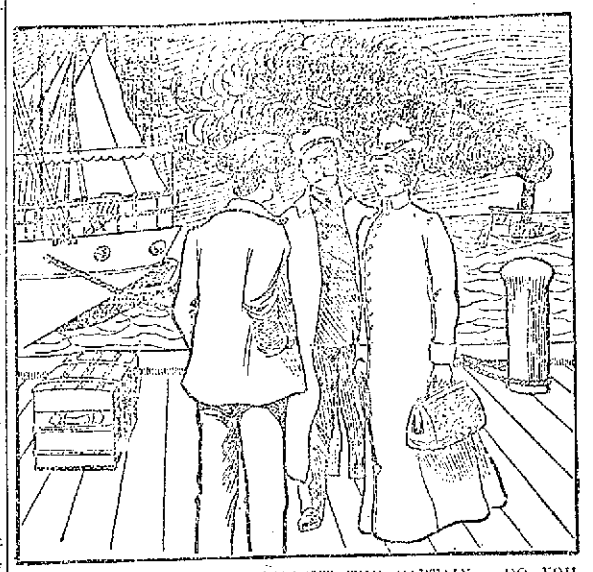
AFTER OUR WHEAT MARKETS.

The vast area of arable land in Siberia opened by the new trans-Caspian route will make Russia a stronger competitor of the United States in the European grain markets than ever before. Some years ago our farming interests believed that their chief competition was to come from the far off wheat fields of India and Egypt, but the cost of transportation was too high to enable these countries to undersell us. With Russia the situation is entirely different. Germany is simply across her frontier and France, Austria and England are within easy reach. The maintenance of our supremacy in the grain markets of Europe, therefore, depends upon the cheapening of Atlantic ocean freight rates.—Leslie's Weekly.

HOW RUSSIA PREVENTS RIOTS.

Riots and disturbances are practically unknown in all the vast empire of the czar, stretching, as it does, in an unbroken line from the Baltic to the Pacific. The reason for this is the wise precautions taken to guard against disaffections arising from the population fraternizing with the military. The government distributes the troops in such a way that they have nothing in common with the population. Tartars are sent to districts where there are no Tartar compatriots, the Poles and Little Russians go to Petersburg, the Caspian regiments to Kronstadt—thousands of miles from home—and the purely Russian troops are stationed in Poland, Gamcasia, Finland or any other district that might possibly cause the government trouble.—Pearson's Magazine.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.



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WALL PAPER

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"I am thankful to be able to say that your Drefs' Gout and Rheumatic Pills are the best medicine I have ever used in my life. I sent for a box last November and it helped me from the first day. Oh! I cannot explain to you how I was suffering from Neuralgia. It seemed to me that Death was near at hand. I thought that no one could be worse. I was so weak that I hardly expected to see my husband come home from his daily labor, but now I am in better health than I have been for two years. I have a good appetite and sleep well the whole night through, and my cheeks are red. Oh! how happy I am, and how thankful to you! My friends who know how I suffered are very much surprised to see how well I am."
Mrs. James Franklin, Detroit Michigan.

You Run No Risk. Mr. Drefs wants no one's money without giving a full return for it. He agrees to refund your money if you are not benefited after a thorough trial, no matter how severe your case or of how long standing. Drefs' Pills Cure nervous, muscular and articular rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, la grippe and lumbago, put the entire system in order, purify the blood, restore nerve force, and remove from the system all traces of the poisonous uric acid.

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A really healthy woman has little pain or discomfort at the menstrual period. No woman needs to have any. Wine of Cardui will relieve all those smarting menstrual pains and dragging head, back and side aches caused by falling of the womb and irregular menses.

March 29, 1900, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of Cameron, Mo., wrote the following to The Chattanooga Medicine Company: "I ask you for advice for the treatment of my complaint. I hear a great many women in my condition are cured by Wine of Cardui, so I send for the medicine." The medicine was sent with plain directions regarding treatment required, and August 31, 1900, she wrote again: "Perhaps you will remember Mrs. W. H. Jones who wrote to you six months ago asking for advice which you so kindly gave her. I never will be able to thank you enough for it. I suffered terribly at my monthly periods for three years. I would sometimes go for seven months with no flow at all. Now I have my health back again and am expecting to be confined in January. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

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has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 women who suffered every month. It makes the menstrual organs strong and healthy and gives women relief from the terrible aches and pains that blight so many homes. The only thing necessary is to seek relief—to go to a drug store and get a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui and take the medicine in the privacy of your own home.

Greenwood, La., October 14, 1900.

I have been very sick for some time. I was taken with a severe pain in my side and could not get any relief until I tried a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before I had taken all of it I was relieved. I feel it my duty to say that you have a wonderful medicine. Mrs. M. A. YOUNT,

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

ISRAEL OPPRESSED IN EGYPT -GOOD WORK OF JOSEPH AT COURT OF PHARAOH FORGOTTEN BY SETI I.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 10, 1901. Topic—Israel Oppressed in Egypt. Text—Exodus i., 1:14.

The class will readily catch the salient points of this lesson if the teacher divides the study under the following subtopics: The oppressed, the oppressor, the oppression, and the purport of it all to us in our time.

The oppressed were the children of Abraham, and a little nearer the offspring of Jacob. When Jacob (Genesis 32:28) prevailed in prayer with God he received the new name of Israel. And beginning from the stage of their history in our lesson in Exodus they are all sons of Israel, Israelites. In the Book of Genesis individual men and families were the centers around which events circulate. The seed of Abraham, the child of promise, and the sons of Jacob are the prominent personages upon whom, as pivots, events in the Book of Genesis turn around. But with the opening of the Book of Exodus scripture widens its scope and a great people moves into the field of vision.

First we are informed of this people entering Egypt (lesson v. 1), "the sons of Israel." They entered Egypt as a family; they are to be enlarged and become a great host of serfs. When they came into Egypt their illustrious relative, Joseph, was prime minister at the court of Pharaoh, and every best thing in the realm was theirs to command. Joseph was about 30 years of age when his kindred settled in Egypt, and as he lived until he was 110 years of age we see he was in power about seventy-one years.

During that period the Israelites had the most propitious opportunity to increase. They dwelt in Goshen, the location of greatest fertility. Because their great relative, Joseph, had proved himself a man of incomparable integrity and political wisdom, his Israelite family stood first in every favor which Egypt had to bestow. How they prospered (lesson v. 7) and multiplied is here indicated in strong terms. They were "fruitful," the verb expressing it being taken from the vegetable world, in which the increase varies from a small multiple to several hundred fold. They "increased abundantly," the words used to describe the increase of fishes. As the finny tribe spawns and swarms in myriads, so those Israelites spawned, swarmed, so that "the land was filled with them." The tradition is that as many as five to seven were born at a time, and that thus "they waxed exceedingly mighty."

TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Thus natural conditions contributed to make the Israelites a great people, but by no means did they contribute enough. Dating from their entrance into Egypt, and for most 200 years thereafter, they were favorites of good fortune. But then the tide turned. A king ascended the throne about forty years after the death of Joseph, of whose relation to Israel we hear in a single sentence, he "knew not Joseph." "Not to know" is in scripture phrase to disregard. The new sovereign had no grateful recollection of the service Joseph had rendered the country in the seven years of famine. Hence the rod of oppression displaced the scepter of favor over the people whom Joseph's influence had sheltered before, and the favored family of Israel began to suffer what they, as a people, have never escaped from until this day.

We have a saying that republics are ungrateful, but exceedingly more ungrateful have been kingdoms and empires. No difference the service rendered by a good ruler, fickle public favor which cries hosannah one week will cry crucify him the next. But with the Israelites it has been exceptional and extraordinary that the spirit of persecution has been hot against them in every age in every nation. The persecution of the Jews began there in Egypt, and it has never been more than mitigated from that day to this hour. It is a mystery that we have not had any explanation by either the advocates or enemies of the Israelites.

How is it that a race of people possessed of so many praiseworthy characteristics as the Jews should always have to face a frowning world? They have ever been a law-abiding race; an industrious, frugal, religious race; a domestic, economical and enterprising people. Today the money markets of the world is said to be in the control of the children of Israel. In the United States we are told of different departments of commerce being wholly controlled by the Jews. They are admitted to the money-makers above all others in the world. Many of the leaders in the learned classes are Jews. And as to their masses there are but few Jews found in penal institutions, and fewer still in poorhouses. Nevertheless, the whole world exhibits an unfriendly attitude toward the Israelities. They fell under oppression in Egypt, and wherever they have been scattered since, and that has been all over the inhabited globe, there has been somebody ready to antagonize them.

MANY REASONS ASSIGNED.

Ask why it is that the Jews are so antagonized, and the very difference of reasons assigned makes it plain that the mystery is to deep for us to solve. One will tell you it is because they are clannish. But if they were exclusive in ancient times, while they believed themselves pets of Providence, that cannot be the reason now, for at present they do not regard themselves favorites of deity. Others account for the common hostility to the Jews because they always get the best of a bargain. But if the ability to get and the practice of getting the best of a bargain is enough to array a mass against a class, we should expect to see the people in general rise against our multimillionaire class. In heart the multitude do hate them, but there is no persecution plotted or practiced. Why, then, are the Hebrews both hated and persecuted? Here is one of the many instances wherein human understanding either stumbles or stands baffled before a mysterious fact in God's world.

The oppressor is succinctly described (lesson v., 8) in one line: "There arose a new king over Egypt which knew not Joseph." His name was Seti I., and in the museum at Boulak his embalmed body is now on exhibition. "Of all the Egyptian monarchs whose faces lie bare to the eyes of modern sight-seers," the face of this Seti I. is said to be the most "refined, intelligent, high-bred and cheerful." As is understood, he ascended the throne about forty-seven years after the death of Joseph. This would give time for Joseph and his services to be forgotten. And as most likely the Israelites were wont to press every plea for privilege or promotion on the basis of their brotherhood in Joseph, probably at their ceaseless reference to the famous prime minister.

Well-looking in face and feature, history holds up Seti I. as a cruel despot; as destitute of sympathy as the heart of man ever was. Thus one describes Seti I.: He was "the jackal leaping through the land of his enemies, the grim lion, the powerful bull with sharpened horns who annihilated the peoples." And enemies he had in plenty. His empire did not extend over all Egypt. There were other sovereigns in the valley of the Nile from whom Seti I. was exposed to attack. Therefore he needed the Israelites as helpers in time (lesson v., 10) of war. How to secure them as supporters and yet hold them as subjects was the question.

TYRANNY COMMON.

Doubtless the monarch had heard of the hope of Israel to return to their native land some day, and he feared if they were given free scope they would become allies of an invader—"when there falleth out any war they also join themselves unto our enemies." The idea of treating the Jews justly and thus to win their support by human treatment did not dawn on the head or heart of the despot, just because he was a despot.

Of all the arguments made to prove that man is an evolutionary result out of the beast order next under humanity, there is but one argument that appears weighty. That is the natural heartlessness of the stronger toward the weaker. Despots are not occasional curiosities in the human species. The tyrannical is a common disposition in mankind. True, there has been progress to the extent that despots who wield swords and scepters are not permitted to play the monster after the pattern of very ancient tryants. But while modern times had a Catharine de Medici, a Lucretia Borgia, and a Nero, we cannot say that Seti I. of the Pharoahs was notably worse than these crowned criminals of the Christian ages.

But the oppression which Seti introduced was certainly demonish enough to suit the temper and taste even of Satan. First he robbed the descendants of Israel and Joseph of the freedom which they had so well earned by service to the welfare of Pharoah in famine time and afterward. And when we are told (lesson v., 11) that "taskmasters" were placed over them (v., 13) and the children of Israel were "made to serve with rigour," it is the same as saying that bondage in Egypt under Seti included every ingredient of bitterness. But once begun, this heartless monarch multiplied the miseries on Israel. At first they were set to make bricks, which were used for building fortresses and arsenals. But when the slavery had lasted many years and the bondsmen were increasing instead of diminishing, the king (Exodus v., 7) directed the overseers to withdraw the straw used by the slaves in making brick. And he added: "The tale of brick they did make heretofore ye shall lay upon them; ye shall not diminish aught thereof, for they be idle."

And so pitiless was that decree that from that day until the present there has been a proverb, "making brick without straw," to illustrate an extortionate demand.

ORDERS BOY BABIES KILLED.

Nor did this stony-hearted sovereign stop at grinding slavery. He gave orders that boy babies of Hebrew mothers should be killed by the nurses and the girl children only kept alive. As to his motive and purpose in this there have been a variety of opinions expressed. If I may venture an opinion I would say Seti meant to weaken the male force against possible future war and at the same time keep up the laboring part of the slaves, women being as effective as men in daily drudgery.

One more matter we may not overlook, namely, that with all his horrible abuses Seti I. could not decimate the number of the Israelites. For (lesson v., 12) "the more they afflicted them the more they multiplied and the more they spread abroad." Here we come to applications of the whole subject to other ages and nations than Israel in Egypt. Throughout the scripture there is both a natural and a spiritual Israel. The natural in many respects types the spiritual. The monarch of Egypt reduced the children of Israel to bitter bondage. So "the God of this world," as the gospel teaches, blinds the eyes and reduces his subjects to slavery.

But while the victims of the evil ones are beridden and burdened under the temptations and trials of life our lesson gives us a picture and proof of God's saving care which defeats Satan's designs. Through many a terrible persecution the seed of Abraham has come, and they are today a mighty factor in the world's affairs. So after all the persecutions through which the church of God, the church of Christ has come, it is a greater and grander body than ever it was before.

ART OF THE HINDOO FAKIR.

Captain James E. Parker, a well known English traveler who has just returned from India, has added an entirely new and remarkable chapter to the many stories of Hindoo fakirs. It tends to bear out the charge that the fakirs hypnotize their audiences and cause them to imagine they see things which are not.

"The acknowledged greatest of all Hindoo mystic performances," said the captain, "and the one that has been told by trustworthy persons too often to be doubted, is the one in which the fakir throws a ball of twine into the air above him, while he holds the loose end of the string and then climbs it, with a knife between his teeth, following the boy assistant, who has preceded him. In this performance the spectators, surprised when both boy and man climb out of sight, are horrified when the boy's severed head, arms and legs, followed by his trunk, fall to the ground, with the man sliding down close behind. Their astonishment is increased when the fakir gathers the quivering members and restores the boy to life.

"Well, I saw this performance once and once I didn't see it, and the latter experience was more wonderful than the former.

"I had some London friends visiting me and after having left them for a few minutes on the broad veranda of my bungalow I saw as I was returning the same fakir and his assistant whom I had seen perform the trick standing about forty feet in front of them apparently preparing for their performance. As I was about the same distance behind the Indians and hadn't been observed I stood quietly where I was.

"The man placed a drawn knife between his teeth, took the usual ball of twine in his right hand, made a motion as though throwing it in the air and then stood perfectly quiet. My friends on the veranda were looking into the upper air with astonishment pictured on their faces, which in a minute turned to a look of horror as their eyes came back to the ground. In another minute their countenances lit with pleasure and they loudly applauded.

"They could not say enough about the wonderful performance they had seen and were astonished beyond measure when I told them I had been as near the fakir as themselves and had seen nothing of what had so wonderfully impressed them."

WORKS AT THE FORGE.

Santa Rosa, Cal., has a woman blacksmith who is doing a good business and is popular throughout the town because of the fact that she does excellent work. From morning to night, except for a short time while the domestic duties of home claim her attention, she remains hard at work in the little smithy on First street helping her husband. She is Mrs. Serini Ann Faber, wife of C. F. Faber. She is a helpmeet to her husband in the fullest sense. He is a blacksmith also.

"She's pretty handy, you bet," said he, as he gazed admiringly at his wife, who at that particular moment was making the sparks fly from a plowshare she was welding.

Mrs. Faber, "the woman blacksmith," as the neighbors call her, is a strong, muscular woman. She is about forty-nine years of age, maybe less, for, of course, like the majority of her sex, she is a trifle reticent about her years. In the words of the poem it can be said that the "muscles of her brawny arms are strong like iron bands." She is expert with the wielding of the sledge, assists in all kinds of work, such as helping to build wagons, setting tires and is an expert handler of the wood plane. In fact, there is nothing in the business but what she can take a hand in.

It must not be imagined that Mrs. Faber has assumed the role of blacksmith because she had to. She likes the work and cares nothing for the gossip and interest that a woman blacksmith naturally gives rise to. "Yes, I know it is somewhat of a novelty for a woman to work in a blacksmith shop as I do, but I like it, just the same." She likes to help her husband, too. Again returning to the poem, "the children coming home from school love to look in at the open doorway" of C. F. Faber's smithy on First street and see this woman working diligently. She has not brought herself to the point yet where a leather apron is a part of her attire. She modestly remarks that she has not such an apron yet, but considers that one of the old-fashioned bib aprons is just as good. They are a hard-working couple. Both Mrs. Faber and her life partner are Adventists and on Saturdays the padlock is clasped on the smithy door and not a sound is heard from within.

MARRIAGE IN KONDE LAND.

Some curious stories in regard to the Konde land, one of the choicest regions in German East Africa, have been told by a German traveler who has just returned from that country.

The marriage ceremony there is quite primitive, and a young man who desires to take unto himself a wife must be prepared to pay a certain number of cows for her. A year or two ago a comely girl was worth ten or a dozen cows, but today any village belle can be bought for two cows and an ox, the reason being because a disease has been raging among the cattle for some time, and as a natural result their price has greatly increased.

A young man who has decided to go a-wooing begins by consulting a match-maker, or go-between, who is known as the "ampousin." The latter, if he approves of the match, goes to the girl for her consent, and after obtaining it he calls on her father and tells him of his project.

The suitor next brings forward the cattle which he proposes to give for the girl, and his future father-in law inspects them closely. If he likes them, all goes well, but if he does not like them, the suitor is obliged to offer others in their stead. As soon as this important detail has been satisfactorily arranged the suitor casts a lance into the ground in front of him as a token that on his part the compact will be kept. A minute or two later the girl removes the lance and hands it to her father, but the latter declines to accept it, whereupon the happy bride uses it as a goad to drive toward him the cattle which he present her market value.

Such are the complicated marriage rites among these uncivilized negroes. In them the go-between plays an important part, and even after the marriage he may be called upon to act, for if the wife should prove unfaithful to her husband, it is his duty to go to her father and compel him to restore the cattle which were paid for her.

TEACHING LITTLE ONES.

It is wonderful how much knowledge can be imparted to small children by a quick nurremaid who has an inkling of the kindergarten system. Children are never tired of asking questions, and if these are intelligently answered they pick up all sorts of useful knowledge without any actual teaching. The object of the kindergarten system is to teach the little ones to think for themselves, and it is worth every nurse and mother's while to learn something of it. The custom of talking nonsense to them and distorting words cannot be too much condemned.

OUR NEW NAVAL DRY DOCK.

Work on the big government dry dock and naval station at Charleston will now, no doubt, be started at an early date, says the Chicago Chronicle. The published details give some idea of the size of the task in hand. The dock will, for instance, be 600 feet in length. At the entrance of Charleston harbor there was, up to ten years ago, a bar of considerable dimensions. Now at high tide there is a thirty-foot depth of water on the bar and this depth will be still further increased.

The Charleston jetties cost the government about $4,000,000, and it is estimated that almost $5,000,000 will be expended on the dock before the work has been completed. Next winter, during the exposition, the government will make many attractive naval displays in the Charleston harbor.

JAPANESE COPPER MINES.

The total number of persons employed in various services at the Ashio mines and furnaces is about 10,000, and these, with their families, make up a small city of 17,000, writes E. G. Adams, jr., in the Engineering Magazine. Of these 75 per cent have been born on the spot, as were their fathers and grandfathers, and some have never seen beyond the red hills which close in the village and mines. They are cared for by the proprietor, fed, and sent to school until twelve years of age. The village has a well-equipped hospital, at which the operatives and their families are tended without charge. Only men are employed below ground to dig the ore, working in shifts of eight hours each, while those employed at lighter labor work shifts of twelve hours. Women are employed at the light tasks, such as sorting and washing ore by hand, most of them being the wives of the miners. The average pay per day for those engaged in manual labor is 13 cents in silver money and a stated quantity of rice and fuel, while the miners are paid by the quantity of ore extracted. The furnace and shaft men receive from 14 to 30 cents per day, and the women are paid 7 cents.

ELEVATORS FOR THE KING.

Three American elevators will be installed in Buckingham palace for the use of King Edward. While the mechanical installation will be entirely of American design, the cabinet work, which is the only part seen, will be of English workmanship, which it is hoped will prevent another revival of the discussion of the "American invasion," which has given the Britisher so much concern of late, says a London correspondent.

The elevators or "lifts" as they are called in England will be of the automatic kind. A touch of the button will summon the car to any floor, and as it comes to a stop the door is opened. When the passenger has boarded the car its movement in either direction and its stopping is controlled by the same means. The three elevators will cost about $25,000.

HOW TAMMANY WINS.

"How does it happen that Tammany has achieved so many local victories during the century, while the democracy in the nation and state has so often suffered seemingly ridiculous defeat?" I asked Mr. Croker, writes L. J. Lang in Leslie's Monthly. From his cloud of incense the Tammany chief emphatically replied:

"Organization! Organization! Organization! But for political organization anarchy must prevail. Tammany has been the victim of 'inquisitions' and attacks of all sorts from the day William Mooney established the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in 1789, through the administrations of Aaron Burr and other leaders almost to this very minute. Scores of movements within and without the democratic party have been inaugurated to crush us. Few have survived longer than a single campaign. Like all bad organizations they suffered popular annihilation. All failed to give the people what they wanted. Tammany's policy is to discover what the people want and give it to them.

"A political leader cannot exist an hour after he has forfeited popular approval. When he fails to faithfully represent his followers they rise and put him out. I have been accused of being a boss. Well, so was Gladstone, and so was Beaconsfield. As long as they acted in accordance with the will of the people they remained in power. Both fell when they failed to represent public sentiment. Thus will fall any organization or leader that acts contrary to the commands of a majority of the voters of his own constituency."

In England an electric automobile has recently run ninety-four and three-fourths miles on one charge. It carried four persons and the average speed was twelve miles an hour. The vehicle weighed thirty-nine hundredweight and the battery twenty-two hundredweight.

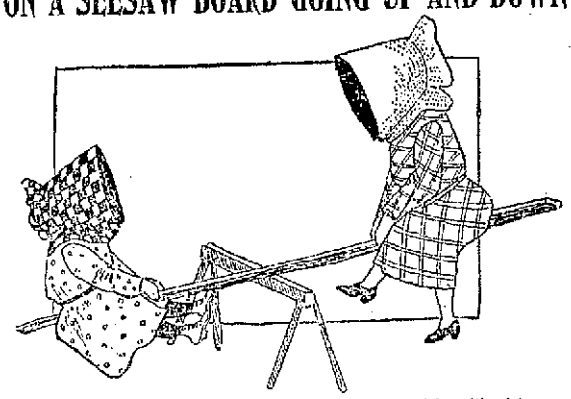
BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney and Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price, 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The first electric street railway in Greece has just been completed at Patras.

For the Children.

ON A SEESAW BOARD GOING UP AND DOWN



There are few things that bring such joy, the length and breadth of town,
As sitting on a seesaw board and going up and down.

A BOY'S POCKETS.

Things in the world that you want to find
Pockets of boys have of one a kind—
Marbles and blocks and unnumbered strings,
Tops and old cards and odd other things;
Knives and flint rocks and gun shells and sticks—
All of his pockets brim full, he's fixed.

Frogs and green lizards and bugs and snakes,
Everything loose the small boy upraises;
Crowded pants' pockets resembling a sack,
Odds and the ends that he takes he'll "pack;"
Lines and their sinkers and corks and hooks,
Fishing in rivers and sloughs and brooks.

Button and staples and nails and screws,
Sack of "tobac" that he smokes and chews,
Pistols and powder and fiery rockets,
All can be found in a boy's lodgin' pockets.
—Norvin G. Perry.

A Lesson For Time Wasters.

"What is the price of that book?" at length asked a man who had been dawdling for an hour in the front store of Benjamin Franklin's newspaper establishment. "One dollar," replied the clerk. "One dollar!" echoed the lounger. "Can't you take less than that?" "One dollar is the price," was the answer.

The would be purchaser looked over the books on sale awhile longer and then inquired, "Is Mr. Franklin in?" "Yes," said the clerk. "He is very busy in the pressroom." "Well, I want to see him," persisted the man. The proprietor was called, and the stranger asked, "What is the lowest, Mr. Franklin, that you can take for that book?" "One dollar and a quarter," was the prompt rejoinder. "One dollar and a quarter! Why, your clerk asked me only one dollar just now." "True," said Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than to leave my work."

The man seemed surprised; but, wishing to end a parley of his own seeking, he demanded, "Well, come, now, tell me your lowest price for this book." "One dollar and a half," replied Franklin. "A dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter." "Yes," said Franklin coolly, "and I could better have taken that price then than a dollar and a half now."

The man silently laid the money on the counter, took his book and left the store, having received a salutary lesson from a master in the art of transmuting time at will into either wealth or wisdom.

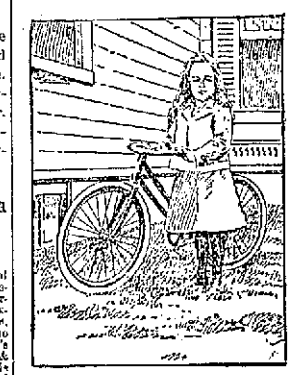
Young Defenders.

In some of the New York schools they have a Young Defenders' league to help the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They report cases of cruelty to horses, dogs, donkeys, cats, etc., to headquarters for investigation and punishment. In one of the schools the league was started by a boy who had been a torment to the teacher of every school he had passed through. He was the last one they expected to lead a reform movement. The way it came about was this: He was passing Madison square one afternoon when he saw a company of boys coming out of the S. P. C. A. building. On meeting they explained the league to him and asked him to join. He was told to get into line. He signed the card and had his badge pinned on, and the next day he began his work. He not only reported cases to the society, but induced twenty-five of the boys of his school to become members of the league. He seems to realize that a leader must be one the boys can look up to, for there is a marked change for the better in his department.

A Girl Cyclist.

Little Miss Evelyn Scott of Hyde Park is one of the youngest bicycle riders in Boston or vicinity.

She started to ride when she was three and a half years old, her father



EVELYN E. SCOTT.

teaching her in three or four evenings on the street in front of the house.

She has ridden the wheel a year and has perfect control of it, mounting, dismounting, riding with hands off the handle bars and performing several other little feats.—Boston Globe.

LITTLE INDIANS.

Not as Tenderly Reared as White Children—An Indian School.

Some of our little boys and girls make a very big face when their mothers or nurses give them a bath. If they could see the way the Kiowa and Comanche Indian babies are given their baths they would never make another face as long as they live. When an Indian mother wants to wash her little one, she takes off his clothes, holds him by one foot and plunges him into the river. It makes no difference how cold it is—into the water he goes head first. Little Indians are not rolled around in baby carriages. Their mothers carry them on their backs, either strapped in a cradle or rolled in a blanket. The cradles the Indian babies have are not at all like the ones provided for their little white brothers and sisters. It is a sacklike affair open at one end fastened to a frame. The papoose is placed in it with his hands tied across his breast. When the mother gets busy, she hangs the cradle on the limb of a tree or stands it up against something. Ants or flies can run over the baby's face at will, for his hands are tied and he cannot defend himself.

Little Indian girls do not have pretty dolls with real hair and eyes that open and close. The only kind they have they make themselves out of grass and moss and bits of cloth their mothers give them.

When Indian boys and girls go to school, they cannot go home every night like the white children do. They stay at school day and night for ten months out of twelve. Besides learning their book lessons the boys have to learn to do all kinds of outdoor work and to use tools. The girls have to learn to sew and to cook and to do all kinds of housework. In the dining room at the Riverside government school, near Anadarko, there are sixteen tables, and ten boys and girls of different ages eat at each table. In the large garden connected with the school there are sixteen little gardens. The boys have to cultivate them, and the girls cook the vegetables the boys raise. Consequently many things that come on to each table are raised and prepared by those who eat them.

In some of their studies the Indian children get along better than the whites, and in others they do not do so well. They can learn to write easily and are fine at drawing. They have a natural eye for color and execute very beautiful designs upon the blackboard with colored chalk. In needlework the girls soon become very expert. Some specimens of their work were recently forwarded to New York, where they were pronounced exquisite, and sold to wealthy ladies at very high prices. When it comes to music, Indian children make good instrumental performers, but few of them become finished vocalists. In mathematics they make a very poor showing. They do not memorize well and get along very slow in history, civil government and studies of a like nature.

Indian children are shown scarcely any affection and sympathy by their parents. They are never kissed, and if they get hurt they get very little attention. This being the case, they show small consideration for each other at school. While the teachers are very strict and prompt to punish any act of harshness or cruelty, the bad Indian creeps out very often. If a boy has a sore foot or a lame leg, he is quite likely to get a push or a knock to see how bravely he can stand the pain. At one of the schools not long since several young hogs were found dead in their pen. A few days later it was discovered that several more had been killed. Investigation developed the fact that they had been clubbed to death by several of the larger boys.

Where Ye Spankweed Grows.

There's a corner in our garden, but my nurse won't tell me where,
That little boys must never see, but always must beware,
And in that corner, all the year, in rows and rows and rows
A dreadful little flower called the Spankweed Grows!

My nurse says that if a boy who doesn't wash his face
Or pulls his little sister's hair should ever find that place,
The spankweed just would jump at him and dust his little clothes.
Oh, it's never safe for fellers where the Spankweed Grows!

Some day I'll get the sickle from our hired man, and then
I'll go and find that spankweed place; it's somewhere in the glen—
And when I get a-swingin' it and puttin' in my blows,
I bet there'll be excitement where the Spankweed Grows!

—Paul West in Life.

HAVE DOCTOR IN COMMON

Michigan Town Organizes and Receives Medical Care Almost Free.

To reduce doctor bills to the minimum amount is the object which led to the recent organization of the new "health association" at Ludington, Mich. According to the Milwaukee Sentinel the association now numbers some 300 members, all heads of families, each of whom pays 50 cents per month as his share of the salary of the "community doctor." In consideration of this salary, which amounts to $1,800 a year, the community doctor is required to attend all calls and cases of illness among the members and to provide medical attendance and attention as often as may be needed. He is not required to furnish medicines and is only allowed to call another doctor for consultation in cases of extreme emergency.

Just how the work of such a community physician should be managed has not yet been determined in all its details, for the idea is essentially a new one. It is thought by many that the community doctor should have an office arranged like a fire engine house, and that the doctor's rig, with a patent swinging harness, should be kept constantly ready in the center of the house; that the doctor should sleep in a room over the buggy, with a brass pole extending through a trap-door to his vehicle.

The association is the outgrowth of a movement which began in this city last winter. The idea of employing a community doctor at a stipulated salary per month is an old country scheme which was introduced here by the Swedish citizens, who were virtually forced into the plan by the attitude adopted by the local medical society.

It required considerable work to complete the organization and arrange the many important details, but this was accomplished this spring and applications for the position of "community doctor" were received from a large number of physicians. About a month ago, the organization being completed, Dr. Herbert M. Best, a recent graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine, was chosen as the first community doctor, a position which Dr. Best is the first physician to occupy in this country. The doctor's salary is the 50 cents monthly from each member, at the present time $150 per month.

Promptly upon the arrival of Dr. Best he was invited by local physicians to join the Mason County Medical society. This the doctor refused to do upon the ground that he could not comply with the society's by-law prohibiting members from performing contract work or consulting with a physician engaged in such work. He was then warned that in case a physician was needed for consultation no physician of the society would respond to his call.

"No," said Dr. Best, "I have never had any experience as a community doctor and find the idea wholly new. But as new and novel as it is, I am convinced that it is wholly practicable. The members of the association are in a large proportion working men, and they are in it for the purpose of reducing medical expenses. This they are able to do through the medium of the association, and I see no reason why my engagement here is not a legitimate form of medical practice. Last week I averaged three office calls and two visits daily. This is not a laborious practice for a physician and I am well satisfied. So far I have not been called upon to attend a trivial case. When I am called to a house my first question is, 'Have you your card?' The member thereupon presents his card showing his membership in the association, and if the voucher shows that he has paid his last monthly installment he is entitled to my services; otherwise I am not obliged to attend his family without charge."

In addition to the services rendered the association the doctor is at liberty at all times to engage in private practice when it does not interfere with his regular work. The only fee to which he is entitled outside of his regular salary from the members of the association is a fee of $5 in each case of confinement.

That the plan of employing a community doctor can be practically maintained is assured by the experience of the association thus far. It will sustain itself because of its pronounced economy. Any man with a family can afford to pay 50 cents a month for the guarantee that he and his family can secure first-class medical attention at all times without any other expense. The growth of the organization has been watched with the keenest interest. A large number of inquiries have been received from scholars and investigators from all over the country and the scheme of the association has been endorsed by some of the best authorities in social science and communism.

STILL MOURN FOR NELSON.

A curious fact, not generally known, is that the black silk handkerchief which Jack knots around his throat was first worn as mourning for Nelson and has ever since been retained, says Pearson's Weekly. The three white stripes around the broad blue collar of the sailor's jumper commemorate the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen and the Nile. Thus the Nelson legend affects not only Jack's work, but his food and clothes as well. The broad blue collar is older than the great admiral. It was first adopted at that period when sailors plastered their hair into a stiff pigtail with grease and powder.

At 9 o'clock each night the sentry in every ship in harbor fires off his rifle. For the origin of this custom we may have to look back to the days of flintlocks. Then, in order to test the priming and see that his weapon was in usable condition, the sentry had to fire it off each night. There is no necessity for such a test with modern rifles, but the 9 o'clock firing is religiously carried out.

Every officer or man climbing to quarterdeck salutes. The origin of this usage dates back a long way. When England was a Roman Catholic country a crucifix stood on the quarterdeck of all ships. Every time any of the crew approached this holy symbol they crossed themselves. Out of that has grown the custom of saluting the quarterdeck.

INVISIBLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Imagine a piece of ordinary writing paper, with not a trace of anything upon it and nothing suspicious about it; dip it in water, hold it up to the light, and a perfect photographic transparency appears. As soon as the paper is dry the image has disappeared and nothing but an ordinary piece of paper remains, but a paper having the power to turn itself into a transparency as often as you wet it. Do you not see the possibilities of fun with such invisible photographs?

But how is it done? Let me reveal the secret. Select an unsized, soft paper; float it upon a solution of gelatine, about ten grains to the ounce, for five minutes; then immerse it for twenty or thirty seconds in the following solution: Ammonium bichromate, 120 grains; water, six ounces. Dry again. The paper will now have a yellowish tinge. Print in daylight until a well defined brown image is visible, a little longer than if using printing out paper. Wash in warm water to dissolve out the soluble gelatine. Add to the water carbonate of soda to the strength of ten grains to the ounce and allow it to soak for an hour or two until the yellow tint of the paper has disappeared. Dry the paper and you will find that it looks like an ordinary sheet of white paper. Examine it, hold it up to the light and nothing can be seen, but if it is dipped in water and held up to the light the image will appear. The secret is that the image is formed of insoluble gelatine which remains comparatively opaque when the paper is wet, whereas the other parts, containing no gelatine, become almost transparent. When dry the whole sheet is equally opaque. If you use a wand and "patter" a little about the magic properties of the wand and your own power over the forces of nature you can have considerable fun, being careful to know exactly what pictures you intend producing.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTION.

Murray A. Verner, of Pittsburg, has made a proposition to organize a street railway system for St. Petersburg, and it has been favorably considered both by the local authorities and the Russian press. It appears to be generally conceded in many parts of the world that the American has a genius for locomotion of all sorts and is bound to get there.—Baltimore Herald.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S THRONE.

The German Oriental society confirms the reports, says the London News, to the effect that Dr. Koldewey has succeeded in discovering Nebuchadnezzar's throne room at Babylon. It is a gigantic building about 60 feet wide by 160 feet long. Exactly opposite the door is the niche in which once the royal throne stood, and on both sides and on the northern front of the hall are richly colored ornaments, in good preservation, which will doubtless prove of the highest historical and artistic importance. The German expedition has also begun near the present village of Jumjuma, and has already discovered a goodly number of inscribed clay tablets, which, according to the testimony of Dr. Weissbach, the assyriologist of the expedition, contain letters, psalms and vocabularies. They are, therefore, all documents of the deepest interest, and are especially calculated to further the study of the Old Testament.

With the help of new railway material the work on the hill of Amrumbu Ali is shortly to be resumed, and the excavations of this unique Pantheon of the Babylonian metropolis, hidden deep in the earth, promise rich and varied discoveries.

The German Oriental society does not confine its activity to Babylon. It has secured two other hills, named Fara and Abu Hatab, which are believed to contain particularly fine monuments dating from 4000 B. C. The two hills are not far from Nuffar, where the American excavations are being made, and the Sultan has already issued an irade permitting the excavations.

EGYPTIAN COTTON A FAILURE.

S. N. Tracy, who has had charge of the experiment ordered by the department of agriculture to test the possibility of raising Egyptian cotton in the United States, reports that the experiments have had an unfavorable result. Egyptian cotton is in great demand in this country, being suitable for certain purposes for which the American cotton is not, and a large quantity of it is imported into this country.

The department of agriculture undertook to find out whether the south, which raises every other variety of cotton, will not produce this variety. To test the matter and learn the kind of soil best suited for Egyptian cotton, it was cultivated simultaneously in half a dozen parts of the country, in North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The experiments were not satisfactory, it being found that the Egyptian cotton will thrive only in the extreme southern part of Florida. North of that region of the state the crop failed. The agricultural department is now trying the plan of crossing the Egyptian cotton with some of the early, soft-linted American cotton. Mr. Tracy thinks that it will take several years more to establish the hybrid, but he believes that it will ultimately prove a good substitute for the Egyptian cotton.—New York Sun.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Referring to the various movements already on foot for erecting monuments and other memorials to President McKinley, a reader makes the suggestion that the most fitting memorial of our latest martyred magistrate would be an endowed hospital, or a children's home, as being in keeping with the life and character of one who was a model of unselfishness and thoughtfulness for others." The suggestion has our cordial endorsement. It is not only in accordance with the spirit which animated the entire life of William McKinley, but with the prevalent tendency of the day in regard to memorials of the illustrious dead. It is thought to be a more rational and truly fitting and nobler way to perpetuate the memory of a great and useful life by erecting a monument in the shape of a school, a hospital, a home for the aged, or some other institution of the kind, rather than in the shape of a marble shaft or other structure which serves only the single purpose of a cold reminder of the dead. A McKinley hospital would be an especially appropriate memorial in view of the late president's constant and tender solicitude for his invalid wife and his deep and heavy interest in many lines of humanitarian and philanthropic work. Such a memorial would bear unending testimony of the most emphatic and impressive kind to the virtues of one of the most magnanimous, tender-hearted and truly great men that the world has known, or one who lived for others in a larger and truer sense than few men have ever done. Let the McKinley monument committee bear this thought in mind.—Leslie's Weekly.

CHINESE LOOT IN PARIS.

The Army Museum of Paris has just come into possession of an important piece of loot from China. This is the gorgeous tent of the empress which fell into the hands of the French troops during the recent occupation. It will probably be on view to the public by Sunday next, and judging by the accounts of the newspaper men who have seen it, it is well worth seeing. It is said to be one of the finest specimens of modern Chinese embroidery in existence, and of a splendor altogether undreamt of in European courts. It is lined with yellow satin and has dragoons and emblazonments in silk of richest colors profusely worked upon it.—Paris Daily Messenger.

IMPATIENT PATIENTS.

People so frequently blame a doctor for failing to perform impossibilities that at the recent meeting of the British Medical association a distinguished physician undertook to state the case fairly and show that some of the burden of failures ought to rest upon the patients.

As human beings have become more sensitive to pain, he said, they have got into the habit of requiring treatment that produces immediate results. Thence arise two evils: Dangerous experiments with drugs and needless recourse to surgery.

The average invalid, said the medical man, wants to know at once what is the matter with him. The doctor cannot always tell, and would like to await developments. But the patient insists upon being dosed, and as often as not demands that an "operation" be performed. If he were content to go to bed and keep still his ailment might cure itself, yet, if the doctor suggests this, the patient concludes that "nothing is being done" for him and he hastens to call another doctor.

Two things the public need to realize: That the best physicians do not travel with knives in their hands, since they know that surgery has its pains and perils as well as its successes, and that they are increasingly averse to dealing out drugs.

The great men of the profession win half their victories with pure air, cleanliness, proper diet, and insistence on exercise for well people and rest for sick ones. Less famous physicians would be glad to follow their example if men and women would possess their souls in patience and forego the desire to turn their stomachs into apothecary shops. Give the doctor—and nature—a chance.—Youth's Companion.

SEED SOWN BY CANNON.

Near Blair castle stands a high, rocky crag named Craigiebarns, says the London Mail, which for a long times looked grim and bare in the midst of beauty, and its owner thought how much prettier it would look if only trees, shrubs, etc., could be planted in its nooks and crannies. It was considered impossible for anyone to scale its steep and dangerous acclivities, and no other way was thought of to get seed sown.

One day Alexander Nasmyth, father of the celebrated engineer, paid a visit to the grounds. The crag was pointed out to him, and after some thought he hit upon a scheme. In passing the castle he noticed two old cannon. He got a few small tin canisters made to fit the bore of the cannon and filled them with a variety of tree, shrub and grass seeds. The cannon was loaded in the usual way and fired at the rock from all sides.

The little canisters on striking the rocks burst, scattering the seeds in all directions. Many seeds were lost, but many more fell into the ledges or cracks, where there was a little moss or earth. These soon showed signs of life, and in a few years graceful trees and pretty climbing plants all sown by gunpowder were growing and flourishing in nearly every recess of the formerly bare, gray crag, clothing it with verdant beauty.

At the present time the formerly unsightly rock is one of the chief beauties of the estate, and the story of its transformation is always related to the visitor and never fails to arouse interest. The novel system of sowing might well be followed in many parts of the country, and doubtless it will be when the facts are better known among gardeners. For lesser heights a catapult would serve as well as a cannon for throwing the packets of seed.

FOUND FORTUNE AND LOVE.

One of the most interesting romances of the great southwest has recently come to light, and Miss Maxine Doubleday, a young school teacher of the little town of Laurel Valley, Tex., is the heroine. Many years ago Maximilian Doubleday was in love with the girl's mother. When she married his brother he enlisted in the southern army and the family lost trace of him.

The soldier, however, always kept his sweetheart's picture. Later he had a life-size portrait of it made and of recent years it has hung in a costly frame in his handsome castle at Cordova, Mexico. It was this picture which led to the discovery of his niece.

She has since her father's death supported herself and mother by her school teaching in the little Texas town. A few months ago she went on a visit to Brazos county. There she met a young man, Lee Payson, who told her of her marked resemblance to the portrait of a beautiful woman whom a friend of his loved in youth.

"And it is a curious fact," the young man added, "that his name is the same as yours—Doubleday, Maximilian Doubleday."

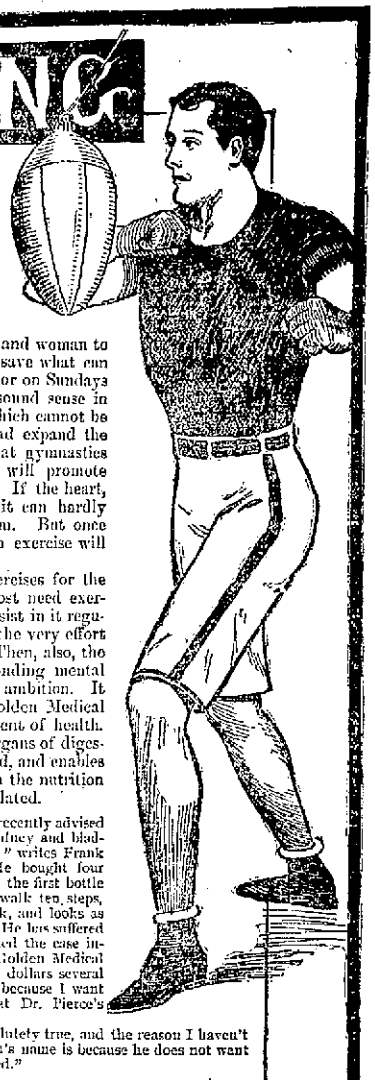
"Why, I wonder if it can be my lost uncle!" the girl exclaimed. Further inquiry proved that such was the fact.

A reconciliation followed. The wealthy Doubleday found his boyhood sweetheart, who is now his wife. He has made his niece his heiress and she is soon to wed Payson, the young man instrumental in bringing about all this good fortune.

NEW FREIGHT SYSTEM.

A new system of carrying freight is being strongly advocated, says the Philadelphia Press. It is called telpherage and consists of cable lines, along which light loads will be dispatched with great frequency. The load is carried in a "telpher" or automatic truck, which runs along the upper side of the taut cable wire. It consists of four small slow-speed direct current motors, from which is suspended the load-speed, twelve miles an hour. The load slows down automatically for curves and automatically switches off the current at the other end of the line. The motor is ironclad and waterproof. It is believed very large quantities of freight can be economically shipped this way.

EXERCISING



Health by exercise is one of the sanest of modern fads. It is really a recognition of one of the necessary laws of health from which we, in modern life, are always prone to drift away. When each man provided for his own individual needs, he had to till the ground, to hunt, to earn his bread literally by the sweat of his brow, and all this exercise made for health. Now-a-days, when there is specialization of labor, it falls to the lot of many a man and woman to work in store or office and to take no exercise save what can be taken between the store and the dwelling or on Sundays and rare holidays. For this reason there is sound sense in the attempt to supply artificially the exercise which cannot be obtained naturally—to toughen the muscles, and expand the chest. It is never to be forgotten, however, that gymnastics or calisthenics are artificial, and while they will promote health can rarely be counted on to produce it. If the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, or stomach, are "weak," it can hardly be expected that exercise will strengthen them. But once cure diseases which weaken the body, and then exercise will do much to preserve the restored health.

One chief obstacle to the use of physical exercises for the promotion of health is that the people who most need exercise cannot be persuaded to practice it, or persist in it regularly. They are weak, run-down, nervous, and the very effort which exercise calls for discourages them. Then, also, the physical enervation they feel has its corresponding mental enervation and there is almost a total lack of ambition. It is to people such as these that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery comes as a means to the re-establishment of health. It heals the diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies and enriches the blood, and enables the building up of a sound, muscular body from the nutrition derived from food perfectly digested and assimilated.

"I feel it my duty to let you all know that I have recently advised a young gentleman, who was suffering badly with kidney and bladder disease, to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Frank Stariz, M. D., of Flatonia, Fayette Co., Texas. "He bought four bottles from our druggist here, and after he had used the first bottle he began to improve. Sometimes he was unable to walk ten steps, now he can ride a horse without any pain in his back, and looks as well and sound as a young boy. His age is only 28. He has suffered for nearly three years, and several other doctors called the case incurable, but I had confidence in Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I have been offered one hundred dollars several times for my kind advice, but I would not accept it because I want everybody to know what Dr. Pierce's famous medicine can do.

"This testimony is absolutely true, and the reason I haven't mentioned the young man's name is because he does not want to have his name published."

The cure of this young man by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" serves to enforce the proposition made in the beginning of this article, that health by exercise is impossible when certain diseases exist. A man who can "hardly take ten steps" is certainly incapable of active exercise.

More common, perhaps, than kidney disease, and often associated with it, is some disease or disorder of the liver. The following letter exhibits a specimen of the cures of "liver complaint" which have resulted from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"I sent you a letter about a year ago," writes Mrs. J. Ellis Hamilton, of Farmington, Marion Co., W. Va. "I stated my case as plainly as I could, and received a letter from you in a few days telling me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription'—a bottle of each. I used three of each, and feel like a new woman. Don't suffer any pain or misery any more. Before using your medicines I suffered all the time—had jaundice, caused from food not digesting properly. I would have sick headache three and four times in a week, and jaundice every four or five weeks. Could not do the work myself. I commenced using your medicines as recommended for liver complaint, and I am cured now. I asked our doctor if he couldn't cure me, and he said he could give me medicine to help me, but the trouble might return anytime. I doctored three years without any relief, only for a short time, and then I was as bad as ever. Haven't had sick headache since I took the first bottle of medicine."

It is often the case that "weak" heart, torpid liver, kidney "trouble," and other diseases have their cause and origin in the diseased stomach. When the stomach is cured by the use of "Discovery," the other diseases are cured with it. When the cause of disease is removed, the effect stops.

If the dealer offers a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," remember that the sole motive of substitution is to enable him to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious preparations.

YOUR HEALTH *can be preserved by the use of proper means. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser tells what means to use. This work contains 1008 large pages, and is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only 21 stamps for the book in paper-covers.*

Address: Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

TWO RABID MEN-HATERS.

There died in Vienna the other day a woman who claimed to be the champion man-hater of the world. Marie in her will decreed that no male person should have anything to do with her burying. She must be laid out, preached over and carried to the cemetery by women, a woman should shovel dirt on the box other women had nailed her up in, and her gravestone must be chiseled by a woman's hand.

All that was easily decreed and the women of Austria-Hungary undertook eagerly to follow out her commands. Every woman's club in the empire sent delegates to the funeral and everyone within reach came to march in the procession behind her hearse.

The efforts of some of these man-haters to avoid the sight and the services of the hated sex sometimes cause amusing episodes. Many such occurred in the life of a woman in Yorkshire. This old woman's grave is marked by the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of A. H., who died on March 31, 1841. After a more than common experience of the frailty and falseness of man she spent twenty years of happy life without holding any communication with any member of the sex she had much good reason for despising."

As a matter of fact, she had in girlhood been abused by a drunken father, later forsaken by a lover to whom she had been devoted, and in later life twice married, once to a man who dissipated his fortune and once to a man who attempted to take her life.—Chicago Tribune.

Rhoads' Cough-Up Never Fails to Cure

The worst Coughs and Colds. For 25c we will give you the best Cough Syrup made and Cold Capsules that will knock any cold. Try this double treatment and notice how soon your cold leaves you.

RHOADS, 97 BROADWAY, CUT-RATE DRUG STORE. Home Phone 1528.

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved.

Pinkham's Compound, 75c. Borax, pound, 15c. Doan's or Dodd's Kidney Pills, 38c. Pierce's Remedies, 75c. Allcock's Porus Plasters, 13c. Zoa-Phora, 76c. Miles' Pills, 19c. Rochelle Salts, 2 ounces, 5c. Wright's Rheumatic Remedy, 75c. Witchhazel, pint bottle, 20c.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

THE PERCENTAGE OF WATER

The percentage of water is 80 in plums and grapes, 82 in apples, 84 in pears, 86 in oranges, 90 in lemons and 95 in watermelons.

CLEVELAND TALKS ON LABOR

DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS AT PITTSBURG.

Ex-President Presents Some Strong Arguments on Co-operation With Capital.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 8.—Former President Grover Cleveland discussed the relations between capital and labor yesterday afternoon at the celebration of founder's day at the Carnegie institute. He found that these relations were not cordial as they should be, and recommended that each great force in the industrial world yield a little to the other and thus form, as it were, a natural copartnership for the unlimited progress of industry. Threats and hostility on the part of labor toward capital he held to be unnatural conditions; the same was true of arrogance and defiance on the part of capital toward labor. Both should work in harmony.

Co-operation was the keynote of Mr. Cleveland's address. It must wipe out greed and avarice wherever found in the ranks of capital. It must also banish envy and forbid the irritating, often unreasonable, demands arising in the army of labor. The former chief of the nation wanted it understood, too, that this co-operation was an American principle; it should solve American problems.

EVILS IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

"The most serious and persistent evil that disturbs co-operation among our people," said Mr. Cleveland, "is found in the contentions and quarrels between employers and employes. Surely as an original proposition there should be no antagonism in this country between labor and capital. On the contrary they should be in one close alliance and friendship. Our institutions forbid that an explanation of such antagonism should be found in class jealousy and abuses.

"No American citizen was ever yet doomed by birth to a life of labor or poverty, and fortunes are the products of industry and intelligent endeavor.

"Labor and capital touch and mingle so constantly and naturally among us that the laborer of today is frequently the employer of labor tomorrow. They should always supplement each other as the warm rain supplements the fertile soil to produce in joint contribution an abundant store of the riches of nature. Nor can the most consuming desire for happiness excuse contentious envy of capitalistic wealth; for it is beyond reasonable dispute that the bulk of happiness among the American people is found on a plane of our social life far below that occupied by the rich.

FINDS THE RICH HAVE WOES.

"The cares and anxieties of the occupation of money getting and money keeping, and the strangling of genine pleasure which is so often the result, certainly ought to excite the envy of the man who contentedly works with his hands and who by irrepealable fiat may find in this work the way to real, simple, unperverted happiness. While healthful and normal conditions of national partnership forbid envy and unfriendliness on the part of the employed toward employing capital, so also such conditions most emphatically forbid the grinding selfishness, the greedy rapacity and supercilious haughtiness which too often characterizes the treatment of the employed by capital.

CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

"I desire distinctly to disclaim any intention to suggest what may be the cause or causes of the dissociation which unfortunately so frequently occurs in the relationship of labor to capital. Whether it results from unreasonable and irritating demands on the part of labor, or whether our workingmen listen too credulously to malign counsels, or whether again the trouble arises from the greed and avarice of capital and of its immense aggregations, I do not pretend to say. Perhaps all these have a share in creating the difficulty. But there is antagonism in this relationship where there should be a generous unity of purpose.

"The situation itself proves that somewhere there are members of our partnership in American citizenship who act in violation of partnership duty, and I am sure that I venture nothing in making the assertion that the only remedy for this situation must be found in a return to the observance of the law of American co-operation.

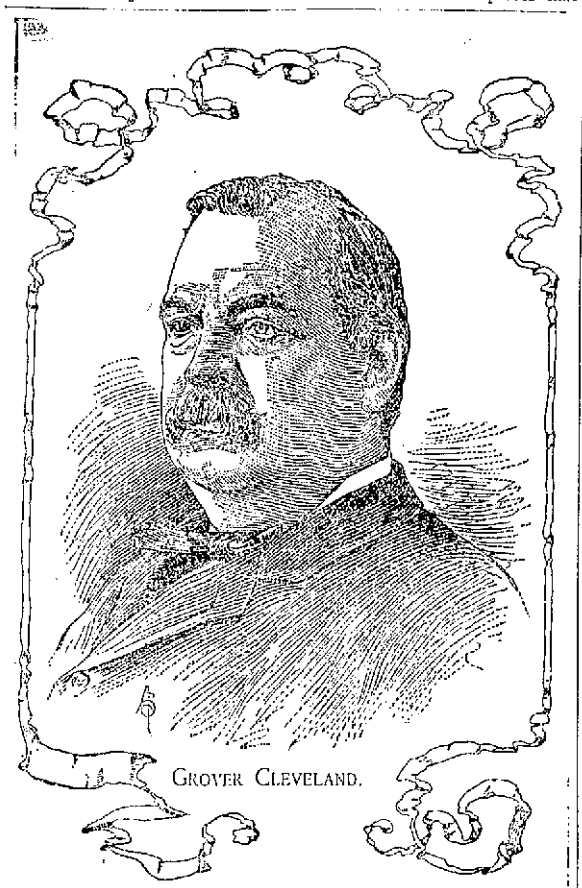
EACH SIDE SHOULD YIELD.

"This return will not be accomplished by nursing real or imaginary injuries on the part of labor, nor by lordly and selfish arrogance on the part of capital. A beginning must be made by conspicuous examples of a recognition of the duty and obligations which are the conditions upon which the full enjoyment of our partnership advantage depends. These examples should induce conservative and tolerant counsels, they should be prominently recognized and appreciated, and constantly pressed upon the view of all who may be remiss in their obligations to American co-operation—whatever the scope and nature of these obligations may be.

"Such an example is seen in the establishment and expansion of the Carnegie institute. The library, the museum of natural history, exhibitions of paintings, music, a school—these things constitute a monument more enduring than brass. They commemorate not only a discharge of the highest duties, but point the way to the creation of such unification of American endeavor as must develop the most patriotism.

"Those who love their country cannot do otherwise than fervently hope that the example here exhibited may not only incite others to do likewise, but may accomplish its share toward dispelling misconception, distrust, and suspicion on the part of any within its immediate influence who have allowed themselves to regard great wealth as inevitably an unwholesome element in our body politic."

The exercises celebrating Founders' day were held in Music hall. Seldom, if ever before, has the occasion been so interesting and attended by so many people. Long before the hour set for the exercises the capacity of the hall was strained and the doors had to be closed, barring out at least 2,000 disappointed persons who had stood in line a long time hoping to gain admission.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

The United States leads the world in copper production with 2,725,000 tons, followed by Chile, Bolivia and Peru, with 1,870,700, and Spain and Portugal next with 1,189,700.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

ETHEL BARRYMORE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," with Ethel Barrymore in the role of the charming young prima donna, whose love story is made the theme of Clyde Fitch's whimsical comedy, will be presented in Fort Wayne at the Masonic Temple theater Wednesday, November 13th. The play comes with a record of over 200 nights in New York. Mr. Fitch's delightful representation of New York life when the middle-aged people of today were young will be given by a distinguished company headed by Miss Barrymore, who, as Madame Trentoni, came for the first time into her own—the prominent position on the stage that is at once her birthright and the due recognition of her talents, beauty and grace. In "Captain Jinks" Miss Barrymore stepped from the crowded ranks of the handsome and clever women of the stage, taking position with honor among New York's most favored leading women. Mr. Fitch's whimsical comedy would have been acceptable for accomplishing so much, if for nothing more, but it had lots else to commend it to public taste—and the success was a complete and many-sided one. The sparkling humor of the lines, the dainty love story running through the play and the attractive pictures of New York society in the days of the chignon, the Grecian bend and the bustle all appealed to approval and got it.

Miss Barrymore's success may be well styled a fashionable triumph. The attraction appeals to smart people, and this class has been present in the audiences. Another phase of the attendance on the performances of "Captain Jinks" is, that they are particularly popular among young people. While the older class of theater-goers have, of course, given generous attention and laughed heartily at the absurdities of the fashions when they were youngsters and to all Clyde Fitch's delicious humor, still it must be recorded that the success which the play and the actress have made is, in great measure due to the interest which young people, and young women especially, have taken in Miss Barrymore's impersonation of Trentoni. They seem to find in the delicious heart dreams and delightful love affairs of the opera singer a reflection of their own fancies, and they naturally, therefore, enjoy hugely the clever manner in which Miss Barrymore reveals these things.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE, IN "THE MODERN CRUSOE."

GERTRUDE COGHLAN IN "VANITY FAIR."

MISS ETHEL BARYMORE, IN "CAPTAIN JINKS, OF THE HORSE "MARINES."

"THE MAN WHO DARED."

"The Man Who Dared" is the unique title of the latest melo-drama to be presented at the Masonic Temple next Tuesday. Manager Stonder states that this production is a superb one, and from the reports from fellow managers it is unquestionably one of the season's successes. Mr. Howard Hall, the sterling romantic actor, well-known to local theatergoers, is the star as well as the author. Special scenery is carried for five acts. A sensational novelty in the way of a cage of ferocious lions is introduced during the action of the play. Mr. Hall enters the cage to recover a glove and those who have witnessed it say it is the most sensational scene ever introduced in any play. The cast of players selected to assist Mr. Hall is headed by the beautiful emotional actress, Miss Nina Morris. The presentation here will be the first time in this city. The sale of seats opens at the box office Tuesday.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE.

Next Friday the Temple will not only signalize the first performance here of the Thomas Q. Seabrooke company in "A Modern Crusoe," but also that comedian's first appearance in legitimate comedy for many years. To those who remember Mr. Seabrooke's clever performance in "The Isle of Champagne" it will be evident that the transition of the artist from the comic opera field to that of "straight" comedy will be a valuable gain in the addition to the comparatively limited number of comedians of the stamp of W. H. Crane, N. C. Goodwin and Sol Smith Russell. Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld, the author of "A Modern Crusoe," has great hopes that Mr. Seabrooke will duplicate in this comic romantic play the phenomenal success made by Mr. Crane in this author's play, "The Senator."

"M'FADDEN'S FLATS."

Hilarious, jolly, gay "McFadden's Row of Flats" comes to the Temple Saturday matinee and night. Does "McFadden's Flats," the most remarkable farce comedy ever written, tell a story? Well, now, don't let that worry you—you will be to busy laughing to give that fact a thought. However, it is a cleverly imagined and brightly written parody on the life in a flat-house, and it has won deservedly more consideration than any farce of late days. It contains extravagances and absurdities to the heart's delight, and there is some sense in its satire and some purpose in its exaggerations. However, one must witness a performance to judge the particular subjects upon which the story or plot, if there be any, hinges. Suffice it to say there will be no dull moments, no intervals of inaction, and it is promised bright, brisk and breezy from start to finish.

AMONG THE PLAYERS.

"A Rough Rider's Romance," an elaborate scenic production of the best play ever written upon the Spanish-American war, will be the attraction at the Temple Thanksgiving. A big feature of this production is the famous Rough Rider band and Orchestra. A great parade will be made on that date in full rough rider costumes.

The production of "Vanity Fair," in which Miss Gertrude Coghlan will impersonate Beck Sharp at the Masonic Temple on Monday, November 18, is said to be one of the most elaborate efforts of the season. The scenery is massive and beautiful; the costumes rich, costly and correct, while every other accessory seems to have been provided toward the completion of a picture delightful to the eye. There are thirty-five speaking parts in "Vanity Fair."

A welcome announcement for our theater-goers is that Charles Frohman's authorized version of the famous play of "The Little Minister" will be seen at the Temple tonight. This engagement will undoubtedly prove to be one of the big events of the season and the audiences are sure to be extremely large. The great success achieved by this famous comedy is well known and every one is desirous of seeing the play. Its presentation here, we are promised, will be complete in every way. The company that is to be seen is known to be a most excellent one, and specially selected to present the play.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.

Charles Frohman's Authorized Version of the Greatest Play of the Century.

"The Little Minister."

By J. M. Barrie, founded on his novel of the same name.

Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Seat sale Thursday.

WILL MAKE A SAVING.

The Associated Charities is making the effort to secure the collections for the year 1902 without incurring the expense of a solicitor, and thus far has met with good success. Letters have been sent to regular contributors and others, and the responses have already been quite encouraging. It is hoped that every one who have received a letter from the treasurer will keep the matter in mind and send in the remittance at once, so that the work may be speedily completed. No one will be asked for more than one contribution for the year 1902. Parties who may not have received a letter but desire to aid in the work, can send their subscriptions direct to the treasurer, Mr. J. D. Bond, cafe Old National bank, and they will receive prompt acknowledgment of the same.

NOVEMBER METEOR SHOWERS.

There will be two meteoric showers in November. The first display of "shooting stars" will be due soon after midnight, November 16. These meteors are called Leonids, because they radiate from the constellation of Leo. At midnight Leo will be in the east about two hours high. As there will be no moon to interfere, the display will have full effect.

The second shower will be due on November 27. These are fragments of Biela comet and are, therefore, called Bielids. They will radiate from the constellation of Andromeda, but on account of the presence of a full moon, the display will be very weak.

HEALTH FOODS.

Fast Becoming a Necessity.

It has been demonstrated conclusively by the many health foods and cereal coffees now being sold that much depends upon what we eat to insure health, happiness, and a long life; but in spite of all the advancement in the way of diet and health foods, there comes a time when every individual needs something that will act more quickly than any fruit or food can possibly do. It is to fill this want and to accommodate the seekers after a pure and wholesome remedy that the Battle Creek Health Tablet Co., Ltd., have placed upon the market Peptorene, the Health Tablet, a remedy that has no equal in this most depressing season of the year, giving new life and strength to the patient, relieving indigestion, curing constipation and purifying the blood.

Manufactured by the Battle Creek Health Tablet Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Free trial treatment by writing the manufacturers.

Sold by Meyer Bros. & Co., Pellens & Polster, A. C. Gocke and William L. Wallemath.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

Advertising pays—sometimes. It all depends on the medium employed. A handbill on an alley fence isn't a very good medium. The best medium is one that comes under the notice of everybody. The Sentinel is such a medium. Consider this instance: A couple of days ago a gentleman in this city advertised in The Sentinel want columns that he had a house for which he desired a tenant. This morning the advertiser took from The Sentinel counting room something like a score of responses to his advertisement. Of course, he will get a tenant, but he will get more than that. He will get his pick of a score of persons who want to be his tenants. This is not an isolated instance. It is chosen to illustrate because it is recent. The Sentinel circulates 6,500 papers regularly inside the city. Each paper circulated brings your advertisement under the eyes of probably half a dozen persons. When you have used The Sentinel you have given the widest possible publicity to your announcement. In short, you have advertised.

WANTED GOOD HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

Persons desiring to take children to bring up and able to give them good comfortable homes and a common school education are invited to call on or address The Allen County Orphans' home, Fort Wayne, Ind. References are required from all applicants for children. 10-15d-wtf

FOR THE LADIES.

Just received, new styles and patterns in ladies' cloths. Prices the lowest. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 E. Berry street. 27-tf

Enameline
THE MODERN STOVE POLISH
Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely Odorless.
BIGGER BOX SAME PRICE
LIQUID-BETTER YET! FIRE PROOF!!

+RED CROSS+ PILLS
SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE
FOR WOMAN'S RELIEF
LADIES, Hallett TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES ON RECEIPT OF PRICE
ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OR IRREGULARITIES AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE MENSTRUATIONS
RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND CAN BE TAKEN AT ANY TIME WITH PERFECT SAFETY
AFTER EFFECTS: THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE
VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA.
FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.
Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

FOX TYPEWRITER.
Pleases Both Purchaser and Operater.
Durability For the Purchaser. AND Speed and Ease For the Operator.
Points of Mechanical Excellence.
Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Pilfering Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

Money! Money! Money!
REDUCED RATES
The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.
THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.
Call at office for particulars.
INVESTMENTS.
Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.
Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n,
Cor. Berry and Court Sts.

SANTAL-MIDY
Those tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker
and Embalmer.
NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A DISCOURSE THAT SHOWS THE GOOD OR EVIL WE DO RETURNS TO BLESS OR BLAST US.

Washington, Nov. 3.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows that the good or evil we do returns to bless or blast us. Text: Isaiah xl., 22: "It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth."

While yet people thought that the world was flat and thousands of years before they found out that it was round, Isaiah, in my text, intimated the shape of it—God sitting upon the circle of the earth. The most beautiful figure in all geometry is the circle. God made the universe on the plan of a circle. There are in the natural world straight lines, angles, parallelograms, diagonals, quadrangles; but these evidently are not God's favorites. Almost everywhere where you find him geometrizing you find the circle dominant, and if not the circle then the curve, which is a circle that died young. If it had lived long enough it would have been a full orb, a periphery. An ellipse is a circle pressed only a little too hard at the sides.

Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, shows what God thinks of mathematics. There are over 35,000 columns of rocks octagonal, hexagonal, pentagonal. These rocks seem to have been made by rule and compass. Every artist has his moulding room, where he may make fifty shapes; but he chooses one shape as preferable to all others. I will not say that the Giant's Causeway was the world's molding room, but I do say, out of a great many figures, God seems to have selected the circle as the best. "It is he that sitteth on the circle of the earth." The stars in a circle, the moon in a circle, the sun in a circle, the universe in a circle and the throne of God the center of that circle.

Appreciation of this would correct the architecture of churches, whose shape is often a defiance of divine suggestion. When men build churches they ought to imitate the idea of the Great Architect, and put the audience in a circle, knowing that the tides of emotion roll more easily that way than in straight lines. Six thousand years ago God flung this world out of his right hand; but he did not throw it out in a straight line, but curvilinear, with a leash of love holding it so as to bring it back again. The world started from his hand pure and Edenic. It has been rolling on through regions of moral vice and distemper. How long it will roll God only knows, but it will in due time make complete circuit and come back to the place where it started—the hand of God—pure and Edenic.

The history of the world goes in a circle. Why is it that the shipping in our day is improving so rapidly? A scientific shipbuilder says it is because men are imitating in some respects what the small wits deride, the old model of Noah's ark, not as we see it in old-time pictures, but as it really was according to the account given. Great ships have we now, but where is the ship on the sea today that could outride a deluge in which the heaven and the earth were wrecked, landing all the passengers in safety—two of each kind of living creatures, hundreds of thousands of species?

Pomology will go on with its achievements until after many centuries the world will have plums and pears equal to the paradisaical. The art of gardening will grow for centuries, and after the Downings and Mitchells of the world have done their best, in the far future the art of gardening will come up to the arborescence of the year 1. If the makers of colored glass go on improving, they may in some centuries be able to make something equal to the east window of York minster, which was built in the year 1200. We are six centuries behind those artists; but the world must keep on toiling until it shall make the complete circuit and come up to the skill of those very men.

If the world continues to improve in masonry, we shall have after awhile, perhaps after the advance of centuries, mortar equal to that which I saw in the wall of an exhumed English city, built in the time of the Romans, 1600 years ago—that mortar today as good as the day in which it was made, having outlasted the brick and the stone. I say, after hundreds of years masonry may advance to that point.

If the world stands long enough, we may have a city as large as they had in old times. Babylon, five times the size of London. You go into the potteries of England, and you find them making cups and vases after the style of the cups and vases exhumed from Pompeii. The world is not going back. Oh, no! But it is swinging in a circle, and will come around to the styles of pottery known so long ago as the days of Pompeii. The world must keep on progressing until it makes the complete circuit. The curve is in the right direction, the curve will keep on until it becomes the circle.

Well, now, what is true in the material universe is true in God's moral government and spiritual arrangement. That is the meaning of Ezekiel's wheel. All commentators agree in saying that the wheel means God's providence. But a wheel is of no use unless it turns, and if it turn it turns around, and if it turns around it moves in a circle. What then? Are we parts of a great iron machine whirled around whether we will or not, the victims of inexorable fate? No! No! Far from that. I shall show you that we ourselves start the circle of good or bad actions, and that it will surely come around again to us unless by divine intervention it be hindered. Those bad or good actions may make the circuit of many years, but come back to us they will as certainly as that God sits on the circle of the earth.

Jezebel, the worst woman of the Bible — Shakespeare copying his "Lady Macbeth" from her picture—slew Naboth because she wanted his vineyard. While the dogs were eating the body of Naboth, Elijah, the prophet, put down his compass and marked a circle from those dogs clear around to the dogs that should eat the body of Jezebel, the murderess. "Impossible!" the people said. "That will never happen." Who is that being flung out of the palace window? Jezebel. A few hours after they came around, hoping to bury her. They find only the palms of the hands and the skull. The dogs that devoured Jezebel, and the dogs that devoured Naboth. Oh, what a swift, what an awful circuit!

But it is sometimes the case that this circle sweeps through a century, or through many centuries. The world started with a theocracy for government—that is, God was the president and emperor of the world. People got tired of a theocracy. They said: "We don't want God directly interfering with the affairs of the world; give us a monarchy." The world had a monarchy. From a monarchy it is going to have a limited monarchy. After awhile the limited monarchy will be given up, and the republican form of government will be everywhere dominant and recognized. Then the world will get tired of the republican form of government, and it will have an anarchy, which is no government at all. And then, all nations finding out that man is not capable of righteously governing man, will cry out again for theocracy, and say: "Let God come back and conduct the affairs of the world." Every step—monarchy, limited monarchy, republicanism, anarchy—only different steps between the first theocracy and the last theocracy, or segments of the great circle of the earth on which God sits.

But do not become impatient because you can not see the curve of events, and therefore conclude that God's government is going to break down. History tells us that in the making of the pyramids it took 2,000 men two years to drag one great stone from the quarry and put it into one of the pyramids. If men short-lived can afford to work so slowly as that, can not God in the building of eternities afford to wait?

What though God should take 10,000 years to draw a circle? Shall we take our little watch, which we have to wind up every night lest it run down, and hold it up beside the clock of eternal ages? If, according to the Bible, a thousand years are in God's sight as one day, then, according to that calculation, the 6,000 years of the world's existence has been only to God as from Monday to Saturday.

But it is often the case that the rebound is quicker, the return is much quicker than that. The circle is sooner completed. You resolve that you will do what good you can. In one week you put a word of counsel in the heart of a Sabbath school child. During that same week you give a letter of introduction to a young man struggling in business. During the same week you make an exhortation in a prayer meeting. It is all gone; you will never hear of it, perhaps you think. A few years after a man comes up to you and says, "You don't know me, do you?" You say, "No; I don't remember ever to have seen you." "Why," he says, "I was in the Sabbath school class over which you were the teacher. One Sunday you invited me to Christ; I accepted the offer. You see that church with two towers yonder?" "Yes," you say. He says, "That is where I preach." Or, "Do you see that governor's house? That is where I live."

One day a man comes to you and says, "Good morning." You look at him and say, "Why, you have the advantage of me; I can not place you." He says: "Don't you remember, thirty years ago, giving a letter of introduction to a young man—a letter of introduction to William E. Dodge?" "Yes, yes, I do." He says: "I am the man; that was my first step toward a fortune; but I have retired from business now, and am giving my time to philanthropies and public interests. Come up to my house and see me."

Or a man comes to you and says, "I want to introduce myself to you. I went to a prayer meeting some years ago. I sat back by the door. You arose to make an exhortation. That talk changed the course of my life, and if I ever get to heaven, under God I will owe my salvation to you." In only ten, twenty or thirty years the circle swept out and swept back again to your own grateful heart.

But sometimes it is a wider circle, and does not return for a great while. I saw a bill of expenses for burning Latimer and Ridley. The bill of expense has these items, among others:

One load of fire fagots	3s 4d
Cartage for four loads of wood	2s
Item, a post	1s 4d
Item, two chains	3s 4d
Item, two staples	6d
Item, four laborers	2s 8d

Making in all 25s 8d. That was cheap fire, considering all the circumstances; but it kindled a light which shone all around the world and aroused the martyr spirit, and out from that burning of Latimer and Ridley rolled the circle wider and wider, starting other circles, convoluting, over-running, circumscribing, overarching all heaven—a circle.

But what is true of the good is just as true of the bad. You utter a slander against your neighbor. It has gone forth from your teeth; it will never come back, you think. You have done the man all the mischief you can. You rejoice to see him wince. You say, "Didn't I give it to him!" That word has gone out, that slanderous word, on its poisonous and blasted way. You think it will never do you any harm. But I am watching that word, and I see it beginning to curve, and it curves around, and it is aiming at your heart. You had better dodge it. You can not dodge it. It rolls into your bosom, and after it rolls in a word of an old book rolls in after it, saying, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

You maltreat an aged parent. You begrudge him the room in your house. You are impatient of his whimsicalities and garrulity. It makes you mad to hear him tell the same story twice. You give him food he can not masticate. You wish he was away. You wonder if he is going to live forever. He will be gone very soon. His steps are shorter and shorter. He is going to stop. But God has an account to settle with you on that subject. After awhile your eye will be dim, and your gait will halt, and the sound of the grinding will be low, and you will tell the same story twice, and your children will wonder if you will never be taken away. They called you "father" once; now they call you the "old man." If you live a few years longer they will call you the "old chap." What are those rough words with which you children are accosting you? They are the echo of the very words you used in the ear of your old father forty years ago. What is that which you are trying to chew, but find it unmasticable, and your jaws ache and you surrender the attempt? Perhaps it may be the gristle which you gave to your father for his breakfast forty years ago.

A gentleman passing along the avenue saw a son dragging his father into the street by the hair of his head. The gentleman, outraged at this brutal conduct, was about to punish the offender, when the old man arose and said: "Don't hurt him; it's all right; forty years ago this morning I dragged out my father by the hair of his head!" It is a circle. Other sins may be adjourned to the next world, but maltreating of parents is punished in this world. That circle is made quickly, very quickly. Oh, what a stupendous thought that the good and the evil we start come back to us! Do you know that the judgment day will be only the points at which the circles join, the good and the bad we have done coming back to us—unless divine intervention hinder—coming back to us with welcome of delight or curse of condemnation?

Oh, I would like to see Paul, the invalid missionary, at the moment when his influence comes to full orb—his influence rolling out through Antioch, through Cyprus, through Lystra, through Corinth, through Athens, through Asia, through Europe, through America, through the first century, through five centuries, through twenty centuries, through earth, through heaven; and at last, the wave of influence, having made full circuit, strikes his soul. Oh, then I would like to see him! No one can tell the wide sweep of the circle of Paul's influence save the one who is seated on the circle of the earth.

I should not like to see the countenance of Voltaire when his influence comes to full orb. When the fatal hemorrhage seized him at eighty-three years of age his influence did not cease. The most brilliant man of his century, he had used all his faculties for assaulting Christianity; his bad influence widening through France, widening out through Germany, widening through all Europe, widening through America, widening through the 123 years that have gone since he died, widening through earth, widening through the great future, until at last the accumulated influence of his baleful teachings and dissolute life will beat against his dismayed spirit and at that moment it will be enough to make the black hair of eternal darkness turn white with the horror. No one can tell how that bad man's influence girdled the earth, save the one who is seated on the circle of the earth—the Lord Almighty.

"Well, now," say some, "this, in some respects, is a very glad theory and in others a very sad one; we would like to have the good we have ever done come back to us, but the thought that all the sins we have ever committed will come back to us fills us with affright." My brother, I have to tell you God can break that circle and will do so at your call. I can bring twenty passges of scripture to prove that when God, for Christ's sake, forgives a man, the sins of his past life never come back. The wheel may roll on and on, but you take your position behind the cross, and the wheel strikes the cross and is shattered forever. The sins fly off from the circle and fall at right angles with complete oblivion. Forgiven! Forgiven! The meanest thing a man can do is, after some difficulty has been settled, to bring it up again, and God will not do anything like that. God's memory is mighty enough to hold all the events of the ages, but there is one thing that is sure to slip his memory, one thing He is sure to forget, and that is pardoned transgression. How do I know it? I will prove it. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven."

But do not make the mistake of thinking that this doctrine of the circle stops with this life. It rolls on through heaven. You might quote in opposition to me what St. John says about the city of heaven. He says it "lieth four square." That does seem to militate against this idea of a circle, but do you not know there is many a square house that has a family circle facing each other, and in a circle moving? and I can prove that this is so in regard to heaven. St. John says: "I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne, and the beasts and the elders." And again he says: "I saw round the throne four and twenty seats." And again he says: "There was a rainbow round about the throne."

The two former imply a circle; the last, either a circle or a semicircle. The seats facing each other; the angels facing each other; the men facing each other. Heaven an amphitheater of glory. Circumference of patriarch and prophet and apostle. Circumference of Scotch Covenanters and Theban legion and Albigenses. Circumference of the good of all ages. Periphery of splendor unimagined and indescribable. A circle! A circle!

But every circumference must have a center, and what is the center of this heavenly circumference? Christ. His all the glory; his all the praise; his all the crowns. All heaven wreathed into a garland round about Him. Take off the imperial sandal from his foot and behold the scar of the spike. Lift the coronet of dominion from his brow and see where was the laceration of the briers. Come closer, all heaven. Narrow the circle around his great heart. O Christ, the Saviour! O Christ, the man! O Christ, the God! Keep thy throne forever, seated on the circle of the earth, seated on the circle of heaven.

On Christ, the solid rock, I stand;
All other ground is shifting sand.

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NOT LIKE HER IDEAL.

It is seldom that one reads a book without forming some ideal conception of the personality of the author, says the Chicago Chronicle. This conception may prove to be erroneous in every detail, but the fact does not deter one from making a mental photograph of the one responsible for the next tale that is perused. Hamilton Wright Mabie, the well-known writer, realizes this, and so does one of the ardent admirers of his work.

On Mr. Mabie's last visit to Europe he encountered a humorous little incident. The morning of the second day out he found himself in the vicinity of a miss who had previously informed him she was from the west and was making her first trip abroad, and who had evidently not availed herself of the register inspection privileges so dear to the hearts of old travelers. A little volume of his own "Under the Trees" lay in her lap.

"Oh, have you read this?" she began rapturously, with without waiting for reply; "he is my ideal—Mr. Mabie. I read everything he writes—I've never heard him speak or even seen his picture, but I feel sure I know just what he looks like—he's tall and slender, with square shoulders and a mass of iron-gray hair, and he has great, dark, shadowy eyes" (the speaker, of course, was fair to colorless.) "He must he, you know, to write like this—"

At this point Mrs. Bolton Hall stopped to introduce Dr. Mabie to the friend with whom she was walking, and in this merciful interlude the little schoolgirl disappeared.

"When it is a matter of ideals," mused Mr. Mabie, whose appearance is the reverse in every detail of the little enthusiast's portrayal, "I believe I'd rather the shattered than the shatterer be, to paraphrase Grant Allen—anyhow in this instance."

By the command of the shah the Persian government has arranged to send 150 young Persians, the sons of well born personages, to Europe, at the expense of the state, for educational purposes. The towns selected for their sojourn are London, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna.

QUININE FOR COLDS.

Many people who use quinine for the cure of colds say that the effect of this drug is more disagreeable than the disease. Krause's Cold Cure is prepared in a convenient capsule form and will cure the most deeply seated cold in 24 hours without any interruption to business. They are pleasant to take and give you a clear, fresh sensation while operating. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The college and town of Oberlin, Ohio, are raising $25,000 to modernize their cemetery.

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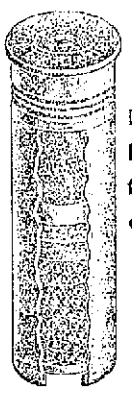

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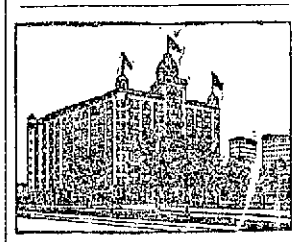

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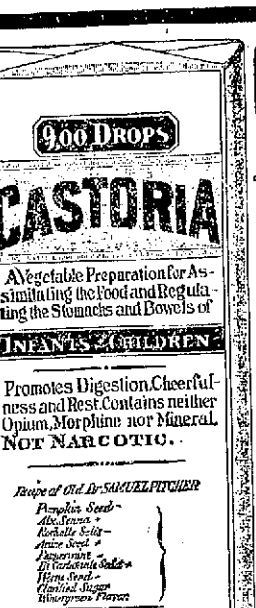
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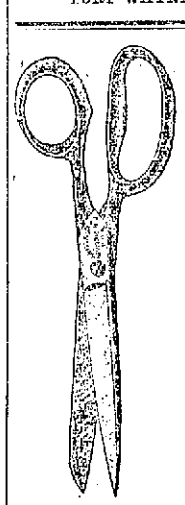

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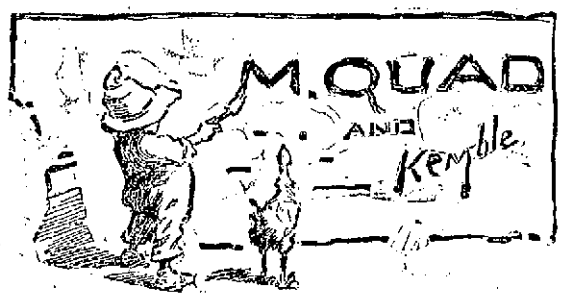


SILAS HUMBLE.

He Opens His Show to an Enthusiastic Audience.

[Copyright, 1897.]

LAST night I opened my panoramy of the Holy Land, accompanied by my grand agregashun of a side-show and Liver Regulator, to a large and enthusiastic audience at Strongville. I was drivin' into the town in the arternoon when I met up with a man on a cayuse, who stops me and sez:

"Stranger, I'm the mayor of the town, and it's my dooty to ax ye a few questions. Ar' ye a critter of good moral character?"

"Thar' hain't none better," sez I, as I swells out my chist with pride and looks him straight in the eye. "I begun my moral character when I was a y'ar old, and I kin bring any amount of proof that I'm as spotless as an angel."

"Hev ye got a mishun?"

"I hev. It's to unwind my panoramy of the Holy Land for the benefit of your town. The price of admishun is only ten cents, and I've known a single exhibishun to turn a dozen men out o' the path of wickedness. Incidentally, but sort o' connected with it, I hev a menagerie of dead and livin' wonders, which interests and instructs, and before and after the exhibishun I sell the only purely vegetable Liver Regulator made in America."

"We've got a highly moral town," sez he, as he looks me over, "and I shouldn't want any vice to creep in and rear its head. I think you may show yer show. Speakin' of that Liver Regulator, how does it affect a critter?"

"It has a balmy effect, yer honor. One swaller produces a balmy effect on the general system—two arouses the enthusiasm, and the third is purty sartin to bring out a war-whoop. Nuthin' like it was ever put up in small bottle afore. Would ye pardin me if I observed that yer liver seemed to be in need of sum consolashun?"

"I know she does," he replied, "and if ye happen to hev one o' them bottles handy I might try a swaller."

I passed out a bottle and ten minits later the mayor was throwin' up his hat and whoopin'. That evenin' the lame, the halt, the blind and everybody else in Strongsville attended my show. Before the exhibishun opened I spoke a few affectin' words to the assemblage. They were mostly concernin' my moral character and my purely vegetable Liver Regulator, but now and then I seized the opportunity to hold up to them sich sayin's as:

"Most of us would be sick half the time if we swallered our own advice."

"The man who lies hates to be told of it jest as much as if he was tellin' the truth."

"It may be fun to try to hit a fly with a crowbar, but it's a heap o' time wasted jest the same."

"Natur don't hev to born fules. She kin find 'em full-grown any day in the y'ar, and in almost any place."

In sellin' my Liver Regulator I took keer not to deceive the confidin' public by claimin' too much. Thar' ar' human critters as fondly expect that the contents of one and the same bottle will cure consumption, pull a mewl out of the quicksand, stop the toothache, regulate the liver, scare away the itch and draw a prize in a lottery, but I allus discourage sich expectashuns. The success of my menagerie was fur beyond my most sanguine hopes. When I held up my Vain Endeavor bottle and showed 'em the Kansas grasshopper buttin' the cork in his vain endeavors to rekiver his hoppin' liberty the audience was agin me and fur the hopper. When, however, I made my moral pint that it was useless and a sin fur human natur' to kick agin the inevitable, the audience was agin the hopper and fur me.

My lectur' also went well with the audience. One cause of its success was the absence of cuss words in my remarks. From fust to last I didn't let a profane word creep in, and sich slang expressshuns as I worked in hit the nail so fairly on the head that even the preachers applauded. Another reason was the pathos in my voice. I spoke as one standin' at the bedside of a dyin' wife, and sich was the impresshun made that seven different wimmin had to use the same handkerchief to wipe their fallin' tears away. I had to pause more than once to control my own emoshuns, and one of the preachers got up and pinted to the sarcumstances as provin' my moral character. I am sorry to say that thar' was one capshus critter in my large and intelligent audience. He was the owner of the opposishun hotel, and was pained because I preferred to stop at a house with reg'lar table cloths instead of sheets and bedquilts on the tables. When I showed the pictur' of the city of Jerusalem this capshus man stood up and sez:

"Stranger, what ye givin' us?'

"It's Jerusalem," sez I.

"Ye ar' a deceiver!" sez he. "I was born and bred in that very town, and if it ain't Toledo then I'm a goat. Ye've left the Maume river out, but I'd know the town with my eye shet."

"Has Toledo got walls around her?" sez I.

"Anybody can make walls," sez he.

"And has Toledo got hills on every hand?"

"Them hills is only painted on to deceive."

He was goin' on to say that he could pick out the house he was born in, and that he expected to see his brother turnin' a corner, when a preacher got up and commanded him to silence. That preacher had been to Jerusalem and sloshed about fur six weeks, and he couldn't be deceived. He even pinted out the spot on which he had bin bit by a dog, and he wound up by offerin' to bet the capshus landlord twenty to one that it was the best pictur' of Jerusalem ever put on canvas. The audience was with me and agin the landlord, and he sneaked out and was seen no more. The incident furnished me opportunity to git off sich sayin's as:

"The champion of truth never stands alone."

"Facts beat shirts which button behind."

"Never know anythin' ye don't know."

"Even the preacher comes in useful now and then."

I shall be glad of contribushuns to increase the size of my menagerie and advice as to how to run my panoramy so as to create the greatest moral impreshun. No immodest livin' or dead curiosities will be considered, and no profanity allowed within ten rods of the tent.

SILAS HUMBLE,
General Showman and Philosopher.

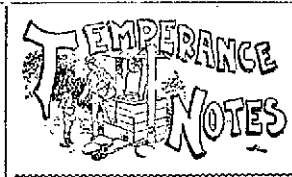
THE MAYOR AND THE BOTTLE.

Wood Is Hard to Ignite.

It takes a very high temperature to ignite wood immediately. A temperature of 400 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit is required to char wood within a reasonably short time, and these temperatures are above those of ordinary steam. Hence the liability of steam pipes to cause ignition of wood with which they come in contact is largely a matter of time. It is frequently observed that wooden logging applied to steam pipes and engine cylinders becomes charged after long exposure to heat, even at lower temperatures. A. L. Stevenson, in a paper read before the Federated Institute of Mining Engineers, cited authorities showing that the lower the temperature at which charcoal is produced the greater its power of absorption and the more readily it is combustible.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSION TO CHICAGO.

Saturday, Nov. 9th, the Nickel Plate road will sell round trip tickets to Chicago at extremely low rates. Return limit until midnight trains of Monday, Nov. 11th. Consult the nearest agent of the Nickel Plate road or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1-8td-1tw



THE MODERN GULLIVER.

There was once a young man whose companions in life
Were Intemperance, Idleness, Worry and Strife,
And the whole of the rest of the Lilliput band—
Dissipation their leader—who roam through the land,
And who by their grimaces, cajoling and wiles,
And their limited pleasures, invidious smiles,
Bind young men in a web of contempt to the earth,
And then make their misfortunes a target for mirth.

Said this fearless young man to the Lilliputs bold:
"Ho, there, ho! you can't trouble me—I am too old—
So keep on, Uncle Worry, and ile your cord tight,
And you, too, Cigarette, you may pull with your might;
Also Billiards and Whisky, and you, little Poot,
Must conjecture that I have become quite a fool."
With a leer of false pride, he exultingly said:
"I can break through your mesh when it enters my head."

But the years sped along, and the Lilliputs wound
Their fine threads into ropes, and completely they bound,
Hand and foot, to the roadway of Utter Despair,
The weak Gulliver who their encroachment did dare;
But as soon as he woke, with a look of surprise,
He discovered that he was unable to rise.
Then the Lilliputs laughed, as such elfs only can,
For they knew they had ruined the life of a man!

—Felix G. Pryme, in Success.

ALCOHOL AND WOMEN.

Dr. Heywood Smith Thinks Women Drinkers Are Increasing and Tells Why This Is So.

I think we may take it for granted that drunkenness is on the increase among women, and that not only among the poor, but also to an alarming extent among the well to do. And we may the more readily do so, as, in answer to an invitation from the Charity Organization society, a meeting was held in the Royal United Service institution on the 29th of last month to consider the question of intemperance among women, and to suggest some remedy for the evil; and it was then given as the opinion of the majority of the speakers that intemperance was greatly on the increase among women.

That such is the case witness the provision that is being made for the reception of the criminal inebriates into reformatories that are being established in order to carry out the requirements of the inebriate acts. In those already opened there is accommodation for about 50 men, and for about 252 women, or in the proportion of one to five. So, too, the number of convictions under the act in 1899 were two males and 90 females. Again, in certified retreats there is provision for 131 men and 174 women. And in the recent epidemic of poisoning among beer drinkers in Manchester and its neighborhood the majority of the victims have been women.

Now, sir, why is all this? Why are so many women becoming drunkards?

(1) First, perhaps, to put it broadly, the increasing independence of women may be a factor; i. e., women during the last 30 or 40 years act more than formerly according to their own discretion; they are by common consent, or, if not by consent, yet by custom, accorded more liberty, a liberty which it seems some of them proceed to abuse.

(2) In the struggle for life which this independence engenders there is often the element of failure or over nerve strain, and women, too weak in many instances to bear the strain, fly to stimulants.

(3) The anxieties connected with the home and children, especially where to these are added, it may be, a husband's neglect, or the brutality of a husband who drinks.

(4) We must not omit the influence of pain in driving some women to alcohol as a remedy. To women, not only to the poor, but the rich, come often periodic waves of pain, and at those times the advice of injudicious friends, nay, even of their own mothers, is to take some hot gin and water.

(5) I am sorry that I cannot exclude the not infrequent carelessness of our own profession, for medical men are too apt, should they deem it necessary to prescribe alcohol, to say: "Oh, take a little wine," leaving it to the patient to determine the dose; whereas, did they realize that alcohol was so insidious a poison as it is, possessing as it does the seductive power of inducing the exhibition of larger doses, they might hesitate before they placed without limit such a dangerous drug in the hands of their patients, and prescribe it in more accurate doses, and wrapped, perhaps, on some less pleasant taste.

(6) Among the well to do the habit of drinking champagne and other wines at dinner, fosters a taste that tends to enthral rather than to leave the partaker a free agent. So-called moderate drinking is a snare, as few have sufficient self-control to determine what moderate drinking is.

Among men some of the causes of inebriety are the temptations arising from boon companions; there existing a sort of idea that to refuse to drink when invited is a kind of insult or want of good-fellowship. Again, how often business transactions are sealed by a drink, though happily this is not so frequent a habit as formerly. To these causes must be added business and domestic troubles, and but too often a careless, untidy, or nagging wife drives the man to his only club, the public house.

Men drink in company, women too often in secret, making the detection of the early stages difficult or almost impossible.

We will now just see how this evil of drinking affects men and women.

1. When a man comes home drunk he comes as a terror to his children, who shrink on hearing his footsteps; he quarrels with his wife, as to his food, it may be; he may be violent and smash up his little furniture, and with the broken pieces assault his long-suffering partner. But when a woman drinks she neglects her children, pawns their clothes, leaving them exposed to cold and disease; she neglects her home and her husband, driving him probably also to drink, and so leading to assault and perhaps murder.

2. Again, when a man is imprisoned for some consequence of his drunkenness, the family is indeed deprived of the chief bread-winner, and they are exposed to want and privation, which may, however, be mitigated by the industry of the wife; but when the wife is shut up the family is deprived of the mainstay, the husband is left without anyone to care for him or provide his food, the children are left to run about uncared for and exposed to all sorts of dangers, and on her coming out of prison her drinking habits are as bad as ever, and the house has ultimately gone to wreck and ruin.

I have hitherto referred only to wives, but woe betide that solitary woman, whether the unmarried or the childless widow, who, companionless and despairing in her very solitude, has recourse to drink in order to infuse, if possible, some measure of so-called happiness or oblivion into her probably objectless life. For these sad and unhappy cases, the victims of a veritable disease, measures must be taken (1) to prevent them having access to the poison that is destroying their existence, (2) to help them in their fight against the terrible onsets of the drink-crave, and (3) to build up their health during the process, which, in most cases, is associated with a deeper despair and hopelessness. And in our dealing with these suffering sisters of ours let us ever remember that a tender and human sympathy will do more to wean them from the habit than any measure of forcible coercion.

Among the well to do, facilities for women obtaining drink are being multiplied. The granting of licenses to grocers is one of the chief of these. The housekeeper has no necessity to enter a public house, she has only to go to her grocer and have the bottle of wine put down as candies or raisins or some other commodity, and even the lady in her carriage can there obtain all she needs without even entering a wine merchant's establishment. And to those who have no shrinking from entering a public house there are now being fitted up ladies' bars, comfortably furnished, and in some cases, with a separate, unobtrusive door, where the enemy lies in wait to compass their destruction.

The drink habit lays hold of women insidiously, and of its effects one of the most frequent is the habit of lying—a pretty constant symptom of the disease; then comes untidiness, poverty, dirt, ruin and death.

But before death closes the sad scene there is another effect that is becoming deplorably frequent, and that is insanity; the proportion being of two women to one man, and the seeds of insanity once sown bring forth fruit in succeeding generations.

—Dr. Heywood Smith, in Temperance Record.

Drink and Crime.

In 120 army prisons throughout Germany 46 per cent. of all the murderers committed their crimes while under the influence of drink. Sixty-three per cent. of the cases of manslaughter, 71 per cent. of serious injury to the person and 77 per cent. of criminal immorality are due to the same cause. In the navy, out of 1,671 punishable cases during the last six years 75 per cent. of the most serious cases have been due to drunkenness.

—Berlin Letter to London Chronicle.

Seeking the roses of health in the red cup you may find the rouge of ruin.—Ram's Horn.

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ARSENIC IN BEER.

Discovery in England Shows That Alcohol Is Very Serious and Obscure Source of Disease.

A remarkable revelation of the most serious injuries occurring in beer-drinkers has come to light in the neighborhood of Manchester, England, in the past two years. As far back as 1884 attention was called to the numerous cases of alcoholic paralysis in this vicinity. A few years after a noted expert described similar cases which seemed to be very numerous in that section. From that time on these peculiar cases have increased, until last year an examination was made and it was found that in the neighborhood of Manchester and the mill districts about, alcoholic paralysis was almost an epidemic. Three hundred cases were noticed at Manchester, and nearly five per cent. of all the cases seen in the hospitals in this region, and extending to Liverpool, and even to London, showed this kind of palsy. A careful inquiry revealed the fact that nearly all these victims were beer-drinkers. An analysis of the beer showed the presence of arsenic in sufficient quantity to account for this peculiar palsy. Experts visited breweries and obtained specimens of beer, finding arsenic in nearly every instance.

More careful examination showed that sulphuric acid entered into the manufacture of glucose used in the beer. This acid was made from iron pyrites, and contained quantities of arsenic. It was used on account of its cheapness, and in large quantities by many of the leading brewers. The symptoms following corresponded to arsenic poisoning, and many of the cases died. Others suffered from palsies and diseases of the nervous system which practically incapacitated them for all work in the future. It was found that a large number of brewers used in their beer this cheap glucose containing arsenic, and while the quantity was very small the accumulated effect in persons who drank large quantities of beer was apparent in very serious and obscure diseases of the nerves of motion. Over 500 cases have been noted, and this probably does not include more than a small part of the actual number. Parliament appointed a royal commission on arsenical poisoning in beer, and evidence is now being taken. Of course, the brewers were ignorant of the injury which followed from their beer, and were anxious to assist all efforts to find out the cause and to remove it. Other sections of England have become alarmed, and a very general inquiry is being made as to the cause of this new disease wherever it is noticed. It is found that alcohol is responsible for a great many of these palsies.

The forms of paralysis, from both alcohol and beer, called neuritis, are the same, and are inflammations of the nerves of the extremities. A great deal of interest has been created in England, and it is confidently asserted that the disease is due largely to beer poisoned with arsenic, alcohol and mineral waters where carbonic acid is used to make them effervescing. This disease is well known in this country, but is not very common. Whether the brewers use glucose prepared from sulphuric acid containing arsenic is not known, but neurites, or palsies of the extremities, among beer and alcohol drinkers, can be found in many sections.

The common term describing these cases is "rheumatism." Persons who have used beer and spirits to excess call these nerve defects "rheumatic." It is probable that long before these nerve diseases appear the disorders of the brain occur which attract attention, and the other symptoms are supposed to follow. In reality the breaking down of the brain is the result of the obscure inflammation of the nerves rather than otherwise. The stiffness of the lower extremities and difficulty of walking noticed among inebriates is no doubt a very common symptom of this distinct affection, which may not go on to extreme stages.

The conclusion from this very startling discovery is evident, that alcohol in any form is a very serious and obscure source of disease, and that in the future we shall be able to trace many diseases to this source that are now unrecognized. Beer used in large quantities and continuously is a very serious destructive agent, not in its intimate effects but in its cumulative action. Beer drinking in England has received a very severe blow with this revelation, and it is to be hoped that its influence may extend to this country and break up much of the fascination which this drink has in the mind of many persons who do not use strong spirits.—T. D. Crothers, in Union Signal.

HELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAIN.

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 22d, and until further notice, but one train will leave for Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 7:00 a. m., and returning leave Rome City at 6:00 p. m. 17tf

The colored element constitutes in Virginia nearly one-third, or 32.7 per cent., of all males of voting age, and is comprised most wholly of persons of negro descent.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 5c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb. Yellow Extra C Sugar, 4½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. New Orleans Sugar, 4c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra fired Young Hyson, 35c lb. English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb; Best 60c lb. Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.
REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb. Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Roasted Java, 21c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb. Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75. Best Mackerel, kit, $1.20.
Family White Fish, kit, 60c. Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15. Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.25. Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 8c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each. Summer Cured Cod Fish, 9c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 10c can.
California Egg Plums, 15c. Sugar Corn, 8c can.
California Apricots, 15c. Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 17c. Early June Peas, 10c can.
California White Cherries, 20c. String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 9c lb. Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb. Pitted Plums, 15c lb.
California Apricots, 15c lb. Row Currants, 15c lb.
California Prunes, 8c and 9c lb. No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Belled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon, Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. Lard Oil, 60c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon. Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon. California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
German Knommel, $1.50 gallon. Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Knommel, bottles, 60c. Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine cut, 35c lb. Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb. Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T., 13c plug.
Miawatha Fine Cut, 55c lb. Standard Navy, plug, 35c.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 50c per box. Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 35c per box. American Star, smoking, 35c.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. Mail Pouch, 4½ and 5c pack

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to those goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. Linoleum, best, 60c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 35c each. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 23c. Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. Ingrain Carpets, good, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

Uncle Sam's Mail Service

requires physical and mental ability of a high degree to withstand its hard labors. The high tension to which the nervous system is constantly subjected, has a depressing effect, and soon headache, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., develop in severe form. Such was the case of Mail Carrier S. F. Sweinhart, of Huntsville, Ala., he says:

"An attack of pneumonia left me with muscular rheumatism, headache, and pains that seemed to be all over me. I was scarcely able to move for about a month when I decided to give Dr. Miles' **Pain Pills** and Nerve Plasters a trial. In three days I was again on my route and in two weeks I was free from pain and gaining in flesh and strength."

Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
	(Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 25 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 35 pm
New York and Wash'ton	* 5 30 am	* 3 55 am
Newport's and Pittsb'g	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	*11 31 pm	112 55 am
Dayton and Pittsburg	*11 31 pm	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	110 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	112 15 pm	112 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	112 45 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 05 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Wash'ton	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'ton	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 6 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

In effect Sept. 29, 1901.
FOURTH ROUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	8:20 am
†For Grand Rapids and north	8:50 am
†For Grand Rapids and north	4:15 pm
†From Richmond arrives	8:40 am
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	11:40 pm
†For Richmond and Cincinnati	6:55 am
†For Richmond and Cincinnati	12:30 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	6:50 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

REVISED TIME TABLE.

Trains carrying passengers leave Fort Wayne as follows.

SCHEDULE NOV. 3rd, 1901.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
*Toledo and Toledo Limited	6:56 A. M.
†Toledo Local Express	9:20 A. M.
*N. Y. and New England Flyer	11:32 A. M.
*Fast Eastern Express	6:30 P. M.
*Port Local Express (Arrive) 9:20 A. M.	
GOING WEST.	DEPART.
†Indianapolis Express	6:50 A. M.
*St. Louis Day Express	9:27 A. M.
†Government Fast Mail	5:30 P. M.
†Toledo Local Exp. (Arrive) 8:50 P. M.	
*St. Louis Limited	10:20 P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS SERVICE

LV. FORT WAYNE.	AR. INDIANAPOLIS.
6:50 A. M. Via Peru	10:25 A. M.
9:27 A. M. Via Peru	2:25 P. M.
5:30 P. M. Via Peru	10:25 P. M.
9:20 P. M. Via Logansport	8:55 A. M.

ALL TRAINS FOR INDIANAPOLIS CARRY BAGGAGE

LV. INDIANAPOLIS.	AR. FORT WAYNE.
12:30 Night. Via Logansport	6:50 A. M.
7:00 A. M. Via Peru	11:15 A. M.
12:30 Noon. Via Peru	6:10 P. M.

For tickets and other information apply to
E. G. THOMPSON,
Both Phones, No. 6. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

9-6-30-1tw

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on these trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

Two New Daily Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	1 30
Nickel Plate Express, No. 7	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 3	7 55
Local Freight	17 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 50
Western Express, No. 4	11 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 8	4 55
Local Freight	17 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD.

In effect June 2, 1901,

Southbound.	Arrive.
450 Express and Mail	11:25 a.m.
462 Local Freight	2:50 p.m.
410 Express and Mail	8:50 p.m.
Northbound.	**Depart.**
463 Local Freight	6:40 a.m.
457 Express and Mail	11:55 a.m.
469 Express and Mail	5:00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart
No. 53 Local Freight, ex. Sunday	6 00a.m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun	7 10a.m
No. 43 Express and Mail	4 15p.m
North Bound	**Arrive**
No. 40 Express and Mail	11 40p.m
No. 54 Local Freight, ex. Sunday	5 30p.m
No. 42 Express and Mail, ex. Sun.	10 35a.m

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Jefferson and Harrison streets, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45, sermon by the pastor on "Our Ideals;" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., B. Paul Mossman, superintendent; Christian Endeavor meeting, 6:30 p. m.; men's prayer meeting, 6:15 p. m. in pastor's study; evening service, 7:30; special sermon to young men by the pastor; subject, "Young David the King's Champion."

South Congregational church, corner DeWald street and Hoagland avenue; D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subjects of discourses, "The Socially Levelling Power of Christianity;" "Special Temptations of Young Men." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; C. E., Junior, 3 p. m.; Senior, 6:30. Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "Missions in Turkey—and the Kidnaping of Miss Stone."

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent. Busy Bees and young ladies' board will meet at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. C. U. services, 6:30 p. m., Cecil Bowser, leader. Preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. This is the occasion of our first quarterly meeting for this conference year and Rev. C. S. Parker, of South Whitley, Ind., will preach at the morning service and Rev. J. A. Cummons, of Pierceton, Ind., presiding elder of Fort Wayne district, will preach in the evening. Communion in the morning. Mid-week services: Quarterly conference Monday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; W. H. Woodruff, leader.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m., subject, "A Rest for the Children of God;" English preaching at 7:30 p. m. Special meeting in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m.; subject, "Our National Bondage." Mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. J. H. Evans, pastor.

Y. W. C. A.

The gospel service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be led by Rev. Asher Preston, of Wayne Street M. E. church. Special music.

The week, November 10 to 17, is the world's week of prayer in Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations. Tuesday, November 12, is the day of prayer for America.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

Corner Greene and Smith streets—The regular Lord's day services—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., A. M. Eby, superintendent; preaching services will be in charge of Prof. Book, of North Manchester, Ind., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. respectively. Teachers' meeting on Thursday evening. J. Ahner, pastor.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Rev. J. Webster Bailey will address a mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible study at 4 p. m., Hiram A. Philley, teacher. This being the day and week of prayer special services will be held at 7:30 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Regular monthly board meeting at 7:30 Monday evening.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday will be: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45; evening service, 7:30. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office, Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30; on account of the absence of the pastor Rev. P. Ruf, superintendent of the orphans' home, will occupy the pulpit; there will be no evening services; the monthly social of the ladies' society will be held in their parlors in rear of church next Thursday afternoon; refreshments will be served.

St. John's Reformed church, Washington street, between Harrison and Webster, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 2:45 p. m., meeting of Young People's Mission society; 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m., evening services and preaching; Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of Sunday school lesson.

Grace Reformed church, East Washington street, between Barr and Lafayette, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor—Sabbath morning service at 10:50; subject, "The Responsibility of the Church for the Salvation of the Lost;" gospel service in the evening at 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7 p. m.; at 8:30 p. m. the pastor will preach at the mission on South Lafayette street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church, Berry and Harrison streets—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Rev. H. J. Swearingen, of Delaware, O., will commence evangelistic services; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; general class, 12:00 m.; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church, Wayne street and Broadway, Rev. Asher S. Preston, pastor—"The Beauty of Holiness and the Holiness of Beauty" is the subject of the sermon at 10:30; at 7:30 the subject will be "Whitcomb Riley, His Poem, and His Message to This Age;" Sabbath school at 9:30; class at 12; Junior League at 3:00; league devotional service at 6:30; woman's Bible meeting Tuesday at 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—The services for tomorrow will be: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMahan, superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor; the classes will meet after the morning sermon; the Junior Epworth League will hold its session at 3 p. m. with Mrs. Charles E. White as superintendent; the Epworth League will observe the devotional hour at 6:30 p. m. with Miss Winnie Leeming as leader; the regular monthly business meeting of the church will be held on Monday evening at 8:00; our mid-week prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, and the choir will practice after this service.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. B. Watterson, superintendent; class at 12:00 m.; services Saturday evening and over the Sabbath, conducted by Rev. Ramsyer and others from Bluffton, O.; good music at these services.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets, one square west of Calhoun—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Miss Edith Keon, superintendent; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; class meeting, 11:45 a. m.; Junior League, 2:00 p. m.; vesper service, 6:30 p. m.; evening sermon, 7:30. Rev. J. A. Fatterson, pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Jefferson and Griffith streets; Edgar William Allen, pastor.—Sunday morning, sermon to converts; fifty persons will be received into the church. Sunday night, sermon, Christian Union. Monday afternoon, 4:20, children's meeting. Monday night, first lecture in People's lecture course, given by Elbert Hubbard, editor The Philistine, author of "A Message to Garcia." Tuesday night, converts' meeting. Wednesday night, mid-week meeting. Friday night, business and social meeting of Christian Endeavor society.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue; Z. A. Harris, minister.—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics, morning, "He Prayed More Earnestly;" evening, "What Shall We Have?" Junior C. E., 3 p. m. There will be a meeting of church board in the afternoon at 2:30. Mid-week service—Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; Thursday evening, ladies' meeting. Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. L. M. Pfeiffer, No. 45 Gay street.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Public worship, with sermon, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Bible school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., at 6:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. The pastor exchanges pulpits with Rev. J. B. Fleming, of Westminster church, in the morning. Union prayer services during the week except Wednesday.

Westminster Presbyterian church, West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing; Rev. J. Budman Fleming, pastor.—Preaching services at 10:30 a. m., by Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., of the First church; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. Union prayer meetings during the week except Wednesday night.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Showers of Blessing." Christian endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; topic, "Our National Bondage." Evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "Work in Behalf of Young Men." The Apollo quartet will sing at both services. These will be the last Sabbath services in the hall. A meeting of the building committee will be held on Monday evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor.—Sabbath services as follows: Preaching services by the pastor at 10:45 and 7:30; Sabbath school teachers' meeting Sunday morning at 9:15; Sabbath school at 9:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:45; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:15, followed by normal Bible class at 8 o'clock, taught by the pastor; Friday night, chorus choir rehearsal, under Prof. William Miles.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Masonic Temple. Subject, "Mortals and Immortals." Golden text, "As the whirlwind passeth, so is the wicked no more; but the righteous is an everlasting foundation."—Proverbs, 10:25. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., Sunday in Jewish temple, No. 90 Harrison street. Subject, "Mortals and Immortals." Golden text, "As the whirlwind passeth, so is the wicked no more; but the righteous is an everlasting foundation."—Proverbs, 10:25. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. in the church edifice.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, corner Wayne and Clinton streets—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service and sermon, 10:45; subject, "Heart Answereth to Heart;" Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30; subject, "David's Dying Counsel."

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Hoteschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; divine worship at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "What's the Use of the Catechism?" evening, "Jehovah and I." At 3 p. m. all those desiring to enter the catechetical class will please meet the pastor in the church. Luther league at 6:45 p. m., "The Triumph of the Saints," Rev. 7:9-17, Grace Thain, leader. The annual congregational meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; text, Ezra 9:3. "The Righteous Man's Astonishment." November 10th is the anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther's birth and it is very generally remembered throughout the Lutheran church.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field; morning, "The Angel Face of Stephen." the First Christian Martyr;" evening subject, "Is the Young Man of the Twentieth Century Safe?" the second in series to young men; junior B. Y. P. U. meets at 2 p. m.; senior B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m. South Wayne mission at 9 a. m. Lakeside and Hanna street missions at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

"77"
BREAKS UP
BRONCHIAL
COLDS

To diminish excessive sensibility to Cold, says an English writer:

FIRST—Free exposure to open air, daily familiarity with the atmosphere, diminishes the sensibility of the skin, enables the body to resist the invasion of Cold.

SECOND—The morning cold bath, cold sponging over the entire surface of the body, is an invaluable protection against injury from exposure to changes of temperature.

THIRD—This wise man did not know that a few doses of "77" will prevent, or taken at the beginning will "break up" a Cold.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. Doctor's book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

CITY MISSION.

At 170 West Main street, L. Hostettler, superintendent—Services each night at 7:45 and on the Sabbath at 3 p. m.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Rev. J. H. Evans will address a mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; men's Bible class led by Mr. Philley at 4 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. A. O. Swinehart, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. P. F. Roche, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m., Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant.—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

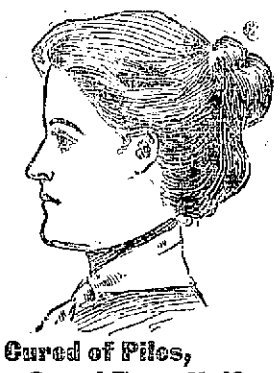
St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:15; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

The bread war at Winamac which has been raging is assuming interesting proportions, the latest cut reducing the price to one and one-half cents a loaf or seventeen loaves for a quarter. The fight has been going on for several months, the price gradually decreasing from five cents, each baker not permitting a rival in business to cut under. Home made bread is almost unknown, it being much cheaper to buy baker's bread. Hundreds of loaves are daily shipped to surrounding towns.

Bluffton News: "Holidays will be brisk in wedding propositions. A young man goes back each for a bride, a Fort Wayne widow will be borne to the altar by a Bluffton widower, Miller street will furnish a bride, and the instances continue to multiply."



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Mrs. Aaron Medron, of Savannah, Ga., writes: "Ever since the birth of my first child, six years ago, I have suffered greatly from piles. I could not bring myself to bear the thoughts of a surgical operation. Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me." For sale by all druggists. "Piles, Causes and Cure" mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

LINCOLN FROM THE SOUTH.

The statement has been made that in Roosevelt the south has a representative in the white house more closely allied to it by birth than any president since John Tyler. What of Lincoln? Colonel Roosevelt is, indeed, half Georgian, but Lincoln was either a North Carolinian or a Kentuckian, and full-blooded at that, as both his father and mother were southern. Mary Todd, Lincoln's wife, was born in Kentucky, and she and all her brothers were intensely southern. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, was more closely allied to the south by birth and marriage than any other president since Tyler.

Military Term.

"BREAKING RANKS."

Arrangements are being made in Scotland to fittingly celebrate the centenary of the birth of Hugh Miller, geologist, author and journalist, on October 2 next year.

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